

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG EMESIS GRAVIDARUM DI PUSKESMAS KRETEK BANTUL YOGYAKARTA 2013

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Dalam proses kehamilan terjadi perubahan anatomi fisiologi, selain perubahan tersebut ibu hamil mengalami ketidaknyamanan dalam kehamilan seperti kelelahan, keputihan, ngidam, sering buang air kencing dan *emesis gravidarum*. Keluhan yang paling umum dirasakan pada ibu hamil adalah *emesis gravidarum*. Study pendahuluan yang dilakukan di Puskesmas Kretek 5 ibu hamil mengatakan belum mengetahui tentang *emesis gravidarum* dan mengeluhkan sering mengalami mual muntah, 2 ibu hamil mengalami mual muntah sampai usia kehamilan 5 bulan.

Tujuan: Diketuinya tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang emesis gravidarum di Puskesmas Kretek Bantul Yogyakarta

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian survai deskriptif, yaitu rancangan deskriptif non analitik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik non probability sampling dengan metode accidental sampling dengan jumlah 28 responden. Teknik Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Tingkat pengetahuan Ibu Hamil tentang *emesis gravidarum* adalah cukup yaitu (67.9%), pengetahuan tentang pengertian *emesis gravidarum* yaitu cukup (42.9%), pengetahuan tentang tanda dan gejala *emesis gravidarum* yaitu cukup yaitu (57.1%), pengetahuan tentang faktor yang menyebabkan *emesis gravidarum* kurang (42.9%), pengetahuan tentang pengaruh emesis gravidarum terhadap ibu dan janin kurang yaitu (35.7%), pengetahuan tentang penanganan *emesis gravidarum* cukup yaitu (50.0%).

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang *emesis gravidarum* di Puskesmas Kretek Bantul Yogyakarta tahun 2013 adalah cukup (67.9%)

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Kehamilan, *Emesis Gravidarum*

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**LEVEL OF PREGNANT WOMEN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EMESIS
GRAVIDARUM IN PUSKESMAS KRETEK BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA 2013**

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ABSTRACT

Background: In the process of changes in anatomy and physiology of pregnancy, in addition to the changes women experience discomfort in pregnancy such as fatigue, whitish, cravings, frequent passing of urine and emesis gravidarum. The most common complaint among pregnant women is perceived emesis gravidarum. Preliminary study carried out in Puskesmas Kretek 5 pregnant women said that did not know about emesis gravidarum and complained often experience nausea, vomiting, 2 pregnant women who experience nausea and vomiting until the age of pregnancy of 5 months.

Objective: Knowing the level of pregnant mother knowledge about emesis gravidarum in Puskesmas Kretek Bantul Yogyakarta.

Methods: This descriptive survey research methods, namely non-analytical descriptive design with quantitative approach. Sampling using non-probability sampling with accidental sampling method with 28 respondents. Data analysis techniques using univariate analysis.

Results: The level of pregnant mother knowledge about emesis gravidarum is enough as many as (67.9%), knowledge about the understanding of emesis gravidarum is enough (42.9%), knowledge about the signs and symptoms of emesis gravidarum is enough as many as (57.1%), knowledge of the factors that caused emesis gravidarum is less (42.9%), knowledge about the influence of emesis gravidarum toward mother and the fetus is less (35.7%), knowledge about the handling of emesis gravidarum is enough as many as (50.0%).

Conclusion: The level of mother pregnant knowledge about emesis gravidarum in Puskesmas Kretek Bantul Yogyakarta year 2013 is enough (67.9%).

Key words: Knowledge, Pregnancy, Emesis Gravidarum

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