ABSTRACT

Hyperemesis gravidarum is an indirect cause of maternal deaths. Around the world, there is igo pregnant women each year, 15% of them had severe complication, one third of this number experience indirect life-threatening complication. Hyperemesis occurrence recorded 1-3 % of those cases, particularly, maternal mortality rate (MMR). There are many risk factors that affect the incidence of hyperemesis gravidarum. Some of them are maternal age, gestational age, and pregnancy status.

The question of this research was morbidity and mortality due to hyperemesis in Indonesia as a developing country, was high, with 1:10 ratio compared with developed countries. The aim of this study was to identify risk factors of hyperemesis gravidarum in Soewandie Surabaya General Hospital.

This research was an analytic study with case control design using secondary data. The number of respondents for each group were 35 pregnant women. The case group was taken from hospitalized patients with hyperemesis gravidarum diagnosis. The control group was taken from ObstetricPolycklinik outpatient of Soewandie Surabaya General Hospital. The dependent variable in this study was hyperemesis gravidarum, while independent variables were maternal age, gestational age, pregnancy status.

Results of statistical analysis using Chi-square test showed that the risk factors associated with hyperemesis gravidarum was gestational age <20 weeks (p = 0.000, OR = 82.667). Whereas maternal age (p = 0.440) and pregnancy status (p = 0.560) were not significantly associated with hyperemesis gravidarum.

There was significant association between gestational age with hyperemesis gravidarum.

Keywords: Hyperemesis gravidarum, maternal age, gestasi age, pregnancy status