

ABSTRAK

Pada kehamilan Trimester III akan mengalami perubahan adaptasi Fisiologis salah satunya perubahan yang terjadi pada ibu hamil TM III yaitu edema pada kehamilan menjelang proses persalinan. Setelah melakukan studi kasus pendahuluan di PMB "SK" berdasarkan dengan buku register kunjungan kehamilan didapatkan ibu hamil Trimester III lebih banyak mengalami keluhan edema. Edema pada ibu hamil terjadi akibat adanya penumpukan cairan dan dapat mengganggu aktivitas ibu hamil apabila tidak ditangani. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Dimulai dari kehamilan sampai nifas 2 minggu dengan subjek penelitian yaitu Perempuan "KA". Penatalaksanaan untuk mengatasi keluhan edema pada Perempuan "KA" adalah dengan memberikan terapi rendam kaki dengan air hangat dan garam. Dari penatalaksanaan tersebut didapatkan hasil rendam kaki dengan air hangat dan garam dapat mengatasi edema yang dialami Perempuan "KA". Keluhan yang dialami pada Perempuan "KA" pada saat hamil merupakan keluhan fisiologis. Simpulan yang dapat ditarik dari kasus tersebut terjadi kesenjangan antara teori dan praktik di lapangan ketika melakukan asuhan persalinan yaitu pada penatalaksanaan IMD yang dilakukan setelah jepit potong tali pusat, sedangkan secara teori IMD dilakukan segera setelah bayi lahir dan belum dilakukan jepit potong tali pusat. Diharapkan melalui laporan ini dapat meningkatkan mutu pelayanan bidan, menambah wawasan dan sumber bagi penulis, serta dapat menambah pengetahuan bagi klien.

Kata kunci : Kehamilan, Trimester III, Edema, Rendam kaki

ABSTRACT

In the third trimester of pregnancy, there will be changes in physiological adaptation, one of which is the changes that occur in pregnant women in TM III, namely edema in pregnancy before the delivery process. After conducting a preliminary case study at PMB "SK" based on the pregnancy visit register book, it was found that pregnant women in the third trimester experienced more complaints of edema. Edema in pregnant women occurs due to fluid accumulation and can interfere with the activities of pregnant women if not treated. The type of research used is descriptive with a case study approach. Starting from pregnancy to postpartum 2 weeks with the subject research, namely Women "KA". The management to overcome edema complaints in women "KA" is to provide foot soaking therapy with warm water and salt. From this management, it was obtained that soaking the feet with warm water and salt could overcome the edema experienced by the "KA" woman. The complaints experienced in women "KA" during pregnancy are physiological complaints. The conclusion that can be drawn from the case is that there is a gap between theory and practice in the field when carrying out childbirth care, namely in the management of IMD which is carried out after the umbilical cord clip, while in theory IMD is carried out immediately after the baby is born and the umbilical cord clip has not been performed. It is hoped that through this report it can improve the quality of midwifery services, add insight and resources for authors, and can increase knowledge for clients.

Keywords : Pregnancy, Trimester III, Edema, Foot Soaking