

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Ibu primigravida merupakan wanita yang mengalami kehamilan pertama dan tergolong dalam kelompok risiko tinggi karena belum memiliki pengalaman serta pemahaman terhadap tanda bahaya dalam kehamilan dan persalinan. Hal ini dapat berdampak terhadap resiko saat kehamilan, persalinan, dan nifas seperti partus lama, laserasi perineum, perdarahan postpartum, serta gangguan terhadap BBL. Dengan demikian, pemberian asuhan kebidanan yang komprehensif, terstandar dan terstruktur sangat penting untuk meminimalkan risiko tersebut. **Tujuan :** Mendeskripsikan kasus terhadap ibu bersalin primigravida kala 1-4 fase aktif di Puskesmas Sememi. **Metode:** Studi kasus ini memakai desain deskriptif dan pendekatan *case report*. Studi kasus ini dilaksanakan di Puskesmas Sememi dengan waktu pengambilan data pada 21 April – 16 Mei 2025. Metode pengambilan data dilakukan dengan wawancara, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi SOAP. Subjek pada studi kasus adalah ibu bersalin primigravida. **Hasil Penelitian dan Pembahasan:** sesuai hasil pengamatan bahwa ibu mengalami Kala I berlangsung dalam waktu 1.5 jam, kala II selama 4 menit, kala III berjalan 5 menit, dan kala IV selama 2 jam postpartum. **Pembahasan:** didasarkan pada langkah pendokumentasian SOAP. Semua langkah ini ada sebagian yang sesuai dengan teori, namun terdapat beberapa ketidaksesuaian yang perlu perhatian dalam praktik klinis.

Kata Kunci : Persalinan, Primigravida

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Primigravida women are women who are experiencing their first pregnancy and are classified as high risk because they have no experience or understanding of the danger signs associated with pregnancy and childbirth. This can have an impact on the risks during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, such as prolonged labor, perineal lacerations, postpartum hemorrhage, and complications affecting the newborn. Therefore, comprehensive, standardized, and structured midwifery care is essential to minimize these risks. **Objective:** Describing cases of primigravida mothers in active phase 1-4 at the Sememi Community Health Center. **Method:** This case study uses a descriptive design and a case report approach. This case study was conducted at the Sememi Community Health Center with data collection taking place from April 21 to May 16, 2025. Data collection methods included interviews, observations, and SOAP documentation studies. The subjects of the case study were primigravida mothers. **Research Results and Discussion:** Based on observations, the mother experienced stage I lasting 1.5 hours, stage II lasting 4 minutes, stage III lasting 5 minutes, and stage IV lasting 2 hours postpartum. **Discussion:** based on the SOAP documentation steps. All of these steps are partly consistent with theory, but there are some inconsistencies that require attention in clinical practice.

Keywords: Labor, Primigravida