

Characteristics of Pregnant Women with Emesis Gravidarum in Midwife Self Practices 2020-2021

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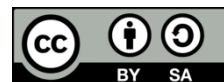
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ABSTRACT

Emesis gravidarum is a discomfort or complaint that is most often felt by mothers, especially in the 1st trimester. This is due, in part, to the hormonal and psychological surge in the mother. The purpose of this study was to identify the characteristics of pregnant women who experience emesis gravidarum. This research method is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling with a total sample of 292 taken from 2019-2022 secondarily through the medical records of pregnant women. The results of the study reported that 45.5% of pregnant women felt emesis during early pregnancy. when viewed from the education of high school mothers as much as 46.1% experienced emesis. Mothers who are multigravida as much as 48.8% experience emesis. Furthermore, housewives who experienced emesis were 43.9%. The conclusion is that pregnant women with emesis gravidarum are often felt by mothers with the last high school education, multigravidas and housewives.

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INTRODUCTION

Nausea and vomiting, also known as emesis gravidarum, is one of the early signs of pregnancy for ordinary people due to the long menstrual cycle so that some pregnant women only realize that they are pregnant after experiencing nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting is one of the signs and symptoms of pregnancy that commonly occurs in pregnant women in the early first trimester of pregnancy but in some cases it can continue into the second and third trimesters of pregnancy but that rarely happens (Fitriyani, 2020). Emesis gravidarum causes discomfort due to a feeling of dizziness, flatulence and weakness in the body accompanied by the release of stomach contents through the mouth with a frequency of less than 5 times a day in first trimester pregnant women.

Emesis gravidarum if not treated immediately can become pathological (Ministry of Health, 2015). Complaints of vomiting are sometimes so intense where everything that is eaten and drunk is vomited which is called Hyperemesis Gravidarum so that it can affect the general condition and interfere with daily work, weight loss, dehydration, there is acetone in the urine even as a symptom of appendicitis, pyelitis and so on (Saifuddin Azwar, 2013). Emesis Gravidarum is a physiological thing. In Permenkes No. 28 of 2017 article 19 paragraph 2 that midwives can provide antenatal care services in normal pregnancies with the aim of early recognizing deviations from normal and providing the necessary management (Prawirohardjo, 2016).

The incidence of emesis gravidarum can be influenced by several factors such as the mother's age, parity, education and occupation. There is a relationship between gravida status and the age of pregnant women

with the incidence of emesis gravidarum. Based on the results of the study, 34 respondents (87.2%) were primigravida mothers who experienced emesis gravidarum and 5 primigravidas who did not experience emesis gravidarum (12.8%). Multigravidas who experienced emesis gravidarum totaled 16 respondents (37.2%) and multigravidas who did not experience emesis gravidarum totaled 27 respondents (62.8%). Meanwhile, based on gestational age, 16 respondents (88.9%) experienced emesis gravidarum and 2 respondents (11.1%) experienced emesis gravidarum (Mariantari et al., 2014).

The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the incidence of maternal mortality in Indonesia in 2015 was 8,800 with a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 216 per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2018). Meanwhile, the maternal mortality rate in 2019 in Indonesia is 306/100,000 live births (RI Ministry of Health, 2021). The results of the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) causes of AKI are bleeding 28%, preeclampsia and eclampsia 24%, infection 11%, prolonged or obstructed labor 5%, abortion 5%, embolism 3%, puerperal complications 8%, and other factors 11%. Causes from other factors, 11% of which include hyperemesis gravidarum. The World Health Organization states that the incidence of emesis gravidarum is at least 15% of all pregnant women. Emesis gravidarum occurs throughout the world with varying incidence rates, namely 1-3% of all pregnancies in Indonesia, 0.9% in Sweden, 0.5% in California, 1.9% in Turkey, and in the United States the prevalence of emesis gravidarum is as much as 0.5% -2% (WHO, 2015).

The incidence of emesis gravidarum in Indonesia, which was obtained from 2,203 pregnancies that could be observed completely, was 543 pregnant women who had emesis gravidarum. In Indonesia, about 10% of pregnant women are affected by emesis gravidarum (Ministry of Health, 2013). In the Province of Bali, especially in the City of Denpasar NVP (Nausea and Vomiting in Pregnancy) or nausea and vomiting during pregnancy with an incidence of (97.7%) and Hyperemesis Gravidarum around (2.3%) (Deenpasar city health office, 2017).

Based on a survey conducted on 6 midwives' independent practices in the Jembrana area, data on pregnant women with emesis gravidarum were the highest, namely at the independent midwife practice "Ayu Yuliari". From the medical record data of the Independent Midwife Practice "AY". there were cases of pregnant women in 2019-2020 totaling 140 pregnant women. Based on the data above, the authors are interested in conducting secondary research on "Characteristics of Pregnant Women who experience Emesis Gravidarum in the Independent Practice of Midwives "AY"

METHOD

This research is a study with secondary data collection from 2020-2021 in mothers who experience nausea, vomiting or emesis gravidarum. The design of this study used a retrospective cohort by looking at the medical records of pregnant women who experienced nausea and vomiting during their pregnancy and then assessed their characteristics. The population of this study were all pregnant women who visited the "AY" Midwife Independent Practice from 2020-2021. The sampling technique that was taken using total sampling was then assessed by pregnant women with complaints of emesis.

The research instrument was a data extraction sheet where the data was extracted to assess the characteristics of pregnant women who had emesis gravidarum. The total number of pregnant women who visited during that year was 292 pregnant women. Furthermore, the data is extracted properly if there is missing or missing data, this data will be automatically removed. Data analysis used descriptive analysis, namely the frequency distribution of the proportions of each characteristic.

RESULTS

In this section, we will describe the results of univariate analysis and cross-tabulation analysis looking at the characteristics of the dominant respondents experiencing complaints of nausea and vomiting.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

| Characteristic | f (%) |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Age (Mean±SD) | 26,5±6,0 |
| Maternal gestational age (Mean±SD) | 10,3±3,5 |
| Last Education | |
| Junior High School | 73 (25) |
| Senior High School | 219 (75) |
| Parity | |
| Primigravida | 118 (40,4) |
| Multigravida | 172 (58,9) |
| Grandemulti | 2 (0,7) |
| Status of Work | |
| Housewife | 198 (67,8) |
| Private sector employee | 48 (16,4) |
| Trader | 40 (13,7) |
| Teacher | 6 (2,1) |
| Inconvenience | |
| Emesis | 133 (45,5) |
| No | 159 (54,5) |

Based on Table 4.1 it can be reported that the average age of pregnant women is 26 years and the average gestational age is 10 weeks. The last education of most of the respondents was high school as much as 75%. Furthermore, most of the jobs are as housewives, which is equal to 67.8%. Emesis felt by pregnant women as much as 45.5% during early pregnancy. Cross tabulation between maternal characteristics and the incidence of emesis gravidarum can be seen in the table below:

Table 2 Cross tabulation of characteristics of mothers with emesis gravidarum

| Variable | Inconvenience | |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Emesis | No |
| Last Education | | |
| Junior High School | 32 (43,8) | 41 (56,2) |
| Senior High School | 101 (46,1) | 118 (53,9) |
| Parity | | |
| Primigravida | 49 (41,5) | 69 (58,5) |
| Multigravida | 84 (48,8) | 88 (51,2) |
| Grandemulti | 0 (0) | 2 (100) |
| Status of Work | | |
| Housewife | 87 (43,9) | 111 (56,1) |
| Private sector employee | 22 (45,8) | 26 (54,2) |
| Trader | 22 (55) | 18 (45,0) |
| Teacher | 2 (33,3) | 4 (66,7) |

The results above report that when viewed from the education of high school mothers as much as 46.1% experienced emesis. Mothers who are multigravida as much as 48.8% experience emesis. Furthermore, housewives who experienced emesis were 43.9%.

Education for pregnant women is an important thing to support mothers to have knowledge, motivation to good behavior. These results indicate that mothers who have the most recent high school education experience emesis during pregnancy. This result is the same as the results of previous studies that mothers who have high school education to tertiary education experience more emesis gravidarum and have moderate strength to cause mothers to experience nausea and vomiting during pregnancy (Munisah et al., 2022). Different things were found in previous research, in fact, pregnant women who are at greatest risk of experiencing nausea and vomiting are those with the last education from elementary to high school (Adnyani, 2021).

Education is closely related to the media to obtain information. Higher education should be able to provide mothers with the same friends with the same level of knowledge and the same information. One's knowledge is obtained from various sources including the mass media, education, health workers. These results

can be related to the psychology of the mother who is not ready for pregnancy or metabolism and adjustment to the increase in hormones which is difficult to do so that the mother unknowingly experiences nausea and vomiting during her pregnancy.

Multigravida mothers are also a factor that can increase the incidence of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. Different results were found in previous studies that the majority of primigravida mothers are more at risk of experiencing emesis gravidarum than those who are multigravida (Mariantari et al., 2014). This is caused by nausea and vomiting during primigravida because it is influenced by pregnancy hormones, when a woman is pregnant there will be an increase in hormonal levels than before and this is the first experience so it will be very easy for the mother to feel nausea, vomiting or discomfort during pregnancy.

However, different things happened in the results of this study, some multi-mothers experienced nausea and vomiting more often than primigravidas. This goes back to the psychological readiness of the mother during pregnancy. Even though the mother is primigravida, if the mother is ready to get pregnant and understands whatever happens during the surge in hormones, the mother will not feel emesis gravidarum. But if a mother with multigravida and experience already exists, but the mother is not ready to accept pregnancy, it can even result in the mother's mental unpreparedness. Emesis gravidarum is automatically felt more severely.

The work of housewives is the most experiencing emesis gravidarum. Work is an activity carried out to meet the needs of everyday life. By working mothers can get friends and share complaints and share knowledge. Mothers who only work as housewives will cause mothers to be confined and not have maximum freedom. This is what causes stress for the mother coupled with changes in pregnancy hormones so that the mother will very easily experience emesis gravidarum. The results of previous research also stated that the condition of pregnancy with stress will greatly affect the process of pregnancy, nausea, vomiting and discomfort during pregnancy (Rosmadewi & Rudiyanti, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The average age of pregnant women is 26 years and the average gestational age is 10 weeks. The last education of most of the respondents was high school as much as 75%. Furthermore, most of the jobs are as housewives, which is equal to 67.8%. Emesis felt by pregnant women as much as 45.5% during early pregnancy. when viewed from the education of high school mothers as much as 46.1% experienced emesis. Mothers who are multigravida as much as 48.8% experience emesis. Furthermore, housewives who experienced emesis were 43.9%.

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