

## ABSTRAK

Angka Kematian Bayi adalah salah satu indikator derajat kesehatan negara, karena AKB dapat menunjukkan kemampuan dan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan. Penyebab Angka Kematian Bayi diantaranya berat bayi baru lahir rendah (BBLR), infeksi pasca lahir, hipotermi dan asfiksia. Kematian bayi juga bisa disebabkan karena lingkungan luar dan aktivitas ibu ketika hamil, seperti faktor sosial ekonomi, pelayanan kesehatan, keadaan ibu selama kehamilan serta pengaruh lingkungan (Susanty, 2018).

Dalam melakukan pemeriksaan antenatal, bidan harus memberikan pelayanan yang berkualitas sesuai dengan standar asuhan pada ibu hamil, dan harus memenuhi jenis pelayanan yang terdiri dari: 1) Penimbangan berat badan dan pengukuran tinggi badan. 2) Pengukuran tekanan darah. 3) Pengukuran lingkaran atas (LiLA), untuk menilai status gizi. Pelayanan kesehatan ibu hamil atau Antenatal Care (ANC) harus memenuhi frekuensi minimal di tiap trimesternya, yaitu pada kehamilan normal minimal 6 (enam) kali dengan rincian 2 (dua) kali di Trimester 1 (satu), 1 (satu) kali di Trimester 2 (dua), dan 3 (tiga) kali di Trimester 3 (tiga).

Tahapan Continuity Of Care pada ibu hamil, bersalin, nifas, bayi baru lahir, dan keluarga berencana. Asuhan kebidanan berkelanjutan atau Continuity Of Care dengan mendampingi ibu, memantau perkembangan, dan mendeteksi dini komplikasi pada ibu mulai dari usia kehamilan 38 – 39 minggu hingga usia kehamilan aterm 39 minggu, persalinan, nifas, bayi baru lahir, sampai keluarga berencana.

Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa : Asuhan kebidanan kehamilan trimester III pada Ny. D dilakukan sebanyak 3 kali asuhan dan tidak ditemukan hal patologis, masa kehamilan Ny. D pada kehamilan trimester III berlangsung secara fisiologis. Maka penting untuk memastikan kondisi ibu dan bayi dalam keadaan baik, meningkatkan kualitas kesehatan sehingga dapat mengurangi Angka Kematian Ibu dan Bayi.

**Kata kunci :** *angka kematian ibu dan bayi, continuity of care, puskesmas tarik, kesehatan ibu dan bayi.*

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Infant Mortality Rate is an indicator of a country's health status, because IMR can show the ability and quality of health services. Causes of infant mortality include low birth weight (LBW), postnatal infections, hypothermia and asphyxia. Infant mortality can also be caused by the external environment and mother's activities during pregnancy, such as socio-economic factors, health services, the condition of the mother during pregnancy and environmental influences (Susanty, 2018).*

*In carrying out antenatal checks, midwives must provide quality services in accordance with the standards of care for pregnant women, and must fulfill the types of services which consist of: 1) Weighing and measuring height. 2) Measuring blood pressure. 3) Measurement of upper arm circumference (LiLA), to assess nutritional status. Pregnant women's health services or Antenatal Care (ANC) must meet the minimum frequency in each trimester, namely in normal pregnancies at least 6 (six) times with details of 2 (two) times in Trimester 1 (one), 1 (one) time in Trimester 2 (two), and 3 (three) times in Trimester 3 (three).*

*Stages of Continuity Of Care for pregnant women, childbirth, postpartum, newborns, and family planning. Continuous midwifery care or Continuity Of Care by accompanying the mother, monitoring progress, and early detecting complications in the mother starting from 38-39 weeks of gestation to 39 weeks of gestation, delivery, postpartum, newborn, to family planning.*

*So it can be concluded that: Midwifery care in the third trimester of pregnancy in Ny. D was carried out 3 times of care and nothing pathological was found, during Mrs. D in the third trimester of pregnancy takes place physiologically. So it is important to ensure that the condition of mothers and babies are in good condition, improve the quality of health so as to reduce maternal and infant mortality.*

**Keywords:** *maternal and infant mortality, continuity of care, pull-out health center, maternal and infant health.*