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HUBUNGAN PARITAS DENGAN KEJADIAN EMESIS GRAVIDARUM IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER I DI RS MEDIKA SANGATTA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Mual dan muntah merupakan fenomena normal yang sering terjadi selama kehamilan muda dan biasanya terjadi antara 6 dan 12 minggu kehamilan dan berakhir sebelum 20 minggu pertama kehamilan. Emesis gravidarum merupakan gejala yang mual yang disertai muntah yang terjadi pada awal kehamilan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan paritas dengan kejadian emesis gravidarum ibu hamil trimester I di RS Medika Sangatta.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini survei analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah semua ibu hamil yang datang berkunjung ke PMB Ponirah Sukoharjo pada bulan Mei 2023 dengan teknik total sampling sebanyak 30 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa paritas ibu hamil trimester I menunjukkan paritas Primipara sebesar 12 responden (40%) dan paritas Multipara sebesar 18 responden (60%). Kejadian emesis gravidarum ibu hamil trimester I menunjukkan berat sebesar 1 responden (3,3%), sedang sebesar 2 responden (6,7%), ringan sebesar 10 responden (33,3%) dan tidak munta sebesar 17 responden (56,7%). Ada hubungan paritas dengan kejadian emesis gravidarum ibu hamil trimester I di RS Medika Sangatta dengan p value (0,000).

Kesimpulan : Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan paritas dengan kejadian emesis gravidarum ibu hamil trimester I di RS Medika Sangatta

Kata kunci: paritas, emesis gravidarum, kehamilan

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARITY AND EMESIS GRAVIDARUM IN
FIRST TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN AT RS MEDIKA SANGATTA**

ABSTRACT

Background: Nausea and vomiting are normal phenomena that often occur during early pregnancy and usually occur between 6 and 12 weeks of pregnancy and end before the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. Emesis gravidarum is a symptom of nausea accompanied by vomiting that occurs in early pregnancy. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between parity and the incidence of emesis gravidarum in the first trimester of pregnant women at RS Medika Sangatta.

Method: This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional design. The population was all pregnant women who came to visit PMB Ponirah Sukoharjo in May 2023 with a total side technique of 30 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis techniques using univariate and bivariate analysis.

Results: The results showed that the parity of pregnant women in the first trimester showed that Primipara parity was 12 respondents (40%) and Multipara parity was 18 respondents (60%). The incidence of emesis gravidarum in pregnant women in the first trimester showed severe in 1 respondent (3.3%), moderate in 2 respondents (6.7%), mild in 10 respondents (33.3%) and no vomiting in 17 respondents (56.7%). There was a relationship between parity and the incidence of emesis gravidarum in pregnant women in the first trimester at RS Medika Sangatta with a p value (0.000).

Conclusion: This study can be concluded that there is a parity relationship with the incidence of emesis gravidarum in the first trimester of pregnant women at RS Medika Sangatta

Keywords: parity, emesis gravidarum, pregnancy

