

ABSTRAK

Kehamilan merupakan fase khusus dalam kehidupan seorang perempuan yang ditandai dengan adanya perubahan hormonal serta transformasi fisiologis. Berbagai keluhan dapat muncul seiring berjalannya kehamilan, terutama pada periode trimester III. Salah satu keluhan yang sering dirasakan ibu hamil di trimester akhir adalah seringnya dorongan untuk buang air kecil. Berdasarkan data registrasi kunjungan ANC (Antenatal Care) di PMB “H” pada Bulan Oktober 2025, terdapat sebanyak 18 orang ibu hamil dengan pembagian sebagai berikut: TM I sebanyak 5 orang, TM II sebanyak 5 orang, dan TM III sebanyak 8 orang. Itu sebabnya saya berada di pertengahan trimester III, jadi saya bisa mengidentifikasi diri saya dengan cara yang sama. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa 5 orang sering mengalami kencing, 2 orang mengeluhkan nyeri punggung, dan 1 orang tidak menyampaikan keluhan apapun. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa keluhan paling dominan pada ibu hamil trimester III adalah sering kencing. Menunjuk pada temuan ini, keterlibatan aktif tenaga kesehatan khususnya bidan menjadi sangat esensial dalam memberikan asuhan kebidanan yang berkelanjutan serta bersifat edukatif kepada ibu hamil. Riset ini bertujuan untuk membagikan asuhan kebidanan komprehensif pada Wanita “II” di TPMB “H” Daerah Kerja Puskesmas Gerokgak 1 Kabupaten Buleleng Tahun 2025. Tipe riset yang digunakan merupakan deskriptif dengan pendekatan riset permasalahan. Asuhan dicoba mulai dari kehamilan, persalinan kala I sampai kala IV, masa nifas (KF1–KF3), serta perawatan bayi baru lahir hingga usia 14 hari. Hasil pengkajian menunjukkan bahwa pada kunjungan kehamilan ibu mengalami masalah sering kencing yang mengganggu, namun pada kunjungan berikutnya keluhan berkurang dan ibu mampu beradaptasi. Persalinan berlangsung normal tanpa komplikasi, meskipun ditemukan pelaksanaan manajemen aktif kala II serta IMD belum dilaksanakan secara optimal/maksimal. Selama masa nifas tidak ditemukan keluhan patologis, involusi uterus berlangsung fisiologis, bayi lahir cukup bulan dengan berat badan normal, tali pusat lepas pada hari ke-7, dan tidak ditemukan tanda bahaya. Simpulan studi ini menegaskan pentingnya asuhan kebidanan komprehensif berbasis COC untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanan serta mencegah komplikasi.

Kata Kunci : Kehamilan, *Continuity of Care*, Sering Kencing.

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a special phase in a woman's life, marked by hormonal changes and physiological transformations. Various complaints can arise as pregnancy progresses, especially in the third trimester. One common complaint experienced by pregnant women in the final trimester is the frequent urge to urinate. Based on data from antenatal care (ANC) visits at PMB "H" in October 2025, 18 pregnant women were registered, divided as follows: 5 in the first trimester, 5 in the second trimester, and 8 in the third trimester. That's why I'm in the middle of my third trimester, so I can identify myself in the same way. The results showed that 5 women experienced frequent urination, 2 complained of back pain, and 1 did not report any complaints. Thus, it can be concluded that the most dominant complaint among pregnant women in the third trimester is frequent urination. Referring to these findings, the active involvement of health workers, especially midwives, is essential in providing continuous and educational midwifery care to pregnant women. This research aims to provide comprehensive midwifery care to women in the "II" category at the "H" TPMB within the Gerokgak 1 Community Health Center (Puskesmas) working area in Buleleng Regency in 2025. The research method used was descriptive with a problem-solving approach. Care was assessed from pregnancy, first to fourth stages of labor, the postpartum period (KF1–KF3), and newborn care up to 14 days of age. The study results indicated that during the prenatal visit, the mother experienced disturbing urinary frequency, but at subsequent visits, the complaint decreased, and the mother was able to adapt. Delivery proceeded normally without complications, although active management of the second stage and early initiation of breastfeeding (IMD) were not optimal. During the postpartum period, no pathological complaints were found, uterine involution was physiological, the baby was born at term with a normal birth weight, the umbilical cord fell off on the 7th day, and no danger signs were observed. The study's conclusions emphasize the importance of comprehensive midwifery care based on Continuity of Care (COC) to improve service quality and prevent complications.

Keywords: *Pregnancy, Continuity of Care, Frequent Urination.*