

## ABSTRAK

NURLITA SARI. Hubungan Umur, Paritas Dan Diagnosa Kehamilan Dengan Kejadian Hiperemesis Gravidarum Pada Ibu Hamil Di RSUD Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin Tahun 2016. Dibimbing Oleh SUSANTI SUHARTATI DAN MAMBANG.

**Latar Belakang** : Faktor resiko tinggi yang sering ditemui salah satunya adalah hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil. Menurut *WHO*, jumlah kejadian *hiperemesis gravidarum* mencapai 12,5%. Di Indonesia ibu dengan *hiperemesis gravidarum* mencapai 14,8%. Data di RSUD Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Tahun 2016 didapatkan 37 orang ibu hamil yang mengalami hiperemesis gravidarum.

**Tujuan** : Menganalisis hubungan umur, paritas dan diagnosa penyerta dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil di RSUD Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Tahun 2016.

**Metode** : Penelitian *survey analytic* dengan rancangan *case control*, dengan perbandingan kasus dan kontrol (1:2) artinya 37 kasus dan 74 kontrol dengan total populasi sebanyak 111 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *systematic random sampling*.

**Hasil** : Hasil penelitian didapatkan ada hubungan antara umur dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil dengan  $p$  0.001, OR = 5.440 (1.844-16.050), ada hubungan antara paritas dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil dengan  $p$  0.001, OR = 7.304-25.991), dan ada hubungan antara diagnosa penyerta dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil dengan  $p$  0.001, OR = 4.083 (1.763-9.455).

**Simpulan** : Ada hubungan antara umur, paritas dan diagnosa penyerta dengan kejadian hiperemesis gravidarum pada ibu hamil di RSUD Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Tahun 2016.

**Kata Kunci** : Umur, Paritas, Diagnosa Penyerta dan Hiperemesis Gravidarum Pada Ibu Hamil

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NURLITA SARI. The relationship of age, the parity, and the accompanying diagnoses of pregnancy with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant woman in Regional Public Hospital Of Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin Tahun 2016. Advised by SUSANTI SUHARTATI AND MAMBANG.

**Introduction** : From high risk factor who often met one of them was hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women. According WHO, the number of events hyperemesis gravidarum reached 12,5%. A visited of inquest of pregnant women in Indonesia got the data the mother with hyperemesis gravidarum achieved 14,8%. The data of Regional Public Hospital Of Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin in 2016 had found 37 pregnancies women got hyperemesis gravidarum.

**Objective** : Analyzing the relationship of age, the parity, and accompanying diagnoses and incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women at the Regional Public Hospital Of Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin in 2016.

**Method** : Researching of the analytic survey with design of the control case, comparison the case and control (1:2) it means 37 case and 74 controls with total of population as many as 111 persons. The technique of getting the sample was systematic random sampling.

**Results** : The results of research had been gotten, there were relationship between the age with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant woman with  $p < 0,001$ , OR = 5.440 (1.844-16.050), there were relationship between the parity with hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant woman with  $p < 0,001$ , OR = 7.304 (2.052-25.991), there were relationship between the accompanying diagnoses with hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant woman with  $p < 0,001$ , OR = 4.083 (1.763-9.455).

**Conclusion** : There were relationship between the age, the parity, and the accompanying diagnoses and incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women at the Regional Public Hospital Of Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin in 2016

**Keywords** : The age, the parity and accompanying diagnoses and incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum in pregnant women