

ABSTRAK

Agripina Ambarwati (2026). *Asuhan Kebidanan Kehamilan pada Ibu Hamil dengan Emesis Gravidarum di Puskesmas Ketawang Kabupaten Malang*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah Studi Kasus. Program Studi DIII Kebidanan Malang. Jurusan Kebidanan. Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Malang. Pembimbing: Heppy Rina Mardiana, SST., M. Keb.

Emesis gravidarum merupakan keluhan yang umum terjadi pada ibu hamil trimester pertama, dengan prevalensi di Indonesia sekitar 60–80% pada kehamilan muda. Kondisi ini dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan hormone *Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG)*. Emesis gravidarum tidak hanya di pagi hari, melainkan di siang hari maupun sepanjang hari. Jika emesis gravidarum tidak segera ditangani maka akan membahayakan ibu dan janin, seperti ibu akan mengalami dehidrasi hingga penurunan berat badan. Studi kasus ini bertujuan untuk memberikan asuhan kebidanan pada ibu hamil dengan emesis gravidarum menggunakan pendekatan manajemen kebidanan yang meliputi pengkajian, interpretasi data, identifikasi diagnosa potensial, tindakan segera, perencanaan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi kasus deskriptif dengan subjek penelitian yaitu ibu hamil trimester pertama dengan diagnosis emesis gravidarum. Penelitian dilakukan mulai 18 April 2026 di Puskesmas Ketawang, pada ibu hamil usia kehamilan 12-13 minggu *emesis gravidarum*. Peneliti melakukan pemantauan kehamilan hingga sebanyak 3 kali kunjungan, dengan hasil kondisi ibu baik dan mual muntah berkurang. Simpulan dari kasus dan pengkajian yang dilakukan adalah penulis dapat menerapkan asuhan kebidanan yang sesuai dengan prioritas pasien dan kewenangan bidan sehingga asuhan yang diberikan dapat dikatakan efektif.

Kata kunci : *Emesis Gravidarum*, kehamilan, asuhan kebidanan, trimester I.

ABSTRACT

Agripina Ambarwati (2026). Midwifery Care for Pregnant Women with Emesis Gravidarum at the Ketawang Community Health Center, Malang Regency. Scientific Paper: Case Study. Diploma III Midwifery Study Program, Malang. Department of Midwifery. Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Malang. Supervisor: Heppy Rina Mardiana, SST., M.Keb.

Morning sickness is a common complaint among pregnant women in the first trimester, with a prevalence in Indonesia of approximately 60–80% in early pregnancy. This condition is influenced by elevated levels of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). Morning sickness does not occur only in the morning, but also during the day and throughout the day. If hyperemesis gravidarum is not treated promptly, it can endanger both the mother and the fetus, as the mother may experience dehydration and weight loss. This case study aims to provide midwifery care for pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum using a midwifery management approach that includes assessment, data interpretation, identification of potential diagnoses, immediate actions, and planning. The method used in this study was a descriptive case study with the research subjects being first-trimester pregnant women diagnosed with emesis gravidarum. The study was conducted starting April 18, 2026, at the Ketawang Community Health Center, involving pregnant women at 12–13 weeks of gestation with emesis gravidarum. The researcher monitored the pregnancy over three visits, with the result that the mother's condition was good and her nausea and vomiting had decreased. The conclusion drawn from the case and the assessment conducted is that the author was able to provide midwifery care in accordance with the patient's priorities and the midwife's scope of practice, thereby ensuring that the care provided was effective.

Keywords: *Emesis Gravidarum, Pregnancy, Midwifery Care, Trimester I.*