ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Paritas dengan Kejadian Hiperemesis Gravidarum pada Ibu Hamil Trimester I di Puskesmas Vera Cruz Kota Dili Tahun 2025.

Latar Belakang: Hiperemesis gravidarum merupakan gangguan patologis kehamilan trimester pertama yang ditandai dengan mual dan muntah berlebihan. Kondisi ini dipengaruhi oleh faktor hormonal dan fisiologis. Paritas diduga berhubungan dengan sensitivitas adaptasi tubuh ibu terhadap kehamilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan paritas dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil trimester I di Puskesmas Vera Cruz Kota Dili Tahun 2025.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *case-control*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu hamil trimester I yang berkunjung ke Puskesmas Vera Cruz. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 184 responden, terdiri dari 92 responden kelompok kasus (mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum) dan 92 responden kelompok kontrol (tidak mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum), yang diambil menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data sekunder diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien tahun 2025. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Pearson Chi-Square* serta perhitungan *Odds Ratio* (OR).

Hasil: Analisis univariat menunjukkan mayoritas responden berstatus primigravida (56,0%) dan multigravida (44,0%). Pada kelompok primigravida (103 orang), sebanyak 52 responden (50,5%) mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum. Pada kelompok multigravida (81 orang), sebanyak 40 responden (49,4%) mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara paritas dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum (*p-value* = 0,882; OR = 1,045; 95% CI = 0,584–1,871).

Kesimpulan: Paritas bukan merupakan faktor risiko utama kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil trimester I di Puskesmas Vera Cruz Kota Dili. Tenaga kesehatan disarankan memberikan edukasi antenatal care (ANC) yang merata kepada seluruh ibu hamil tanpa membedakan status paritas.

Kata Kunci: Hiperemesis Gravidarum, Ibu Hamil, Paritas, Puskesmas Vera Cruz.

ABSTRACT

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The Relationship Between Parity and the Incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum in First Trimester Pregnant Women at Vera Cruz Community Health Center, Dili City, 2025.

Background: Hyperemesis gravidarum is a pathological disorder of the first trimester of pregnancy characterized by excessive nausea and vomiting. This condition is influenced by hormonal and physiological factors. Parity is suspected to be related to the body's adaptation sensitivity to pregnancy. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between parity and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in first-trimester pregnant women at the Vera Cruz Community Health Center, Dili City, in 2025.

Methods: This quantitative study used an observational analytic design with a case-control approach. The population consisted of first-trimester pregnant women visiting the Vera Cruz Health Center. The sample size comprised 184 respondents (92 in the case group with hyperemesis gravidarum and 92 in the control group without hyperemesis gravidarum) selected using a purposive sampling technique. Secondary data were collected from medical records in 2025. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate procedures with the Pearson Chi-Square test and Odds Ratio (OR) calculation.

Results: Univariate analysis showed that the majority of respondents were primigravida (56.0%) and multigravida (44.0%). In the primigravida group (103 mothers), 52 respondents (50.5%) experienced hyperemesis gravidarum. In the multigravida group (81 mothers), 40 respondents (49.4%) experienced hyperemesis gravidarum. Bivariate analysis revealed no significant association between parity and hyperemesis gravidarum (*p-value* = 0.882; OR = 1.045; 95% CI = 0.584–1.871).

Conclusion: Parity is not a primary risk factor for hyperemesis gravidarum in first-trimester pregnant women at Vera Cruz Health Center, Dili City. Healthcare providers are advised to offer comprehensive antenatal care education equally to all pregnant women regardless of parity status.

Keywords: Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Parity, Pregnant Women, Vera Cruz Health Center.