

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND MATERNAL PARITY WITH HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM IN PUJUD HEALTH CENTER, PUJUD DISTRICT, ROKAN HILIR REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE IN 2023

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ABSTRACT

The impact of pregnant women experiencing morning sickness and this problem is not immediately handled by health workers, the impact will result in excessive nausea, vomiting (Hyperemesis Gravidarum), dehydration or disturbance of body electrolyte fluids, decreased body weight. Lack of food and oxygen can cause tissue damage which can endanger the health of the mother and the fetus she contains (Hidayati, 2018). The research was carried out using an analytic correlation design with a cross sectional approach.

The research was conducted by describing the cases of patients who had hyperemesis gravidarum in the medical records, then looking for the relationship between the variables studied using statistical calculations. (5.4%). while for the parity of the respondents, the majority of parity primiparous pregnant women experienced hyperemesis gravidarum, a total of 11 mothers (7.4%). From the results of the study it can be concluded that there is a relationship between age and parity with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center.

Keywords: Hyperemesis Gravidarum, Age and Parity

INTRODUCTION

Mortality and morbidity in pregnant and giving birth women is a big problem for developing countries. In poor countries, about 20-50% of deaths of women of childbearing age are caused by things related to pregnancy. According to statistical data issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the agency of the United Nations (UN) which deals with health issues, the recorded number of maternal deaths in pregnancy and childbirth in the world reaches 515,000 people each year.

According to data from the World Health Organization (2019) it states that the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum reaches 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 Türkiye. This severe condition, known as hyperemesis gravidarum (HG), has a reported prevalence of approximately 1.1% worldwide and is associated with malnutrition.

Nausea and vomiting often occur in the first week of pregnancy, and this is a normal thing which is usually called emesis gravidarum. The usual nausea and vomiting

can continue into a rare condition, namely refusing all incoming food and drink, this can cause dehydration, starvation with ketosis and even death.

Hyperemesis gravidarum is a disease in which a pregnant woman vomits everything she eats and drinks so that her body weight decreases greatly, skin turgor decreases, diuresis decreases and acetonuria occurs. Meanwhile, other literature states that hyperemesis gravidarum is vomiting that is severe enough to cause weight loss, dehydration, acidosis from starvation, alkalosis from loss of hydrochloric acid during vomiting and hypokalemia.

Hyperemesis gravidarum is characterized by persistent nausea and vomiting that results in ketosis and weight loss of less than 5% of prepregnancy weight.

Research conducted by Nasihah, (2018) entitled the relationship between parity, age, and mother's education with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum at the inpatient installation of the Palembang general hospital found that there was a significant relationship between age, mother's education and parity with a p value <0.05.

An initial survey conducted by researchers found that out of 10 pregnant women, 8 of them felt excessive nausea and vomiting (Hyperemesis Gravidarum). Based on the description of the background above, the researcher will conduct further research on "The Relationship between Age and Maternal Parity with the Incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud

Health Center, Pujud District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province in 2023"

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Relationship between Age and Maternal Parity with the Incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center, Pujud District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province". to determine the relationship between age and maternal parity with the incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum

METHODS

The research was conducted with an analytic correlation design with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted by describing the cases of patients with hyperemesis gravidarum in the medical records, then looking for the relationship between the variables studied using statistical calculations.

The population in this study were all pregnant women in January-March 2023 at the Pujud Health Center, Pujud District, Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau Province, totaling 34 people.

RESULTS

Research regarding the relationship between age and maternal parity with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center and data collection began from January to May 2023. Respondents in this study were all patients suffering from hyperemesis gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center with a total of 34 respondents.

Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age of Occurrence

of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center January-March 2023.

No	Age (Years)	F	%
1	< 20	8	23.5
2	20-30	15	44.1
3	> 30	11	32.4
Total		34	100.0

Data analysis

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 34 respondents who were studied by age group at the Pujud Health Center in January-March 2023, the dominant was age <20 years, namely 8 respondents (23.5%) and not dominant was age > 30 years, namely 11 respondents (32.4%).

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Parity of the Occurrence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center January-March 2023

No	Parity	F	%
1	Primipara	11	32.4
2	Multipara	14	41.2
3	Grandemultipara	9	26.5
Total		34	100.0

Data analysis

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 34 respondents who were studied based on parity groups at the Pujud Health Center in January-March 2023, the dominant were multipara, namely 14 respondents (41.2%), and not dominant were grandemultipara, namely 9 respondents (26, 5%).

Table 4.3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Occurrence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center January-March 2023

No	Hyperemesis Gravidarum	F	%
1	Hyperemesis	23	67.6
2	No Hyperemesis	11	32.4
Total		34	100.0

Data analysis

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 34 respondents who were studied based on the hyperemesis gravidarum group at the Pujud Health Center in January-March 2023, the dominant was hyperemesis, namely 23 respondents (67.6%), and not dominant was not hyperemesis, namely 11 respondents (32.4%).

Table 4.4 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age Relation to the Incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center January-March 2023

Respondent Age	Hyperemesis Gravidarum				Amount		$\alpha=0.05$
	Yes		No		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
< 20 Years	8	5.4	0	2.6	8	8.0	
20-30 Years	13	10.1	2	4.9	15	15.0	
> 30 Years	2	7.4	9	3.6	11	11.0	P=0.000
Total	23	23.0	11	11.0	34	34.0	

Data analysis

Based on table 4.4 above, the results of the analysis of the relationship between age and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum showed that most of the respondents were pregnant women

aged <20 years who had hyperemesis gravidarum, a total of 8 mothers (5.4%). Meanwhile, there were 13 pregnant women aged 20-30 years who had hyperemesis gravidarum (10.1%) and 2 mothers (7.4%) aged > 30 years.

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test conducted to see the relationship between age and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum, a ρ value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ was obtained. This shows that statistically there is a significant relationship between age and the incidence of

hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women at the Pujud Health Center.

Table 4.5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Relationship between Parity and the Incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center January-March 2023

Respondent Parity	Hiperemesis Gravidarum				Amount		$\alpha=0.05$
	Yes		No		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Primipara	11	7.4	0	3.6	11	11.0	P=0.001
Multipara	10	9.5	4	4.5	14	14.0	
Grandemultipara	2	6.1	7	2.9	9	9.0	
Total	23	23.0	11	11.0	34	34.0	

Data analysis

Based on table 4.5 above, the results of the analysis of the relationship between parity and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum showed that the respondents were mostly primiparous parity pregnant women who experienced hyperemesis gravidarum, a total of 11 mothers (7.4%). Meanwhile, pregnant women with multipara parity were 10

mothers (9.5%) and grandemultipara parity were 2 mothers (6.1%).

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test conducted to see the relationship between parity and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum, the ρ value was $0.001 < \alpha 0.05$. This shows that statistically there is a significant relationship between parity and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women at the Pujud Health Center.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded as follows:

1. Based on the results of univariate analysis of 34 respondents, it was found that the number of respondents who were aged <20 years was 8 respondents (23.5%) while those aged 20-30 were 15 respondents (44.1%) and aged > 30 years were 11 respondents (32.4%).
2. Based on the results of univariate analysis of 34 respondents, it was found that 11 respondents (32.4%) were primiparas, while 14 respondents (41.2%) were multiparas and 9 grandemultiparas (26.5%).
3. Based on the results of bivariate analysis of 34 respondents, the results of the analysis of the relationship between age and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum showed that most of the respondents were pregnant women aged <20 years who had hyperemesis gravidarum, a total of 8 mothers (5.4%).
4. Based on the results of bivariate analysis of 34 respondents, the results of the analysis of the relationship

between parity and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum obtained the results, the respondents were mostly primipara parity pregnant women who experienced hyperemesis gravidarum, a total of 11 mothers (7.4%).

From the results of the study it can be concluded that there is a relationship between age and parity with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum at the Pujud Health Center.

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