

## FACTORS AFFECTING THE OCCURRENCE OF EMESIS GRAVIDARUM IN OTHER MISUS CLINICS IN PUJUD DISTRICT, ROKAN HILIR REGENCY IN 2023

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### ABSTRAK

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019 in Susanti's research (2019), the incidence of nausea and vomiting is 14% of all pregnant women affected by nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting in America with varying incidence rates, from 0.5-2%, as much as 0.3% in Sweden, 0.5% in California, 0.8% in Canada, 10.8% in China, 0.9 % in Norway, 2.2% in Pakistan, and 1.9% in Turkey. This study uses an analytic survey research method, namely a survey or research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur, then analyzes the dynamics of the correlation between phenomena or between risk factors and effect factors. From the results of the study, based on the age of the majority of respondents aged 20-35 years, there were 17 people (56.7%) and a minority of respondents aged > 35 years, there were 6 people (20%). From the results of research based on education, the majority of respondents with high school education were 15 people (50%) and a minority with elementary education were 3 people (10%). the majority, primiparous women as many as 16 people (53.3%) and a minority of multiparous women as many as 14 people (46.7%). From the results of the study, based on the occupation, the majority of IRT jobs were 14 people (46.7%) followed by 12 people (40.0%) self-employed and the minority of civil servant mothers, 4 people (13.3%). It is hoped that mothers will seek more knowledge about Emesis Gravidarum, so that mothers can follow the changes that may occur with the progress of science as it is today, and are expected to be able to provide good service to the community and be able to provide explanations and understanding regarding emesis gavidarum at the clinic misuslaini, pujud sub-district, rokan downstream district in 2023.

**Keywords: Emesis gravidarum, age factor, education, employment, parity**

### INTRODUCTION

Every pregnant woman will experience a process of body adjustment to pregnancy according to the stage of the trimester being lived. First trimester early trimester which causes nausea and vomiting (emesis gravidarum) in pregnant women. Nausea, vomiting usually occurs in the morning (morning sickness), but

some occur at night (Mandriwati, 2018).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019 in Susanti's research (2019), the incidence of nausea and vomiting is 14% of all pregnant women affected by nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting in America with varying incidence rates, from 0.5-2%, as much as 0.3% in

Sweden, 0.5% in California, 0.8% in Canada, 10.8% in China, 0.9 % in Norway, 2.2% in Pakistan, and 1.9% in Turkey. Nausea and vomiting occur in 60-80% of primigravidas and 40-60% of multigravidas. Nausea and vomiting usually occurs in the morning, but some occur at any time and at night (Ningsih et al, 2020; Hidayati and Evis, 2019).

Cases of nausea and vomiting in Indonesia are 50-90% experienced by pregnant women. Complaints of nausea and vomiting in the first trimester range from 50% -75%. Nausea and vomiting begins around the sixth week of pregnancy and usually subsides by the end of the first trimester (around week 13). Nausea and vomiting does not cause death in pregnant women, only lack of nutrition and fluids. Sustained nausea and vomiting can result in hyperemesis gravidarum which is bad for the health of the mother and baby. Pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum must be hospitalized immediately to get immediate treatment (Wulandari, 2020)

Emesis gravidarum is a common complaint that occurs in young pregnancies. Things that often occur on an empty stomach and often also during the day or night, nausea and vomiting begin at 4-12 weeks of gestation. Nausea is a very common problem felt by pregnant women, which can cause decreased appetite (Ahisa Novianti, 2018).

Factors that influence the characteristics of first trimester pregnant women are age, education, employment and parity. As explained, several studies have found that pregnant women who are older are more likely to experience nausea and vomiting, while other studies have found that young

women are more likely to experience morning sickness, work that causes physical and mental fatigue also increases nausea. The higher a person's level of education, the greater the level of knowledge, and the lower the education, the less information and knowledge will result in pregnant women (Evi Rinata, 2018).

### RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses an analytic survey research method, namely a survey or research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur, then analyzes the dynamics of the correlation between phenomena or between risk factors and effect factors. The effect factor is a result of the existence of a risk factor, while the risk factor is a phenomenon that results in an effect (influence). (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The population is to explain specifically who or which group is the target of the research (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The population of this study were women who experienced emesis gravidarum at the Misus Laini clinic, Kec. Pujud as many as 30 people.

### RESULTS

the respondents in this study were mothers who were in other misus clinics as many as 30 people. The characteristics of the respondents were distributed based on age, education, occupation, and parity as seen in the following table:

**Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Misuslaini Clinic in Pujud District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2023**

NO	Age	F	%
1	< 20 Years	7	23.3
2	20 - 35 Years	17	56.7
3	> 35 Years	6	20.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 1, it can be obtained that out of 30 the majority of respondents aged 20-35

years were 17 people (56.7%) and a minority of respondents aged >35 years were 6 people (20%)

**Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents Based on Education at the Misus Laini**

Based on table 2, it can be obtained that of the 30 mothers the majority came from the high school education group as many as 15 people (50%) and the minority with elementary education as many as 3 people (10%)

**Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents Based on Work at the Misus Laini Clinic in Pujud District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2023**

NO	Pekerjaan	F	%
1	IRT	14	46.7
2	Wiraswasta	12	40.0
3	PNS	4	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on table 3, it can be obtained that out of the 30 mothers, the majority work as IRT as many as 14 people (46.7%), followed by entrepreneurs, as many as 12 people (40.0%) and the minority work as civil servant mothers, as many as 4 people (13.3%).

**Table 4. 4 Distribution of Respondents Based on Parity at the Misus Laini Clinic in Pujud District, Rokan Hilir Regency in 2023**

NO	Paritas	F	%
1	Primipara	16	53.3
2	Multipara	14	46.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on Table 4. it can be obtained that of the 30 majority mothers, 16 primiparous

**Clinic in Pujud District, Rokan Hilir**

NO	Pendidikan	F	%
1	SD	3	10.0
2	SMP	5	16.7
3	SMA	15	50.0
4	Peguruan Tinggi	7	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>100.0</b>

**Regency in 2023**

mothers (53.3%) and a minority of multiparous mothers are 14 persons (46.7%).

**CONCLUSION**

From the results of the study there were 30 respondents based on data analysis and discussion regarding "Factors influencing the occurrence of emesis gravidarum in the misuslaini clinic, Pujud sub-district, Rokan downstream district in 2023" it can be concluded that: based on the age of the majority of respondents aged 20-35 years as many as 17 people (56.7%) and the minority age of respondents > 35 years as many as 6 people (20%), based on the education of the majority of respondents high school education as many as 15 people (50%), the minority with primary school education is 3 people (10%), based on the occupation the majority are IRT jobs as many as 14 people (46.7%) then followed by Entrepreneurs with 12 people (40.0%) and a minority of civil servant mothers with 4 people (13.3%), the majority, primipara mothers as many as 16 people (53.3%) and a minority of multiparous women as many as 14 people (46.7%).

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