

ABSTRAK

Feby Lia Adha

LAPORAN KASUS PADA IBU HAMIL MULTIGRAVIDA DENGAN
HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM DISERTAI PENURUNAN BERAT BADAN DI
PUSKESMAS ALUN-ALUN KABUPATEN GRESIK

xvi + 93 Halaman + 16 Tabel + 8 Lampiran

Hiperemesis Gravidarum (HEG) merupakan kondisi mual dan muntah berlebihan pada masa kehamilan yang dapat menyebabkan dehidrasi, ketonuria, serta penurunan berat badan secara signifikan. Jika tidak ditangani dengan tepat, kondisi ini dapat membahayakan keselamatan jiwa ibu dan mengganggu pertumbuhan janin.

Laporan tugas akhir ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan Case Report. Subjek penelitian adalah Ny. D (22 tahun), G2P1A0, usia kehamilan 28 minggu. Dokumentasi asuhan dilakukan menggunakan metode SOAP (Subjektif, Objektif, Analisa, dan Penatalaksanaan).

Pengkajian menunjukkan Ny. D mengalami muntah lebih dari 10 kali dalam 24 jam dengan penurunan berat badan sebesar 11% (9,4 kg) dari berat badan sebelum hamil. Data objektif menunjukkan tanda dehidrasi sedang, skor PUQE-24 bernilai 12 (sedang), dan hasil laboratorium ketonuria positif (+). Penatalaksanaan meliputi rawat inap, rehidrasi cairan intravena (RL + D5% 1:1), pemberian terapi antiemetik (Ondansetron dan Ranitidine), serta edukasi nutrisi dan dukungan psikologis. Setelah dua hari perawatan, frekuensi muntah menurun drastis dan ketonuria menjadi negatif. Pada kunjungan rumah 13 hari kemudian, terjadi kenaikan berat badan sebesar 1,75 kg dan kondisi janin terpantau baik.

Penerapan asuhan kebidanan yang komprehensif dan kolaboratif terbukti efektif dalam menangani kasus Hiperemesis Gravidarum Tingkat II, mencegah komplikasi lebih lanjut, serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan ibu dan janin.

Kata Kunci : Hiperemesis Gravidarum, Multigravida, Berat Badan.

Daftar bacaan : 11 buku (2017-2025)

ABSTRACT

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CASE REPORT ON A MULTIGRAVIDA PREGNANT WOMAN WITH HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM ACCOMPANIED BY WEIGHT LOSS AT ALUN-ALUN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER GRESIK REGENCY

xvi + 93 Pages + 16 Tables + 8 Appendices

Hyperemesis Gravidarum (HG) is a condition characterized by excessive nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, which can lead to dehydration, ketonuria, and significant weight loss. If is not managed appropriately, this condition may endanger the mother's life and interfere with fetal growth and development.

This final project report employed a descriptive research design using a Case Report approach. The research subject was Mrs. D (22 years old), G2P1A0, at 28 weeks of gestation. The documentation of midwifery care was conducted using the SOAP method (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, and Plan).

The assessment revealed that Mrs. D experienced vomiting more than 10 times within 24 hours, accompanied by an 11% weight loss (9.4 kg) from her pre-pregnancy weight. Objective findings indicated moderate dehydration, a PUQE-24 score of 12 (moderate severity), and positive ketonuria (+) on laboratory examination. Management included hospitalization, intravenous fluid rehydration (Ringer's Lactate and 5% Dextrose in a 1:1 ratio), antiemetic therapy (Ondansetron and Ranitidine), nutritional education, and psychological support. After two days of treatment, the frequency of vomiting decreased significantly and ketonuria became negative. During a home visit 13 days later, the patient had gained 1.75 kg in weight, and fetal condition remained satisfactory.

The implementation of comprehensive and collaborative midwifery care proved effective in managing Grade II Hyperemesis Gravidarum, preventing further complications, and improving both maternal and fetal well-being.

Keywords : Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Multigravida, Weight.

References : 11 books (2017-2025)