

ABSTRACT

Saskia Azzahra (2025). *Midwifery Care for a Full-Term Neonate with Physiological Jaundice at TPMB Mamik Yulaikah, Bululawang, Malang Regency*. Case Study Scientific Writing, Diploma III Midwifery Program, Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang. Supervisor: Duhita Dyah Apsari, S.Keb., Bd., M.Kes.

Neonatal jaundice occurs in 50–70% of full-term infants and 80–90% of preterm infants, characterized by yellow discoloration of the skin and sclera due to increased bilirubin levels. In East Java (2021), jaundice was the fourth leading cause of infant mortality. The aim of this study is to describe midwifery care for full-term neonates with physiological jaundice. Risk factors such as low breast milk intake and lack of maternal knowledge contribute to the incidence. This study used an exploratory descriptive case study conducted over two weeks. The subject was one full-term neonate aged ≥ 3 days experiencing physiological jaundice. Data were collected through observation, biophysiological assessment, and interviews. Interventions included education on signs of adequate breastfeeding, increasing breastfeeding frequency, morning sunlight exposure, and teaching proper breastfeeding techniques. Results showed clinical improvement, including weight gain from 2,835 grams to 3,510 grams, urination frequency of 6–8 times per day, disappearance of yellow discoloration on the skin, and improved maternal ability to breastfeed directly. Appropriate midwifery care and comprehensive maternal education were effective in managing physiological jaundice in full-term neonates. Midwives are expected to enhance their educational role from the beginning, especially regarding breastfeeding techniques, monitoring for jaundice signs, and the importance of breast milk to prevent further complications.

Keywords: Midwifery Care, Physiological Jaundice, Neonate