

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Boelig RC, Barton SJ, Saccone G, Kelly AJ, Edwards SJ, Berghella V. Interventions for treating hyperemesis gravidarum. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. Published online 2016.pub2
2. Sastrawinata S, Martaadisoebrata D, Wirakusumah FF. *Obstetri Patologi*. Buku Kedokteran EGC; 2005.
3. Lacasse A, Rey E, Ferreira E, Morin C, Bérard A. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy: What about quality of life?. *BJOG An Int J Obstet Gynaecol*. 2008;115(12):1484-1493.
4. London V, Grube S, Sherer DM, Abulafia O. Hyperemesis gravidarum: a review of recent literature. *Pharmacology*. 2017;100(3-4):161-171.
5. Matsuo K, Ushioda N, Nagamatsu M, Kimura T. Hyperemesis gravidarum in Eastern Asian population. *Gynecol Obstet Invest*. 2007;64(4):213-216.
6. Wiknjosastro Hanifa. *Ilmu Kebidanan*. Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirahardjo; 2006.
7. Vikanes Å V., Støer NC, Magnus P, Grjibovski AM. Hyperemesis gravidarum and pregnancy outcomes in the Norwegian mother and child cohort - a cohort study. Vol 13.; 2013.
8. Hanretty KP. *Obstetrics Illustrated*. Churchill Livingstone; 2008.
9. Mullin PM, Bray A, Schoenberg F, et al. Prenatal exposure to hyperemesis gravidarum linked to increased risk of psychological and behavioral disorders in adulthood. Vol 2.; 2011.
10. Zhang Y, Cantor RM, MacGibbon K, et al. Familial aggregation of hyperemesis gravidarum. In: *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. ; 2011.
11. Cunningham FG, Leveno K, Bloom, Hauth, Rouse, Spong. *Williams Obstetric*. 23rd ed. McGraw-Hill Companies; 2010.
12. Oktavia L. Kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum ditinjau dari jarak kehamilan dan paritas. *J Aisyah J Ilmu Kesehat*. 2016;1(2):41-46.
13. Oudman E, Wijnia JW, Oey M, van Dam M, Painter RC, Postma A. Wernicke's encephalopathy in hyperemesis gravidarum: a systematic review. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2019;236:84-93.
14. Dean CR, Shemar M, Ostrowski GAU, Painter RC. Management of severe pregnancy sickness and hyperemesis gravidarum. *BMJ*. 2018;363(November):1-8.
15. Gunawan K, Manengkei PSK, Ocviyanti D. Diagnosis dan tata laksana hiperemesis gravidarum. *J Indon Med Assoc*. 2011;61(11):458-464.

<http://indonesia.digitaljournals.org/index.php/idnmed/article/viewFile/1068/1059>

16. Marlin D. Hiperemesis gravidarum : asesmen dan asuhan kebidanan. *Sci J*. 2018;7(2):151-158. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/286445/>
17. McCarthy FP, Lutomski JE, Greene RA. Hyperemesis gravidarum: current perspectives. *Int J Womens Health*. 2014;6(1):719-725.
18. Thakur M, Gautam J, Dangal G. Severity of hyperemesis gravidarum and associated maternal factors. *J Nepal Health Res Counc*. 2019;17(3):293-296.
19. Hall JE. Guyton and Hall Textbook Of Medical Physiology. 12th ed. W B Saunders; 2014.
20. Hakim A, Widyanti W, Alfianto U. Hubungan antara obesitas dengan reseptor hormonal (reseptor estrogen dan progesteron) dan ekspresi HER-2/NEU pada pascin kanker payudara di RS X Surakarta. *Biomedika*. 2018;10(1):30-34.
21. Putri RK, Soesanto E, Wahyuni D. Hubungan paritas dan status nutrisi dengan hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil trimester I di Rb “Nh” Kuwaron Gubug Kabupaten Purwodadi. Vol 3.; 2014.
22. Wahyuriyanto Y, Purwanto H, Rohmatin U. Hubungan status gizi ibu primigravida dengan terjadinya hiperemesis gravidarum. 2013;VI(2):59-62.
23. Nurbaity AD, Candra A, Fitranti DY. Faktor risiko hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil di Semarang. Vol 8.; 2019.
24. Maulina, Megamaulia L, Widia L. Hubungan antara status ibu hamil dengan hyperemesis gravidarum di RSIA Paradise Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu. Vol 1.; 2016.
25. Herrell HE. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. *Am Fam Physician*. Published online 2014.
26. Lee NM, Saha S. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am*. 2011;40(2):309-334.
27. Topçu HO, İskender CT, Oskovi A, Timur H, Dağlar K, Danışman N. Hiperemesis gravidarum hastalarında uzun süreli hospitalizasyonun risk faktörleri. *Cukurova Med J*. 2015;40(1):113.
28. Mamesah I, Loho M, Suparman E. Relationship between BMI and β -hCG levels with hyperemesis gravidarum in Manado, Indonesia. *Maj Obstet Ginekol*. 2020;27(3):108.
29. Nasution SA, Kaban F. Efektivitas jahe untuk menurunkan mual muntah pada kehamilan trimester I di kelurahan Suka Karya Kecamatan Kota Baru. *Sci J*. 2016;4(04):416-419.

30. Nurmi M, Rautava P, Gissler M, Vahlberg T, Polo-Kantola P. Incidence and risk factors of hyperemesis gravidarum: a national register-based study in Finland, 2005-2017. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand.* 2020;99(8):1003-1013.
31. Ziomkiewicz A, Ellison PT, Lipson SF, Thune I, Jasienska G. Body fat, energy balance and estradiol levels: a study based on hormonal profiles from complete menstrual cycles. Vol 23.; 2008.
32. Kim HY, Cho GJ, Kim SY, et al. Pre-pregnancy risk factors for severe hyperemesis gravidarum: Korean population based cohort study. *Life.* 2021;11(1):1-8.
33. Huo L, Li B, Wei F. Maternal nutrition associated with nausea and vomiting during pregnancy: a prospective cohort China study. Vol 28.; 2017.
34. Ramandita AR. Asuhan keperawatan ibu hamil hiperemesis gravidarum pada ny. S dan ny. I dengan masalah keperawatan ketidakseimbangan nutrisi kurang dari kebutuhan tubuh di ruang teratai RSUD Dr. Haryoto Lumajang tahun 2018. Published online 2018.
35. Jueckstock J, Kaestner R, Mylonas I. Managing hyperemesis gravidarum: a multimodal challenge. *BMC Med.* 2010;8(i):1-12.
36. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Penilaian Status Gizi. Published online 2017.
37. Pratiwi IG, Hamidiyanti YF. Gizi dalam kehamilan : studi literatur. *J Gizi Prima (Prime Nutr Journal).* 2020;5(1):20.
38. Darniati. Hubungan graviditas dan status gizi dengan hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil di puskesmas Mawasangka Tengah Kecamatan Mawasangka Tengah Kabupaten Buton Tengah Propinsi Sulawesi Tenggara Tahun 2015 hingga 2016. Published online 2017:9-69.
39. Lubis Z. Status gizi ibu hamil serta pengaruhnya terhadap bayi yang dilahirkan. *Tersedia di Zulhaida@ telkom net.* 2003;(November).
40. Karima K, Achadi EL. Status gizi ibu dan berat badan lahir bayi, *Kesehatan Masyarakat.* 2012;7:111-119.
41. Candra A. Pemeriksaan status gizi. Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro; 2020.
42. Gibson RS. Principles of nutritional assessment. Oxford University Press; 2005.
43. Paath EF, Rumdasih Y, Heryati. Gizi dalam kesehatan reproduksi. EGC; 2005.
44. Rukmana SC. Hubungan asupan gizi dan status gizi ibu hamil trimester III dengan berat badan lahir bayi. Published online 2013:1-34.

45. Purwanti M, Brahmana NE, Hidayat W. Faktor risiko umur, gravida, status gizi dan kehamilan ganda dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum (studi kasus kontrol di RSUD Aceh Tamiang). *J Muara Sains, Teknologi Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan*. 2020;3(2):237.
46. Sastroasmoro S, Sofyan I. Perkiraan besar sampel dalam penelitian klinis. *Dasar-dasar Metodologi Penelitian*. Published online 2011:359.
47. Kudumovic EM, Barbaro S, Paudice A, et al. *HealthMED*. 2012;6(3).
48. Dypvik J, Pereira AL, Tanbo TG, Eskild A. Maternal human chorionic gonadotrophin concentrations in very early pregnancy and risk of hyperemesis gravidarum: a retrospective cohort study of 4372 pregnancies after in vitro fertilization. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2018;221:12-16.
49. Cedergren M, Brynhildsen J, Josefsson A. Hyperemesis gravidarum that requires hospitalization and the use of antiemetic drugs in relation. 2008;(April):1-5.
50. Depue RH, Ph D, Bernstein L, Ross RK, Judd HL, Henderson BE. Hyperemesis gravidarum in relation to estradiol levels , pregnancy outcome , and other maternal factors : a seroepidemiologic study. Published online 1987:1137-1141.

