



Home > User > Author > Submissions > #2847 > Summary

#2847 SUMMARY

SUMMARY REVIEW EDITING

SUBMISSION

Authors	Widya Nurfadillah, Rafhani Rosyidah, Evi Rinata, Yanik Purwanti
Title	Risk Factor of hyperemesis gravidarum incidence
Original file	2847-9657-1-SM.DOCX 2023-01-08
Supp. files	2847-9658-1-SP.PDF 2023-01-08
Submitter	Rafhani Rosyidah
Date submitted	January 8, 2023 - 12:01 PM
Section	Articles
Editor	Sofyan Indrayana
Abstract Views	491

STATUS

Status	Published Vol 11, No 2 (2023)
Initiated	2023-07-11
Last modified	2023-07-31

SUBMISSION METADATA

AUTHORS

Name	Widya Nurfadillah
Affiliation	Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sidoarjo
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—
Name	Rafhani Rosyidah
ORCID iD	http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0798-907X
Affiliation	Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sidoarjo
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—
Principal contact for editorial correspondence.	
Name	Evi Rinata
Affiliation	Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sidoarjo
Country	—
Bio Statement	—
Name	Yanik Purwanti
Affiliation	Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sidoarjo
Country	—
Bio Statement	—

TITLE AND ABSTRACT

Title	Risk Factor of hyperemesis gravidarum incidence
Abstract	

Background: Hyperemesis Gravidarum is severe and excessive nausea and vomiting, starting at 4 and 6 weeks of gestation and peaking at 8-12 weeks of pregnancy, and usually subsiding by 20 weeks of gestation. As a result of excessive nausea and vomiting, pregnant women are at risk of dehydration, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, losing 5% of body weight, and can even endanger the fetus's health.

Objective: to recognize the risk factors for the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum to detect early and reduce the consequences of hyperemesis gravidarum.

Research Methods: This type of research is an analytical observational study with the research design of the Case Control method with a sample size of 240, and the ratio of cases and controls in the study is 1: 1.

Results: The results showed that risk factors have an association with the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum, namely the age of pregnant women has a value ($p = 0.014 < 0.05$, OR = 0.38, 95% CI: 0.184-0.789). Parity with a value of ($p = 0.009$, OR = 2.14, 95% CI: 1.252-3.658). Gestational age was ($p = 0.000$, OR =

Publication Ethics And Publication Malpractice Statement

Submissions & Author Guidelines

Indexing Site

Peer Reviewers

Shinta Index

Author Fees

Publisher

- JNKI How to Register ?
- JNKI How to Submit ?
- JNKI Author GuideLines
- JNKI Article Flow Chart
- JNKI Journal TempLate



	ID.....186304
	??.....19157
	US.....16525
	CA.....3881
	AU.....2071
	CN.....1738
	GB.....822
	MY.....817
	IN.....711
	A2.....556

24COUNTER.COM
flag counter

ISSN ONLINE JNKI



USER

You are logged in as...

rafhani_rosyidah

- » My Journals
- » My Profile
- » Log Out

0.17996). Parity with a value of ($p=0.000$, $OR=2.14$, 95% CI: 1.233-3.650). Gestational age was ($p=0.000$, $OR=49.63$, 95% CI: 18.730-131.51). Education with a value of ($p=0.188$, $OR=0.500$, 95% CI: 0.204-1.228). Maternal occupation with a value of ($p=0.002$, $OR=2.34$, 95% CI: 1.380-3.999). Maternal pregnancy spacing with value ($p=0.004$, $OR=2.17$, 95% CI: 1.298-3.642). Non-anemic pregnant women ($p=0.032<0.05$, $OR=2.36$, 95% CI: 1.128-4.971) and status of pregnant women with value ($p=0.004$, $OR=2.22$, 95% CI: 1.315-3.74).

Conclusion: Almost all risk factors studied had a relationship, but only maternal education in this study did not have a relationship. Maternal age, parity, gestational age, maternal employment, pregnancy distance, anemia, and BMI status are risk factors for hyperemesis gravidarum. By knowing these risk factors, it is hoped that health workers can detect early and anticipate to minimize the severity when pregnant women are exposed to HEG.

INDEXING

Keywords hyperemesis gravidarum, risk factor
Language en

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Agencies —

REFERENCES

References

- Nithiyasri P, Monika S, Leelashree T, Lokesh G, Priya DJ. Prevalence and risk factors of hyperemesis gravidarum: A retrospective study. *Medico-Legal Updat.* 2020;20(2):132–5.
- Topal Ahmetoğlu Y, Altay MM, Cırık DA, Tohma YA, Çolak E, Çoşkun B, et al. Depression and anxiety disorder in hyperemesis gravidarum: A prospective case-control study. *Turkish J Obstet Gynecol.* 2017;14(4):214–9.
- Jenabi E, Fereidooni B. The association between maternal smoking and hyperemesis gravidarum: a meta-analysis. *J Matern Neonatal Med.* 2017;30(6):693–7.
- 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 Aug 1;99(8):1003–13.
- Fiaschi L, Nelson-Piercy C, Tata LJ. Hospital admission for hyperemesis gravidarum: A nationwide study of occurrence, reoccurrence and risk factors among 8.2 million pregnancies. *Hum Reprod.* 2016 Aug 1;31(8):1675–84.
- Kim HY, Cho GJ, Kim SY, Lee KM, Ahn KH, Han SW, et al. Pre-pregnancy risk factors for severe hyperemesis gravidarum: Korean population based cohort study. *Life.* 2021 Jan 1;11(1):1–8.
- Beevi Z, Low WY, Hassan J. Impact of hypnosis intervention in alleviating psychological and physical symptoms during pregnancy. *Am J Clin Hypn.* 2016;58(4):368–82.
- Aminu MB, Alkali M, Audu BM, Abdulrazak T, Bathna D. Prevalence of hyperemesis gravidarum and associated risk factors among pregnant women in a tertiary health facility in Northeast, Nigeria. *Int J Reprod Contraception, Obstet Gynecol.* 2020 Aug 27;9(9):3557.
- Mekonnen AG, Amogne FK, Worku Kassahun C. Risk Factors of Hyperemesis Gravidarum among Pregnant Women in Bale Zone Hospitals, Southeast Ethiopia: Unmatched Case-Control Study. *Clin Mother Child Heal.* 2018;15(3).
- Mullin PM, Ching C, Schoenberg F, MacGibbon K, Romero R, Goodwin TM, et al. Risk factors, treatments, and outcomes associated with prolonged hyperemesis gravidarum. *J Matern Neonatal Med.* 2012 Jun;25(6):632–6.
- Ioannidou P, Papanikolaou D, Mikos T, Mastorakos G, Goulis DG. Predictive factors of Hyperemesis Gravidarum: A systematic review. Vol. 238, *European Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Biology.* Elsevier Ireland Ltd; 2019. p. 178–87.
- Kamalak Z, Köşüş N, Köşüş A, Hizli D, Ayrim A, Kurt G. Is there any effect of demographic features on development of hyperemesis gravidarum in the Turkish population? *Turkish J Med Sci.* 2013;43(6):995–9.
- Roseboom TJ, Ravelli ACJ, Van Der Post JA, Painter RC. Maternal characteristics largely explain poor pregnancy outcome after hyperemesis gravidarum. *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol.* 2011;156(1):56–9.
- Nurhasanah N, Aisyah S, Amalia R. Hubungan Jarak Kehamilan, Pekerjaan dan Paritas dengan Kejadian Hiperemesis Gravidarum Pada Ibu Hamil. *J Ilm Univ Batanghari Jambi.* 2022;22(2):736.
- Aslan MM, Yeler MT, Bilyk İ, Yuvaclı HU, Cevrioğlu AS, Özden S. Hematological Parameters to Predict the Severity of Hyperemesis Gravidarum and Ketouria. *Rev Bras Ginecol e Obstet.* 2022 May 1;44(5):458–66.
- Boelig RC. The dilemma of hyperemesis gravidarum: more answers, and more questions. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn>.
- Bolin M, Åkerud H, Cnattingius S, Stephansson O, Wikström AK. Hyperemesis gravidarum and risks of placental dysfunction disorders: A population-based cohort study. *BJOG An Int J Obstet Gynaecol.* 2013 Apr;120(5):541–7.
- Nurmi M, Rautava P, Gissler M, Vahlberg T, Polo-Kantola P. Recurrence patterns of hyperemesis gravidarum. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2018 Nov 1;219(5):469.e1-469.e10.

AUTHOR

- Submissions
- Active (0)
- Archive (2)
- New Submission

NOTIFICATIONS

- View (19 new)
- Manage

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

Browse

- By Issue
- By Author
- By Title
- Other Journals

CITATION ANALYSIS

- SCOPUS
- Google Scholar

KEYWORDS

FP participation adolescent age anemia anxiety attitude baby behavior breastfeeding covid-19 depression education elderly exclusive breastfeeding hypertension knowledge nurse pregnancy pregnant women stunting yoga

FONT SIZE

Jurnal Ners dan Kebidanan Indonesia (JNKI) indexed by:





00679695 [View My Stats](#)
