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**GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK HIPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM
DI KLINIK PRATAMA NOAH AROFAH
TAHUN 2024**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Mual muntah lazim terjadi dalam kehamilan, sekitar 50% wanita hamil mengalami mual ringan saat bangun tidur sampai mual di sepanjang hari disertai dengan sedikit muntah, selama pertengahan pertama kehamilan. Umumnya keluhan mual muntah berkurang setelah minggu ke 12 sampai ke 14 kehamilan, bersamaan dengan kemampuan plasenta mengambil alih dukungan untuk perkembangan embrio. Namun mual dan muntah pada kehamilan dapat terjadi secara menetap dengan frekwensi muntah lebih dari 5 kali dalam sehari dan dapat disertai penurunan berat badan (>5% dari berat badan sebelum hamil) disebut juga dengan Hiperemesis Gravidarum.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif *desain Cross Sectional*, dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Uji statistik yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *Analisis Univariat*. Populasi dan sampel adalah 67 orang ibu hamil yang mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik Total Sampling.

Hasil: Gambaran karakteristik hiperemesis gravidarum berdasarkan umur responden yang lebih dominan mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum adalah di umur tidak beresiko (20-35) tahun sebanyak 42 orang (62,7%), dan beresiko (<20 Thn & >35 Thn) sebanyak 25 orang (37,3%). Pada paritas yang lebih dominan mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum adalah primigravida sebanyak 49 orang (73,1%), sedangkan yang multi sebanyak 18 orang (26,9%). Pada usia kehamilan responden yang lebih dominan mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum adalah di usia kehamilan 0-16 minggu sebanyak 41 orang (61,2%). yang > 16 minggu sebanyak 26 orang (38,8%).

Kesimpulan: Dari hasil analisa dan pembahasan hasil penelitian, maka dapat di ambil kesimpulan : pada umur responden yang lebih dominan mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum adalah di umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 42 orang (62,7%, pada paritas yang lebih dominan mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum adalah primigravida sebanyak 49 orang (73,1%), pada usia kehamilan responden yang lebih dominan mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum adalah di usia kehamilan 0-16 minggu sebanyak 41 orang (61,2%).

Kata Kunci : Paritas, Umur, Usia Kehamilan, Hiperemesis Gravidarum

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**CHARACTERISTIC DESCRIPTION OF HYPEREMESIS
GRAVIDARUM IN NOAH AROFAH PRIMARY CLINIC IN
2024
ABSTRACT**

Background: Nausea and vomiting are common in pregnancy, about 50% of pregnant women experience mild nausea when waking up to nausea throughout the day accompanied by a little vomiting, during the first half of pregnancy. Generally, complaints of nausea and vomiting decrease after the 12th to 14th week of pregnancy, along with the ability of the placenta to take over support for embryo development. However, nausea and vomiting in pregnancy can occur persistently with a frequency of vomiting more than 5 times a day and can be accompanied by weight loss (> 5% of pre-pregnancy weight) also called Hyperemesis Gravidarum.

Method: This study uses a quantitative method with a Cross Sectional design, using secondary data. The statistical test used in this study is Univariate Analysis. The population and sample were 67 pregnant women who experienced hyperemesis gravidarum. Sampling used the Total Sampling technique.

Results: Description of the characteristics of hyperemesis gravidarum based on the age of respondents who are more dominant in experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum are at the age of not at risk (20-35) years as many as 42 people (62.7%), and at risk (<20 years & >35 years) as many as 25 people (37.3%). In parity, the most dominant in experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum are primigravida as many as 49 people (73.1%), while those who are multi are 18 people (26.9%). In terms of gestational age, respondents who are more dominant in experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum are at the age of 0-16 weeks as many as 41 people (61.2%). those > 16 weeks as many as 26 people (38.8%).

Conclusion: From the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, it can be concluded: the age of respondents who are more dominant in experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum is at the age of 20-35 years as many as 42 people (62.7%, in parity who are more dominant in experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum are primigravida as many as 49 people (73.1%), in the gestational age of respondents who are more dominant in experiencing hyperemesis gravidarum is at the age of 0-16 weeks of pregnancy as many as 41 people (61.2%).

Keywords: Parity, Age, Gestational Age, Hyperemesis Gravidarum