



The Relationship of Husband Support, Age and Pregnancy Distance with the Incident of Emesis Gravidarum in Trimester 1 Pregnant Women at PMB Winanti, S.Tr.Keb Palangkaraya

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Received: 07-08-2025

Accepted: 19-09-2025

Published: 28-10-2025

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Abstract

Background: Emesis gravidarum is a common obstetric problem that occurs in 50-80% of pregnant women during the first trimester that starts in the morning and often continues throughout the day. If not treated effectively, it can cause complications in pregnancy that affect the quality of life, pregnancy and fetus (Deepika, et al., 2022). In pregnant women, nausea and vomiting occur in around 60-80% of primigravidas and 40-60% of multigravidas. Objective: To find out how the relationship between husband's support, age and pregnancy interval with the occurrence of emesis gravidarum in pregnant women in the first trimester at PMB Winanti, S.Tr., Keb in Palangka Raya City. Method: The type of research used in this study is quantitative using a cross-sectional study approach. The population and sample of this study were 63 pregnant women. The measuring instrument used was a questionnaire whose results were analyzed using the Chi Square test. Results: Those who received husband's support were 33 respondents (52.4%) with a p value of 0.015 or >0.05. There is a relationship between husband's support and the occurrence of Emesis Gravidarum. The majority of the age is 21-35 years 40 respondents (63.5%) with a p value of 0.002 or <0.05. There is a relationship between age and the occurrence of Emesis Gravidarum. Age Distance of the majority is not at risk 50 people (79.4%) with a p value of 0.000 or <0.05. Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the Relationship of Husband's Support, age and distance with the Incident of Emesis Gravidarum in Pregnant Women in the First Trimester at PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb, Palangka Raya City.

Keywords

Husband's Support, Adolescents, Age, Pregnancy Distance, Emesis Gravidarum

Introduction

Emesis gravidarum is a problem in obstetrics which generally happens on nausea and vomiting occur in 50-80% of pregnant women during the first trimester, beginning in the morning and often continuing throughout the day. If not treated effectively, it can lead to complications in pregnancy that affect quality of life, the pregnancy, and the fetus (Deepika et al., 2022). In pregnant women, nausea and vomiting occur in approximately 60-80% of primigravidas and 40-60% multigravida.

According to the World Health Organization, the figures incident emesis gravidarum at least 15% from all women pregnant. Incidence rate of nausea or vomiting in the world, namely 70-80% from pregnant women. Emesis gravidarum occurs worldwide with incidence rates varying from 1-3% of all pregnancies. All over pregnancy in Indonesia, 0.9% in Sweden, 0.5% in California, 1.9% in Türkiye, and in the United States, the prevalence of emesis gravidarum is 0.5%-2%. The incidence of emesis gravidarum in Indonesia is from 2,203 pregnancies which is observable completely in 543 pregnant mothers who caught emesis gravidarum. In Indonesia around 10% of pregnant women suffer from emesis gravidarum.

Indonesian Health Demographic Survey Data (SDKI) numbers of nausea incident vomit in Indonesia during 2020 (5.31%) of 21,581 mothers pregnant and in 2021 experienced an increase of 5.42% from 25,234 pregnant women who checked themselves at health service facilities (Ministry of Health RI, 2022). Based on the Palangkaraya Health Service Profile 2023, the number of pregnant women in Palangkaraya in 2022 was 2,350 pregnant women out of 2,350 pregnant women who experienced 430 pregnant women complained of nausea and vomiting. Palangkaraya City is divided into 5 sub-districts, with the highest number of pregnant women in Jekan Raya sub-district, one of the obstetric service units in the sub-district. Jekan Raya is a Practice Midwife Independent Winanti which has the highest number of visits of pregnant mothers in the region Jekan District highway.

Based on the results of the study introduction in PMB Winanti based on pregnant women's registration data in January as much as 45 mothers pregnant, in February 37 mothers pregnant and in March 47 pregnant women and in April as many as 39 pregnant women, with a total of pregnant mothers from January to April 2023, a total of 168 pregnant women visited. Of the 168 pregnant women who visited from January to April 2024, 84, or 50%, experienced nausea and vomiting. Interview results which were done on 10 mothers pregnant with results which experience emesis gravidarum, there were 3 pregnant women experiencing emesis gravidarum with an age of currently 20 years old, 5 pregnant women experience emesis gravidarum and say lack of attention from husband and 2 mothers said the gap between the age of the current pregnancy and the previous one was 8 years and during this pregnancy they experienced emesis gravidarum because the distance from pregnancy previously was enough long so that it was not used to with the onset of vomiting.

Lack of husband's support, age and pregnancy spacing in the occurrence of emesis gravidarum in primigravida pregnant women due to lack of husband's knowledge and support regarding the occurrence of emesis gravidarum, ignorance of husband's benefit from supporting his wife's pregnancy moment. Mothers pregnant experience emesis gravidarum and lack of knowledge of mothers pregnant about emesis gravidarum which is due to the mother's age being too young and the mother's pregnancy interval being too fast so that the husband considers this to be a problem matter that usually happens to mothers pregnant in the first trimester. This is in line with Tri's research

Krisniyawati (2023) stated that the value $PValue > \alpha$ (0.05) namely age factor (1.000), pregnancy spacing (0.900), while husband's support (0.003). Results variables age with OR value (1,000) means factor age risk has opportunity 9 time influential And OR value of the work variable (0.900), so that husband's support has a chance of 0.003 times influential to occurrence incident nauseous vomit Mother pregnant trimester 1 at the Batu Ampar Community Health Center, Balikpapan.

The impact if pregnant women experience emesis gravidarum and this problem is not immediately handled by health workers, the impact will result in excessive nausea and vomiting (hyperemesis gravidarum) causing body fluids to decrease so that the blood becomes thick (hemoconcentration), dehydration or electrolyte disturbances in the body, weight loss, lack of food intake which disrupts fetal growth and development, excessive vomiting can cause liver disorders, fetal failure, stomach disorders, and death of pregnant women. Rinda, M. (2013)

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in taking the title "Support" Husband, Age and Pregnancy interval with Incident Emesis Gravidarum in Pregnant Women in the First Trimester at PMB Winanti, S.Tr.Keb in Palangka Raya City".

Methods

The type of research used in this study is quantitative using a cross-sectional study approach with the aim of determining the relationship between husband's support, maternal age and pregnancy spacing with the incidence of emesis gravidarum in PMB Winanti. The population in study This is Mother pregnant Trimester 1 at PMB Winanti, S.Tr.Keb. The sample in this study was all pregnant women in the first trimester in PMB Winanti, S.Tr.Keb, a sample of 63 pregnant women. The sampling technique used was nonprobability. sampling with approach Accidental Sampling.

The data collection instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. It examined the relationship between husband's support, age, and pregnancy spacing, and the incidence of emesis gravidarum. Data were tabulated using univariate tests.

Results and Discussions

The occurrence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb

Emesis Event Gravidarum	f	%
Yes	58	92.1
No	5	7.9
Total	63	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Support for pregnant women's husbands at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb

Husband's Support	f	%
Support	33	52.4
Less Supportive	30	47.6
Total	63	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Age of mother and amil at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb

Age of Pregnant Mother	f	%
Now		
No Risk	40	63.5
At risk	23	36.5
Total	63	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Analyzing the pregnancy spacing of pregnant women at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb

Pregnancy Spacing	f	%
No Risk	50	79.4
At risk	13	20.6
Total	63	100.0

Source: Primary Data 2024

Analyzing the relationship between husband's support and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

Husband's Support	Emesis Gravidarum Occurrence						Assymp. sig <i>P value</i>
	Yes		No		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Support	33	100	0	0.0	33	100.0	0.0 20
Not enough support	25	83.3	5	16.7	30	100.0	
Total	58		5		63	100	

Cross- analyzing the relationship between maternal age and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

Age of Pregnant Mother	Emesis Gravidarum Occurrence						Assymp. sig <i>P value</i>
	Yes		No		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
No risk	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100	0, 0 05
At risk	18	78.3	5	21.7	23	100	
Total	58		8		63	100	

Cross- analyzing the relationship between pregnancy spacing and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

Pregnancy Spacing	Emesis Gravidarum Occurrence						Assymp. sig <i>P value</i>
	Yes		No		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
>2 Years No risk	50	100	0	0	50	100	

<2 Years at Risk	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100	0,000
Total	58	92.1	8	7.9	63	100	

Discussion

The Incident of Emesis Gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

Research on the incidence of emesis gravidarum found that the majority of respondents, 58 people, experienced emesis gravidarum. Emesis gravidarum during pregnancy is usually caused by changes in the endocrine system that occur during pregnancy, particularly due to high fluctuations in Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG) levels that occur in the first trimester. According to Mandriwati (2018).

According to Manuaba (2019), emesis gravidarum is a common complaint in early pregnancy. Pregnancy causes hormonal changes in women due to increased estrogen and progesterone levels and the release of HCG (Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin) from the placenta.

According to Apriza et al (20 21), the clinical symptoms of emesis gravidarum are dizziness and nausea and vomiting, especially in the morning.

From the research results above, it can be assumed that pregnant women, especially in the first trimester, experience nausea and vomiting at varying levels. Adaptation factors also play a role, where pregnant women who are unable to adapt to the changes they experience are more likely to experience emesis gravidarum compared to pregnant women who are able to adapt to the changes they experience during pregnancy.

Husband's Support at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

The results of the study on Husband Support from 63 respondents studied, 33 people (52.4%) received husband support.

The support given by the husband will help the wife in going through her pregnancy, such as making her feel calm and comfortable and helping to reduce feelings of anxiety, fear and confusion regarding the pregnancy she is going through (Bahiyatun, 2021).

Age of Pregnant Women at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

The results of the study on the current age of pregnant women show that the majority are not at risk, 40 people (63.5%).

Being under 20 is not a good time to get pregnant because the reproductive organs are not yet fully developed, which can cause nausea and vomiting. Nausea and vomiting occur in women under 20 due to the mother's physical, mental, and social maturity, which can lead to doubts about physical health, love, and the care and support of the unborn child. (Wirakhmi et al. , 2021).

Age factors are often associated with the woman's mental readiness to become a mother, this mental readiness is usually lacking in mothers who are still young (Auwaliyah, Hilma, 2017).

Maternal Pregnancy Spacing at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City

The results of the study on the spacing of mothers' pregnancies showed that the majority were not at risk, as many as 50 people (79.4).

A close spacing between the current and previous pregnancies can also trigger nausea and

vomiting, or emesis, in pregnant women. This occurs because the mother's body is not yet in optimal condition and functioning properly, yet she is about to begin the next pregnancy. This can lead to hyperemesis gravidarum and other pregnancy complications (Oktavia, 2021).

The Relationship between Husband's Support and the Incidence of Emesis Gravidarum

Based on Table 4.5, of the 63 respondents studied, 33 (52.4%) had supportive husbands regarding the occurrence of emesis. 25 (83.3%) had less supportive husbands regarding the occurrence of emesis.

The high level of husband support can be attributed to the breadth of information he has received, both from the media and from his environment. Women really need husband support during pregnancy and childbirth, as support during pregnancy and childbirth significantly impacts the health of the mother and fetus (Fatimah, 2021).

The results of the statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.020 or <0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the occurrence of emesis gravidarum in PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb Palangka Raya.

Tiran (2021) stated that psychological factors are predisposing factors for emesis gravidarum. Psychological problems can worsen existing symptoms or reduce the ability to cope with normal symptoms, such as unplanned or unwanted pregnancies, or due to work and financial burdens, which can cause mental suffering, ambivalence, and conflict.

The Relationship Between Maternal Age and the Incidence of Emesis Gravidarum

Based on table 4.6 of the 63 respondents studied, the age of pregnant women who are not at risk of Emesis is 40 respondents (100%). The age of pregnant women who are at risk of Emesis is 18 respondents (78.3%).

Emesis gravidarum in women under 20 is caused by the mother's physical, mental, and social maturity. This affects the mother's emotions, leading to emotional conflict that leads to a decreased appetite.

The results of the statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.005 or <0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the age of pregnant women and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb Palangka Raya.

This research is in line with the research conducted by Husna entitled The Relationship between the Age of Pregnant Women and the Incidence of Hyperemesis Gravidarum in Pregnant Women at Sungai Dareh Regional General Hospital, Dhamasraya Regency. Using the chi-square test, the p-value was obtained at 0.049. Therefore, the p-value = 0.049 $<\alpha$ (0.05) which states that there is a significant relationship between the age of pregnant women and the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum.

Analyzing the Relationship Between Pregnancy Spacing and the Incidence of Emesis Gravidarum

Based on table 4.7 of the 63 respondents studied, 50 respondents (100%) had no risk of developing emesis, while 8 respondents (61.5%) had a risk of developing emesis.

The results of the statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.000 or <0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between pregnancy spacing and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at

PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb Palangka Raya.

This study is in line with Lina Oktavia (2021) who showed that respondents who experienced hyperemesis gravidarum at a risky pregnancy spacing were 47 people (48.5%) and at a non-risk pregnancy spacing were 49 people (26.2%). The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.001, this indicates that there is a significant relationship between pregnancy spacing and hyperemesis gravidarum.

Conclusion

1. The incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City was 58 people (92.1%).
2. support at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City, as many as 33 people (52.4%) supported.
3. The age of pregnant women at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City is mostly t no risk as many as 40 people (63.5%) (21-35 years)
4. spacing of pregnant women at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City, is mostly not at risk, as many as 50 people (79.4)

The relationship between husband's support and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City of the 63 respondents who supported There were 33 respondents (52.4%). The results of the statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.020 or >0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the occurrence of emesis gravidarum in PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb Palangka Raya.

1. The relationship between maternal age and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City, of the 63 respondents, the majority No risk 40 people (63.5%). The results of the statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.005 or <0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the age of pregnant women and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb Palangka Raya.
2. The relationship between pregnancy spacing and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr.Keb, Palangka Raya City, was that the majority of 50 people (79.4) were at no risk . The results of the statistical test obtained a *p value* of 0.000 or <0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between pregnancy spacing and the incidence of emesis gravidarum at PMB Winanti S.Tr., Keb Palangka Raya.

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