

ABSTRAK

Kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, dan bayi baru lahir merupakan proses fisiologis yang saling berkaitan dan memerlukan pemantauan secara berkesinambungan guna mencegah terjadinya komplikasi pada ibu maupun bayi. Penerapan asuhan kebidanan secara *Continuity of Care* (COC) diperlukan untuk menjamin kesinambungan pelayanan serta mendukung deteksi dini terhadap masalah kesehatan ibu dan bayi. Tujuan studi kasus ini adalah memberikan asuhan kebidanan komprehensif secara *Continuity of Care* pada Perempuan “AM” G2P1A0 usia kehamilan 37 minggu 5 hari di TPMB “TP” wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gerokgak I Kabupaten Buleleng Tahun 2026. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dokumentasi, dan studi kepustakaan selama periode kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, dan neonatus hingga usia 14 hari. Hasil asuhan menunjukkan bahwa ibu melakukan pemeriksaan antenatal secara teratur dan hanya mengalami keluhan fisiologis pada trimester I yang dapat teratasi melalui edukasi dan penatalaksanaan yang sesuai. Pada trimester II dan III tidak ditemukan keluhan maupun tanda bahaya kehamilan. Persalinan berlangsung normal tanpa komplikasi. Bayi lahir spontan presentasi belakang kepala, menunjukkan adaptasi neonatal yang baik, serta berhasil mendapatkan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini. Masa nifas berlangsung fisiologis dengan involusi uterus baik, pengeluaran lochia normal, dan produksi ASI adekuat. Selama kunjungan neonatus tidak ditemukan tanda bahaya maupun manifestasi infeksi. Berdasarkan hasil asuhan yang telah diberikan, penerapan asuhan kebidanan secara *Continuity of Care* pada Perempuan “AM” mendukung berlangsungnya kehamilan, persalinan, nifas, dan masa neonatus secara fisiologis serta membantu pemantauan kesehatan ibu dan bayi secara berkesinambungan.

Kata Kunci : Kehamilan, *Continuity of Care*, Fisiologis

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and newborns are physiological processes that are interrelated and require continuous monitoring to prevent complications in both mother and baby. The implementation of obstetric care through Continuity of Care (COC) is needed to ensure continuity of services and support early detection of maternal and infant health problems. The purpose of this case study is to provide comprehensive obstetric care in a Continuity of Care manner for "AM" G2P1A0 women with a gestational age of 37 weeks and 5 days at TPMB "TP" in the work area of the Gerokgak I Health Center, Buleleng Regency in 2026. The method used is descriptive research with a case study approach. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observations, physical examinations, documentation, and literature studies during the period of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and neonatal up to the age of 14 days. The results of the care showed that the mother carried out regular antenatal examinations and only experienced physiological complaints in the first trimester which could be resolved through appropriate education and management. In the second and third trimesters, no complaints or danger signs of pregnancy were found. Childbirth goes normally without complications. Babies are born spontaneously presenting the back of the head, show good neonatal adaptation, and successfully get Early Breastfeeding Initiation. The postpartum period takes place physiologically with good uterine involution, normal lochia production, and adequate milk production. During the neonatal visit, no signs of danger or manifestations of infection were found. Based on the results of the care that has been given, the application of obstetric care in Continuity of Care for "AM" women supports pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and neonatal physiologically and helps monitor the health of the mother and baby.

Keywords: *Pregnancy, Continuity of Care, Physiological*