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Arindah Riesta Maharani¹, Rosdiana Sahabuddin², Ya'kub³

¹Student of Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar Class of 2020 /email arindahriesta@med.unismuh.ac.id

²Lecturer of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar

³Lecturer of Al-Islam Kemuhammadiyah Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar.

***FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF HYPEREMESIS
GRAVIDARUM IN PREGNANCY WOMEN AT SYEKH YUSUF HOSPITAL
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ABSTRACT

Background: Nausea and vomiting in early pregnancy experienced by pregnant women is physiological. However, sometimes there is a situation where nausea and vomiting in pregnant women occurs so severely that it causes everything eaten and drunk to be vomited, which is called hyperemesis gravidarum. WHO estimates the number of hyperemesis gravidarum to reach 12.5% of all pregnancies in the world. Women in Indonesia who experience pregnancy amount to 5,212,568 pregnant women, from the number of pregnant women who experience hyperemesis gravidarum reaches 14.8%. If this is not treated and occurs continuously, it will cause complications in pregnancy and will increase the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The number of maternal deaths in 2019 in South Sulawesi with the most deaths was in Gowa and Pangkep districts. The factors that cause hyperemesis gravidarum include maternal age, education level, occupation, parity, nutritional status, pregnancy distance and husband support. Although it is not the main factor causing hyperemesis gravidarum and the cause of maternal death in Indonesia, this nausea and vomiting cannot be taken lightly because it can cause delays in the growth of the fetus carried by pregnant women and the death of mothers and babies.

Objective : To determine the factors that influence the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women.

Methods : The research method used was *analytic observational* with *cross sectional* design. Then the data was processed and analyzed using *the Chi-Square* test.

Results : The results of the *Chi-Square* statistical test show a significant relationship between the age factor and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum

in pregnant women with a *p-value* = 0.000. There is a significant relationship between educational factors and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women with a *p-value* = 0.006. There is a significant relationship between work factors and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women with a *p-value* = 0.004. There is a significant relationship between the parity factor and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in mothers with a *p-value* = 0.009. There is a significant relationship between nutritional status factors and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women with a *p-value* = 0.000. There is a significant relationship between the pregnancy distance factor and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women with a *p-value* = 0.009. There is a significant relationship between the factor of husband support for pregnant women who are hospitalized with hyperemesis gravidarum with a *p-value* = 0.005.

Conclusion : The results of this study indicate a significant relationship between maternal age factors, education factors, employment factors, parity factors, nutritional status factors, pregnancy distance factors and husband support factors on the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women.

Keywords : *Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Maternal Age, Education, Occupation, Parity, Nutritional Status, Pregnancy Distance, Husband Support.*

