

**FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE OCCURRENCE OF HYPEREMESIS IN
PREGNANT WOMEN WITH TEMPOSTRSSION IN PMB
ANITAKIRAN, PLAKATTING DISTRICT,
REGENCY MUSIBANYUASIN, SUMATRA
SOUTH PROVINCE IN 2025**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hyperemesis gravidarum is a condition of excessive hyperemesis that occurs in the first trimester of pregnancy and can negatively impact the health of the mother and fetus. Some of the factors that are suspected to contribute to the occurrence of hyperemesis include employment status, parity, and family support. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the occurrence of hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency. This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive design and a cross sectional approach. A sample of 30 pregnant women in the first trimester was selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate with the Chi-Square test. There was a significant influence between employment status ($p=0.008$), parity ($p=0.006$), and family support ($p=0.026$) on the incidence of hyperemesis. Working mothers, primigravida, and those who do not have family support have a higher risk of developing hyperemesis. Employment status, parity, and family support are factors that affect the occurrence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women in the first trimester.

Keywords: Hyperemesis, First Trimester, Employment Status, Parity, Family Support

INTRODUCTION

What happens in a woman begins with the process of fusing the egg (ovum) and sperm cells. Next, the process of fertilization (conception), nidation, and implantation of Hidayati occurs. (2019), according to pregnancy the part is divided into three trimesters (Simanulang & Febrina, 2025; Sinaga et al., 2025). The first trimester lasts from 0– 12 weeks; The second trimester lasts from 13– 27 weeks; and the third trimester lasts from 28 – 40 weeks, or the time of delivery. Pregnant women experience hormonal changes, including increased levels of estrogen, progesterone, and the production of human chorionic gonadotropin (hcg) hormone products, which are caused by gastric acidity, which causes vomiting. (Rahayu et al, 2022) the first trimester of pregnancy is often the defining point for a woman, marking the beginning of the journey as new mother. Psychological responses to pregnancy news vary between

individuals. Although there is joy and happiness in anticipating the role of motherhood, it is not uncommon to feel sad and disappointed. An increase in hormones such as progesterone and estrogen can trigger symptoms such as nausea, weakness, and fatigue, which can make the mother feel uncomfortable and even give the state of her pregnancy. (Asrade et al., 2023a) that she is currently conceiving.

Parity is a risk factor for vomiting in pregnant women. Many studies show that the higher the parity, the lower the risk of nausea and vomiting. Mother primigravida experiences more nausea and vomiting than multigravida (Aminu et al., 2020; Nurmiaty et al., 2021) Age is one of the triggers for vomiting during pregnancy. Under the age of 20, the risk of vomiting increases. Refers to the physical condition (body and body). Teens are said to be psychologically ready to accept pregnancy, which is often associated with physical weakness and stress. (Marliani et al., 2024) Preliminary study conducted at PMB Anita Kirana. As many as 30 visits by pregnant women every month, it is estimated that in a day there are as many as 10 examinations of pregnant women in pregnancy Based on this description, it is necessary to conduct a study entitled Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Hyperemesis in Pregnant Women in the First Trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Musi Tinggi Regency, Banyuasin, South Sumatra Province in 2025 (Popa et al., 2021).

Research Methods

They are the same. The type of research to be conducted is quantitative research using a descriptive design with a cross sectional approach (Siti et al., 2023). The data collection of this study uses secondary data. Sectional research is a study in which the variables included in the risk factors and effect variables are measured at the same time in the time that this study was conducted to determine the Factors Affecting the occurrence of Hyperemesis in Pregnant Women in the First Trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025. The research population is a collection of subjects that have certain characteristics (Muchilisin Riadi, 2020). The number of population in this study is all pregnant women who visit PMB Anita Kirana. By 2025, the part that is believed to represent the population is called the sample (Ashebir et al., 2022; Liu et al., 2022)

The sample in this study is 30 people The sampling technique in this study is using nonprobability sampling. This study uses purposive sampling, which is sample technicians using certain thinking through criteria. exclusive and inclusive (Sugiyono, 2017) as many as 30 people This research was conducted at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025, South Sumatra in May 2025. In the Data Collection Technique in this study using secondary and primary data with a total of 30 people univariate analysis or [One] analysis This is for characteristics in each research variable. The category data will be [Years] in the form of percent and average frequencies. In this study, it will be Mother's Work Here is a Table of Distribution of Work Frequency and Synapse, Parity, Family support and Hyperemesis (Artha Budi et al., 2022; Dean et al., 2022).

Results

This research was conducted at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, Province.

Table 4.2.1 Distribution of hours Work Variables, Parity, Family support at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025

	N(30)	%
Employment status		
Work	18	60
Not working	12	40
Parity		
Primigravida	20	66,7
Multigravity	10	33,7
Family support		
Support	20	66,7
Not supported	10	33,7

From table 4.2.1 above, it is known that the Employment Status of 18 working respondents in the first trimester of pregnant women, 20 (20%), family support in pregnant women in the first trimester of respondents as many as 20 people (20%), family support in pregnant women in the first trimester of respondents as many as 20 people (20%),

4.2.1 Distribution of Hyperemesis Variable Frequencies in PMB Anita Kirana District

High Plaque of Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025

Hyperemesis	N (30)	%
Yes no	20	66,7
	10	33,3

The results of table 4.2.2 above can be seen that 20 people (66.7%) experienced hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester and 10 people (33.3%) did not experience hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester

Table 4.3.1 Occupational Factors for Hyperemesis in PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025

Employment status	Hyperemesis Gravidarum in Pregnant Women in the 1st Trimester				quantity		RR (CI 95%)	P-Value
	Yes		No					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Work	14	77,8	4	22,2	18	100	1,522	8
Not working	6	50	6	50	12	100		

The results of table 4.4 can be seen that respondents who work and experience Hyperemesis in pregnant women in the trimester | as many as 14 people (77.8%), and

respondents who did not work experienced hypermesis in pregnant women in the first trimester as many as 6 people (50%). Then 4 respondents who did not experience Hypermesis in pregnant women in the first trimester (22.2%), and respondents who did not work did not experience Hypermesis in pregnant women in the first trimester as many as 6 people (64.3%).

Table 4.3.2 Parity Factor for Hypermesis in PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025

Paritas	Hipermesis Pada Ibu Hamil Trimester I				Jumlah		RR (CI 95%)	P-value
	Ya		Tidak		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Primipara	16	80	4	20	2	1	6,66 7 (1,63	0,006
Tidak	4	40	6	60	1	1	0-27,	
Beberapa					0	0	274)	

The results of table 4.5 can be seen that 16 respondents who had primipara parity and experienced Hypermesis in pregnant women in the first trimester were 16 people (80.0%), and respondents who were multipara parity experienced Hypermesis in pregnant women in the first trimester as many as 4 people (40%). Then the respondents were primipara parity who did not experience hypermesis in the mother 4 people (20.0%) were pregnant in the first trimester, and 6 people (20%) were multipara parity respondents who did not experience hypermesis in pregnant women in the first trimester.

Table 4.3.3 Family Support Factors for Hypermesis in PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025

Dukungan keluarga	Hipermesis Pada Ibu Hamil Trimester I				Jumlah		RR (CI 95%)	P-value
	Ya		Tidak		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Mendukung	1	6	8	4	2	1	4,50	0,
	2	0		0	0	0	0	0
						0	(1,15	2
							6-17,	6
Tidak mendukung	8	8	2	2	1	1	510)	
		0		0	0	0		
						0		

The results of table 4.3.2 can be seen that 12 respondents with supportive families experienced Hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester (60%), and respondents whose families supported did not experience Hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester as many as 8 people (40%). Then 8 (80%) supported family respondents who did not experience hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester of the first trimester and 2 respondents in families who did not experience hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester (Imran Saputra Surbakt et al., 2025)

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, it shows that there is a pregnant first trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, the effect of employment status on Hyperemesis in the mother of South Sumatra Province in 2025 with a value of $p=0.006$. In this study, the results of employment status had a value of $RR= 6, 300$, meaning that mothers with working status of 6,300 kall (95% CI 1,522-26,081) experienced hyperemesis \$ mothers with non-working status. Work is an important thing in life by working we can meet our needs (Asrade et al., 2023b; Mohd Nisfu et al., 2023).

A respondent's work in the study is divided into prayer, namely the respondent works and does not work. Definition of work: the respondent performs activities at home or elsewhere on a regular basis or these dates with the aim of earning money. Depending on the nature of the woman's work, the smell, chemicals, or environment can add to a woman's nausea and cause them to vomit. The results of Rudyanti's (2019) research were at a $p \text{ value} = 0.001$, in conclusion that statistics show that there is a significant relationship between work and emesis gravidarum, Based on the results of the analysis, an $OR=4.928$ value was also obtained, meaning that respondents who had a work of 4,928 kall to experience emesis gravidarum were not noemal compared to respondents who did not work. Based on the results of the study, it was shown that there was a parity effect on Hyperemesis in pregnant women in the first trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2010. 2025 with a value of $p=0.026$. In this study, it was found that the results of family support had an $RR= 4,500$, meaning that mothers who did not receive family support 4,500 kall (95% CI 1,156 17,510) experienced Hyperemesis compared to mothers receiving family support. Research by (Moberg et al., 2023)The results of a statistical test obtained a $p \text{ value}$ of 0.001 so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband support and emesis gravidarum in the first trimester at the Leventri Clinic, Afia Village, North Gunungsitoli District, Gunungsitoli City, 2018.

The researcher's assumption is that the support given by the family to pregnant women, can be in the form of support in giving calm, pouring out our mother pregnancy, fulfilling the wishes of pregnant women who crave the Pregnancy Path with feelings of happiness and without depression. The family is also and should help accompany her pregnancy corps so that the pregnant woman does not feel alone because the worry will lead to decreased appetite, eating disorders, physical weakness, and nausea and vomiting (Nurfadillah et al., 2023).

Conclusions and Suggestions

There is an effect of employment status on the occurrence of hyperemesis in pregnant women in the 1st trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025 with the results of the Chi-square Test analysis obtained 0-0.008 (95% CI 1.522-26.081). Mothers with working status are 6,300 times more likely to experience Hyperemesis mothers with non-working status (Aminu et al., 2020; Nurmiaty et al., 2021).

There is a parity effect on the parity of the occurrence of hyperemesis in pregnant women in the 1st trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Atan Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025 with the results of the Chi-square Test analysis obtained p-0.006 (95% CI 1,630-27,274). Mothers who are primitive have a 6,667 times greater chance of experiencing hyperemesis \$ mothers who have multiparapara parity. There is an effect of family support on the occurrence of Hyperemesis in pregnant women in the 1st trimester at PMB Anita Kirana, Plakat Tinggi District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province in 2025 with the results of the Chi-square Test analysis obtained p-0.026 (95% CI 1.156-17.510). Mothers who were not supportive of family support were 4,500 times more likely to experience hyperemesis \$ mothers who received family support.

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