

Perceptions of Pregnant Women Patient Against Emesis Gravidarum at Puskesmas I Jembrana, Bali

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ABSTRACT

Background: Emesis Gravidarum is a type of nausea that is often experienced by women in the first trimester of pregnancy. This study aims to determine the views of patients who are pregnant in the first trimester of Emesis Gravidarum at Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali.

Methods: This study used quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a total of 27 respondents.

Results: The results of the study showed that the first trimester pregnant women aged 20-35 years were 19 respondents (70.38%), the highest education was 13 high school respondents (48.15%), 14 housewives (51.85%), and 12 multiparous respondents (44.45%). 14 respondents have a good perception of the characteristics of Emesis Gravidarum (51.85%). This cannot be separated from the therapy of the puskesmas nurses who are accompanied by education (IEC) for pregnant women patients.

Keywords: Emesis Gravidarum, Bali, Pregnant Women in trimester I.

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INTRODUCTION

The process of change starts with serious human problems and social life [1,2]. Maternal mortality and illness are still serious health problems in developing countries. According to a 2014 World Health Organization report, the world's maternal mortality rate is 289,000. Several countries have high MMR, such as 179,000 Sub-Saharan Africa, 69,000 South Asia, and 16,000 Southeast Asia. One of the maternal mortality rates in Southeast Asia is Indonesia, which is 190 per 100,000 live births [3]. Meanwhile, in 2015 the MMR in Indonesia was 305 per 100,000 live births [4]. It can be seen that the average maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is greater than the average maternal mortality rate in the Southeast Asia region, even though Indonesia is included in the zoning of the Southeast Asia region and the Indonesian region is smaller than the zoning area in the Southeast Asia region.

The problem of inequality in the zoning structure can lead to discourse on position. Just as the issue of probability can be daunting in the discourse of pregnancy and its possibilities. Various possibilities and positive things related to the problem of maternal mortality have been overcome by preventive means through health education. Education is seen as something that can strengthen and empower a person against environmental problems [5]. Various strategies of empowerment and awareness have been conveyed through the media and education moments [6,7,8,9]. Collective art, among others, has become an educational mediator and the delivery of achievements [10,11,12]. Like in Bali, there has been socialization of educational material about pregnancy issues through mediation of entertainment arts.

Based on Bali Provincial Health Profile Data, it is stated that the total MMR in Bali Province in 2014 reached 70.5 per 100,000 live births, in 2015 MMR reached 83.4 per 100,000 live births and in 2016 MMR reached 78.7 per 100,000 live births. [13]. In the last three years, the problem of the number of maternal deaths has experienced dynamics in Bali. In connection with this, health outreach has been carried out for pregnant women,

assistance and referral for handling problems for pregnant women has been carried out by the medical team of the closest health center including Puskesmas I in Jembrana district, Bali Province.

The Puskesmas I in Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, is reported to have 904 pregnant women with K1 coverage 898. The number of pregnant women at Puskesmas I Jembrana Regency, Bali Province is the largest of the total target pregnant women of 5,248 with K1 coverage of 5,036. In 2016, Puskesmas I Jembrana Regency, Bali Province reported as many as 805 pregnant women and among them 302 first trimester pregnant women. In 2017, the number of pregnant women at Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province reached 904 with the number of pregnant women in the first trimester of 364 patients [14]. Based on a preliminary study conducted on 27 June - 4 July 2018 in the KIA room at Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, there were ten first trimester pregnant women who made repeat visits. When interviewed, seven out of ten patients with pregnant women in the first trimester were less aware of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum. Those who do not know are pregnant women <20 years old, pregnant women with elementary school education, and pregnant women with working housewives. Based on these facts, a study has been conducted on "Characteristics of First Trimester Pregnant Women About Emesis Gravidarum in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province".

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research is quantitative because this study aims to analyze the problem based on the tabulation of numbers. Therefore, this study was designed based on quantitative methods and a positivistic paradigm in a Biomedical perspective review. The design perspective can be a reflection of management guidelines and the search for ontological meaning [15]. Meaning can indicate the realm of practice [16,17]. In connection with that, this research was completed with a cross sectional approach accompanied by direct searches to Puskesmas I,

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Jembrana Regency, Bali Province to reveal the health problems of pregnant women in trimester I. Bali has the highest number of pregnant women in the first trimester in Jembrana Regency, Bali Province in 2017; 2) Puskesmas I Jembrana Regency, Bali Province providing assistance and hospital referral programs for first trimester pregnant women patients; 3) Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province has provided the most complete data about the presence and condition of pregnant women in the first trimester to researchers. The research process was completed only with a single survey to Puskesmas I Jembrana Regency, Bali Province. The population in this study were pregnant women in the first trimester in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, totaling 37 pregnant women. The research sample was determined by purposive sampling. Samples taken in the study were

respondents who had met the inclusion criteria with a total sample of 27 respondents. Primary data sources were obtained from 27 respondents who were willing to provide quantitative data through the survey process that had been carried out. The secondary data in this study were collected through literature studies on pregnant women patients, health centers and emesis gravidarum. All data in this study were analyzed quantitatively.

RESULTS

The characteristics of respondents regarding Emesis Gravidarum at Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province were reviewed based on the perception of pregnant women as patients on the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum. Research on pregnant women about Emesis Gravidarum at Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province can be seen as follows.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Perceptions of Emesis Gravidarum

No	Perceptions	F	(%)
1	Good	14	51,85
2	Less Good	11	40,75
3	Bad	12	7,40
Total		27	100

Based on the table above, from the 27 respondents, it was found that most of the respondents had good perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum, namely as many as 14 respondents (51.85%). Respondents who had a pretty good perception of the characteristics of Emesis Gravidarum were 11 pregnant women in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali. The rest of the patients gave a poor response to the symptoms

of Emesis Gravidarum. This number is different from the results of the frequency distribution on the perceptions of pregnant women patients as respondents in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali. The distribution of Perception Frequency with respect to Respondent Characteristics can be seen in the tabulation based on age and perception of respondents as follows.

Table 2. Cross Tabulation Based on Age Levels with Perceptions of First Trimester Pregnant Women About Emesis Gravidarum in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province

		Perceptions Variant			Total
		Good	Less Good	Bad	
Age (Year)	< 20	0	3	0	3
		0%	100%	0%	100%
	20 - 35	11	7	1	19
		57.9%	36.8%	5.3%	100%
	> 35	3	1	1	5
		60%	20%	20%	100%
Total		14	11	2	27
		51.9%	40.7%	7.4%	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that respondents aged 20-35 years have a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum, namely as many as 11 respondents (57.9%). They are pregnant women aged 20-35 years who are being patients at Puskesmas I Jembrana Regency. Pregnant women who are more than 35 years

old as patients at Puskesmas I Jembrana Regency also have a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum. As 3 respondents from pregnant women patients in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali who are more than 35 years old also said so.

Table 3. Cross Tabulation Based on Education Level with Perceptions of First Trimester Pregnant Women about Emesis Gravidarum in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province

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		Perceptions Variant			Total
		Good	Less Good	Bad	
Formal Education	(Elementary)	0	0	2	2
		0%	0%	100%	100%
	(Junior High School)	0	6	0	6
		0%	100%	0%	100%
	(Senior High School)	9	4	0	13
	69.2%	30.8%	0%	100%	
	(College)	5	1	0	6
		83.3%	16.7%	0%	100%
Total		14	11	2	27
		51.9%	40.7%	7.4%	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that respondents with a high level of education have a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum as many as 5 respondents (83.3%). The perception of pregnant women in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province with a high school education level has similar perceptions to pregnant women with a high level of education in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, as

many as 9 respondents (69.2%). The perception that can be said to be quite good on the characteristics of Emesis Gravidarum is shown by pregnant women in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali with a junior high school education level of 6 respondents. A total of 2 pregnant women with elementary education levels in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali, perceive the characteristics of Emesis Gravidarum poorly.

Table 4. Cross Tabulation Based on Occupational Level with Perceptions of First Trimester Pregnant Women About Emesis Gravidarum in the Working Area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province

		Perception Variant			Total
		Good	Less Good	Bad	
Profession	Government Employees	3	0	0	3
		100%	0%	0%	100%
	Housewife	4	8	2	14
		28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	100%
	Employees	5	1	0	6
	83.3%	16.7%	0%	100%	
	Entrepreneur	2	2	0	4
		50%	50%	0%	100%
Total		14	11	2	27
		51.9%	40.7%	7.4%	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that respondents who work as civil servants in the work area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali have a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum as many as 3 respondents. Pregnant women with the profession of private employees in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali showed a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum as many as 5 respondents (83.3%). 8

pregnant women from housewives in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali had quite good perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum. Meanwhile, pregnant women who work as entrepreneurs in the working area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali with a fairly good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum consisted of 2 respondents (50%).

Table 5. Cross Tabulation Based on Parity Level and Perception of First Trimester Pregnant Women about Emesis Gravidarum in the Work Area of Puskesmas 1, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province.

		Perception Variant			Total
		Good	Less Good	Bad	
Parity	Nullipara	3	6	0	9
		33.3%	66.7%	0%	100%
	Primipara	4	2	0	6
		66.7%	33.3%	0%	100%
	Multipara	7	3	2	12
		58.3%	25%	16.7%	100%
	Grande Multipara	0	0	0	0
		0%	0%	0%	0%
Total		14	11	2	27
		51.9%	40.7%	7.4%	100%

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Based on the table above, it can be seen that respondents with a primiparous parity level have a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum as many as 4 respondents (66.7%). Similar perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum were shown by 7 respondents (58.3%) with multiparity levels of parity. Meanwhile, respondents with nulliparous parity level with good perception were only 3 respondents (33.3%).

DISCUSSION

Perceptions of Pregnant Women in Trimester I About Emesis Gravidarum Based on Age in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, it can be seen that of the 27 respondents studied, it was found that respondents aged 20-35 years had relatively good perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum as many as 11 respondents (57.9 %). According to researchers, the age of 20-35 years is included in the productive age, but they can understand very well about Emesis Gravidarum.

In general, the respondents who had good perceptions of the characteristics of Emesis Gravidarum in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali consisted of 14 respondents (51.85%). The perception that is quite good from respondents in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali is 11 pregnant women. 12 respondents in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali, among them, had a poor perception regarding the characteristics of Emesis Gravidarum.

Perceptions of Pregnant Women in Trimester I About Emesis Gravidarum Based on Education in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, of the 27 respondents studied, it was found that respondents had basic education, most of whom had poor perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum, about 2 respondents (100%). According to researchers, there is a tendency that the higher the education level of the respondents, the better the perception of Emesis Gravidarum. In this study, the majority of respondents with primary school education had poor perceptions which caused high suspicion but were accompanied by a lack of understanding of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum.

Perceptions of pregnant women in the first trimester of Emesis Gravidarum based on their occupation in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, it can be seen that of the 27 respondents surveyed, it was found that some respondents were housewives. 2 patients as respondents (14.3%) who work as housewives have a relatively poor perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum. According to researchers, respondents who do not work in the public sector and have poor perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum because these respondents do not socialize with other people so that the opportunity to know and get information about Emesis Gravidarum tends to be less. Not to mention, the lack of empowerment of pregnant women in the first trimester who do not work in the public sector for symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum is also caused by a lack of cultural understanding of similar symptoms. As culture can be a source of social and human knowledge [18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25]. Perceptions of pregnant women in the first trimester of Emesis Gravidarum based on parity in the Work Area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana

Regency, Bali Province, namely 27 respondents studied, obtained by respondents from the multiparity parity group who had poor perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum by 2 respondents (16.7%).

CONCLUSION

27 patients with pregnant women in the first trimester of Emesis Gravidarum in the working area of the Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women in the first trimester aged 20-35 years 19 respondents (70.37%) with the highest level of education, while high school 13 respondents (48.14%), with a job as an IRT as many as 14 respondents (51.85%) and with the most parity, namely 12 respondents (44.45%).

Perceptions of trimester I pregnant women about Emesis Gravidarum in the working area of Puskesmas I, Jembrana Regency, Bali Province are mostly in the good category, namely 14 respondents (51.85%). Most of the respondents had a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum from the age group of 20-35 years as many as 11 respondents (57.9%), while those aged > 35 years had a poor perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum by 1 respondent (20, 0%).

Most of the respondents had a good perception of the education group as many as 5 respondents (83.3%), while respondents with an education level less than SD were 2 respondents (100%). Most respondents have a relatively good perception of the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum including 3 respondents (100%) who work as civil servants (100%), while respondents who have poor perceptions of Emesis Gravidarum symptoms are 2 housewives (14.3%). Respondents with relatively good perceptions about the symptoms of Emesis Gravidarum mostly came from the primiparous group, as many as 4 respondents (66.7%). Meanwhile, respondents with poor perceptions of Emesis Gravidarum symptoms came from the multiparous group as many as 2 respondents (16.7%).

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