

**HUBUNGAN USIA, PARITAS DAN JARAK KEHAMILAN DENGAN
LAMA RAWATAN PADA PASIEN HIPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM
DI RSIA SITI HAWA PADANG**

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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE, PARITY AND PREGNANCY GAP WITH
DURATION OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH HYPEREMESIS
GRAVIDARUM AT RSIA SITI HAWA PADANG**

XX + 61 pages + 8 tables + 2 pictures + 6 attachment



Background and Research Objectives

One of complication during early pregnancy is nausea, excessive vomiting or hyperemesis gravidarum. Hyperemesis gravidarum can cause weight loss, dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, nutritional deficiencies and affect the condition of pregnant women so that care needs to hospitalization.

The purpose of this research is to know the relation of age, parity and pregnancy gap with duration of treatment in patient hyperemesis gravidarum at RSIA Siti Hawa Padang.

Method

Quantitative research with cross sectional design, performed in RSIA Siti Hawa Padang, between February 2019 to June 2019. The research instrument was used a medical records of patients with hyperemesis gravidarum in RSIA Siti Hawa Padang during 2018 periode. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate with chi-square analysis ($p \leq 0,05$).

Results

The results showed 62.5% of pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum treated for 2-3 days, and 37.5% of pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum treated for >3 days. The study also showed 68.1% of pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum included in low risk in age category of, 51.4% of pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum included in high risk parity category, and 56.9% of pregnant women with hyperemesis gravidarum included in high risk pregnancy gap category. The results of the bivariate show that correlation between age ($p = 0.002$), parity ($p = 0.001$), and pregnancy gap ($p = 0.000$) with duration of treatment in patient hyperemesis gravidarum at RSIA Siti Hawa Padang.

Conclusion

There is a relation between age, parity and pregnancy gap with duration of treatment in patient hyperemesis gravidarum at RSIA Siti Hawa Padang.

Bibliography :39 (2006-2018)

Keywords :Hyperemesis gravidarum, age, parity, pregnancy gap, duration of treatment.

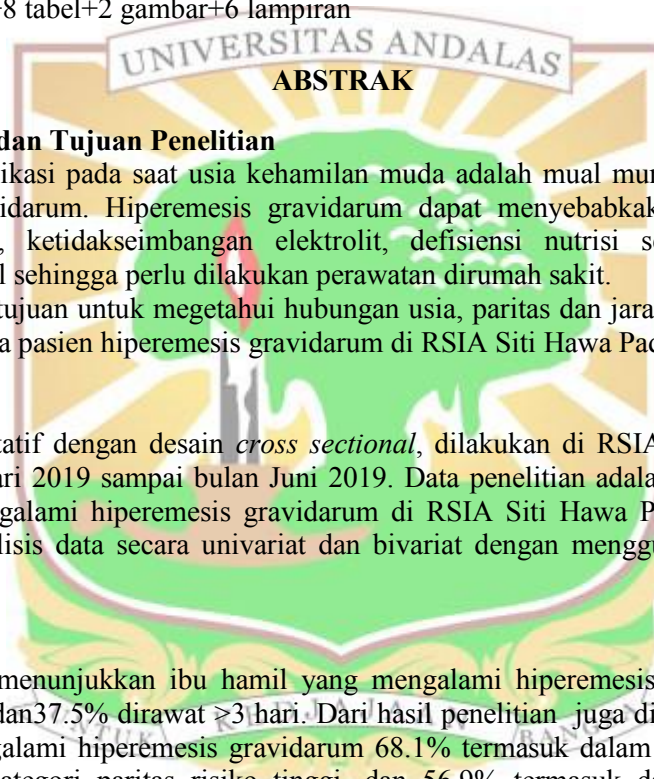
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XX+61 halaman+8 tabel+2 gambar+6 lampiran



Latar Belakang dan Tujuan Penelitian

Salah satu komplikasi pada saat usia kehamilan muda adalah mual muntah berlebihan atau hiperemesis gravidarum. Hiperemesis gravidarum dapat menyebabkan kehilangan berat badan, dehidrasi, ketidakseimbangan elektrolit, defisiensi nutrisi serta mempengaruhi keadaan ibu hamil sehingga perlu dilakukan perawatan di rumah sakit.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan usia, paritas dan jarak kehamilan dengan lama rawatan pada pasien hiperemesis gravidarum di RSIA Siti Hawa Padang.

Metode

Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*, dilakukan di RSIA Siti Hawa Padang dari bulan Februari 2019 sampai bulan Juni 2019. Data penelitian adalah data rekam medis pasien yang mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum di RSIA Siti Hawa Padang pada periode tahun 2018. Analisis data secara univariat dan bivariat dengan menggunakan analisis *chi-square* ($p \leq 0,05$).

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ibu hamil yang mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum 62.5% dirawat 2-3 hari dan 37.5% dirawat ≥ 3 hari. Dari hasil penelitian juga didapatkan bahwa ibu hamil yang mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum 68.1% termasuk dalam kategori usia risiko rendah, 51.4% kategori paritas risiko tinggi, dan 56.9% termasuk dalam kategori jarak kehamilan risiko tinggi. Hasil bivariat terdapat hubungan antara usia ($p=0,002$), paritas ($p=0,001$), dan jarak kehamilan ($p=0,000$) dengan lama rawatan pada pasien hiperemesis gravidarum di RSIA Siti Hawa Padang.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara usia, paritas dan jarak kehamilan dengan lama rawatan pada pasien hiperemesis gravidarum di RSIA Siti Hawa Padang.

Daftar Pustaka : 39 (2006-2018)

Kata Kunci : Hiperemesis gravidarum, usia, paritas, jarak kehamilan, lama perawatan.