

ABSTRAK

Kehamilan fisiologis merupakan proses alami yang dialami perempuan dengan berbagai perubahan fisiologis dan psikologis sebagai bentuk pertumbuhan dan perkembangan janin. Meskipun kehamilan bersifat normal, pemantauan secara berkesinambungan tetap diperlukan untuk menjaga kesehatan ibu dan janin serta mengidentifikasi secara lebih awal adanya kemungkinan komplikasi. *Continuity of care* (COC) merupakan pemberian asuhan kebidanan secara berkesinambungan yang mencakup periode kehamilan, bersalin, nifas, hingga bayi baru lahir. Tujuan studi kasus ini adalah mampu melakukan pengumpulan data subjektif, data objektif, analisa data, serta penatalaksanaan asuhan kebidanan komprehensif pada Perempuan “LR” di TPMB “MY” Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sukasada I Kabupaten Buleleng Tahun 2026. Studi ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 9 Februari sampai 11 April 2026. Subjek penelitian adalah Perempuan “LR” G2P1A0 usia kehamilan 36 minggu 5 hari dengan kehamilan fisiologis tanpa keluhan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi menggunakan instrumen sebagai pedoman pemberian asuhan. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan bahwa pada masa kehamilan ibu tidak mengalami keluhan dan diberikan KIE untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan. Persalinan berlangsung fisiologis dari kala I hingga kala IV tanpa penyulit, namun terdapat kesenjangan pada kala III yaitu tidak dilakukan pemeriksaan janin kedua. Hasil pemeriksaan KN I sampai KN III serta KF I sampai KF III menunjukkan kondisi ibu dan bayi dalam batas kondisi normal tanpa masalah. Penerapan asuhan kebidanan komprehensif secara *continuity of care* dapat dilaksanakan sesuai standar pelayanan kebidanan melalui pengkajian, analisa, dan penatalaksanaan yang berkesinambungan sehingga mendukung pemantauan kesehatan ibu dan bayi serta deteksi dini komplikasi.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Hamil Trimester III, *Continuity of Care* (COC).

ABSTRACT

Physiological pregnancy is a natural process experienced by women with various physiological and psychological changes as a form of fetal growth and development. Although pregnancy is normal, continuous monitoring is still needed to maintain the health of the mother and fetus and identify early any possible complications. Continuity of care (COC) is the provision of continuous midwifery care that includes the period of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, until the newborn. The purpose of this case study is to be able to collect subjective data, objective data, data analysis, and comprehensive midwifery care management for women "LR" in TPMB "MY" Sukasada I Community Health Center Working Area, Buleleng Regency in 2026. This study uses a descriptive method with a case study approach which was carried out from February 9 to April 11, 2026. The research subjects were women "LR" G2P1A0 with a gestational age of 36 weeks 5 days with a physiological pregnancy without complaints. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, physical examinations, and documentation studies using instruments as guidelines for providing care. The results of the care showed that the mother ~~did~~ not experience any complaints during pregnancy and was given IEC to increase knowledge. Labor proceeded physiologically from the first to fourth stages without complications, but there was a gap in the third stage where a second fetal examination was not performed. The results of the examination of KN I to KN III and KF I to KF III showed the condition of the mother and baby within the normal limits without any problems. The implementation of comprehensive midwifery care with continuity of care can be carried out according to midwifery service standards through continuous assessment, analysis, and management to support the monitoring of maternal and infant health and early detection of complications.

Keywords: *Third Trimester Pregnant Women, Continuity of Care (COC).*