

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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Susni Noviyanti

Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dengan Tingkat Emesis Gravidarum Pada Ibu Hamil Primigravida Trimester 1 Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tenggarang Bondowoso.

xvii + 114 hal + 3 bagan + 3 tabel + 3 gambar + 14 lampiran

Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Masa kehamilan ibu sering kali mengalami keluhan salah satunya mual muntah atau disebut emesis gravidarum yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor psikologis dan faktor hormonal. Setiap ibu primigravida mengalami emesis dengan tingkatan yang berbeda. Faktor psikologis membuat emesis semakin berat karena ketidakmampuan adaptasi dengan lingkungan barunya. Dukungan yang diberikan suami dapat memperkuat mental psikologis dan adaptasi ibu primigravida serta melawan stres pada masa kehamilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan dukungan suami dengan tingkat emesis gravidarum pada ibu primigravida trimester 1. **Metode :** Desain penelitian ini yaitu studi korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* sebanyak 82 ibu hamil primigravida trimester 1 dengan sampel penelitian yang diperoleh sejumlah 68 responden yang diambil secara teknik *simple random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan skala likert, dengan analisis data uji *Spearman Rho* (α 0,05). **Hasil :** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan dukungan suami jumlah terbanyak adalah sangat mendukung 32 orang (47,1%) sedangkan emesis gravidarum terbanyak berada pada tingkat ringan 45 orang (66,2%). Hubungan antara dukungan suami dengan frekuensi emesis gravidarum diperoleh nilai p value (0,00) dengan nilai r (-0,527) yang artinya ada hubungan antara dukungan suami dengan emesis gravidarum dengan kekuatan sedang atau cukup kuat. **Diskusi :** Tenaga kesehatan penting untuk menekankan suami agar memberi dukungan optimal dalam mengurangi terjadinya emesis gravidarum.

Kata Kunci : Dukungan suami, Tingkat emesis gravidarum, Ibu primigravida.

Abstract

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY JEMBER
NURSING SCIENCE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

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Susi Noviyanti

Relationship between husband's support and level of emesis gravidarum in first trimester primigravida pregnant women in the working area of the Southeastang Bondowoso Public Health Center.

Xvii + 114 pages + 3 drawings + 3 tables + 3 pictures + 14 appendices

Abstract

Introduction: During pregnancy, mothers often experience complaints, one of which is nausea and vomiting or called emesis gravidarum which is influenced by psychological factors and hormonal factors. Every primigravida mother experiences emesis with different degrees. Psychological factors make emesis more severe because of the inability to adapt to the new environment. The support provided by the husband can strengthen the psychological mentality and adaptation of primigravida mothers and fight stress during pregnancy. This study aims to determine the relationship between husband's support and the level of emesis gravidarum in first trimester primigravida mothers. **Methods:** The design of this research is a correlational study with a cross sectional approach as many as 82 primigravida pregnant women in the first trimester with a sample of 68 respondents who were taken using simple random sampling technique. This research instrument uses a Likert scale, with data analysis of the Spearman Rho test (α 0.05). **Results:** Based on the results of the study, it was found that the highest number of husbands' support was very supportive of 32 people (47,1%) while the most emesis gravidarum was at a mild level 45 people (66.2%). The relationship between husband's support and the frequency of emesis gravidarum obtained p value (0.00) with r value (- 0.527) which means that there is a relationship between husband's support and emesis gravidarum with moderate or strong strength. **Discussion:** It is important for health workers to emphasize husbands to provide optimal support in reducing the occurrence of emesis gravidarum.

Keywords: Husband's support, level of emesis gravidarum, mother primigravida.