

Description Of Primigravid Pregnant Women's Behavior In Dealing With Emesis Gravidarum During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Study results conducted at the Health Center Mpunda obtained data from 10 primigravida pregnant women who experienced emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 4 people with positive behavior in facing emesis gravidarum during the COVID-19 pandemic and 6 people with negative behavior in dealing with emesis gravidarum during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research This is descriptive quantitative research. Method study This is a descriptive usage. In research, a sample of up to 10% of the population, or 42 people, is used, with the sampling technique being random. study This is based on secondary data from notes taken at the Mpunda health center during the COVID-19 pandemic about a number of primigravida mothers who experienced emesis gravidarum. Study This was done using instruments such as a questionnaire containing statements (positive and negative) about behavior and dealing with emesis gravidarum during the COVID-19 pandemic, which totaled 15 questions. The majority of primigravida pregnant women at the Mpunda health center are between the ages of 17 and 25, accounting for 92.86% of respondents; distribution education accounts for 76.19% of respondents. Category No Work, which is as high as 64.29% of respondents, and the behavior of primigravida pregnant women experiencing emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Primary care Mpunda in 2021, which is as high as 100%.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Emesis gravidarum is frequent nausea and vomiting that occurs in 60–80% of primigravidas and 40–60% of multigravidas. According to Syria (2012), nearly 50-90% of pregnant women experience nausea and vomiting in the first trimester; however, every woman pregnant will experience varying degrees of nausea; some will feel nothing at all, while others will feel nausea and vomiting at all times. A number of researchers discover that more women *older* tend to experience nausea and vomiting, whereas other researchers discover that women younger tend to experience nausea and vomiting. This is due to the fact that generating work causes fatigue. Physical and mental improvements are also made when nausea occurs. The complaint of nauseous vomiting is said to be reasonable if it occurs between 8 and 12 weeks of gestation and is gradually increased until it stops at 16 weeks pregnant. This unintended consequence exists because there is an imbalance between estrogen and progesterone hormones and their secretion of chorionic gonadotropin hormone, which is present in the mother's serum since pregnancy begins (Mandriwati, 2013).

In part, great primigravida are still capable of adapting to estrogen and chorionic gonadotropin hormones, increasing the frequency of emesis gravidarum. Meanwhile, in multigravida and grandemultigravida, women are already capable of adapting to estrogen and chorionic gonadotropin hormones because they already have experience with pregnancy and childbirth (Prawirohardjo, 2010).

Lust suffers as a result of emesis gravidarum. Eat in such a way that electrolyte balance with potassium, calcium, and sodium changes, causing a change in metabolism in the body (Rose & Neil, 2011). There are several things that can be done to reduce nausea although none of them can be done

at the same time _ such as eating a balanced diet, getting enough exercise, and getting enough rest. Method inspection of pregnancy or ANC given separately and regularly to midwives can detect and prevent emesis gravidarum, allowing the midwife to provide management as well as counseling to mothers with early emesis gravidarum (Varney, 2013).

Estimation, the latest developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Information Center for Children's Education (UNICEF), and the United Nations Population Funding Association (UNPFA), from the level of mortality among mothers worldwide shows that 515,000 women die every year, one every minute, because of complications from pregnancy and childbirth. From the deaths that occurred every year, more than half, i.e., 273,000, occurred in Africa, around 217,000 occurred in Asia, around 22,000 occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 2,800 occurred in developing countries (Hanifa, 2007).

According to the findings of studies conducted at the Primary Care Mpunda, data from 10 primigravida pregnant women who experienced emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that there were four people with positive behavior in dealing with emesis gravidarum during the COVID-19 pandemic and six people with negative behavior.

Based on the foregoing, the writer is interested. For more information, carry on reading about "Description of the Behavior of Primigravida Pregnant Women in Dealing with Emesis Gravidarum During the COVID-19 Pandemic at the Primary Care Mpunda."

2. METHOD

Study This is descriptive quantitative research. The descriptive method was used in the study. for break-or-answer problems encountered. In study This researcher describes the behavior of a mother in deep primigravida pregnancy dealing with emesis gravidarum during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Primary Care Center in Mpunda. In research, a sample is used. This equates to up to 10% of the population, or 42 people. Taking a sample is unintentional. study This is based on secondary data from notes taken at the Mpunda health center during the COVID-19 pandemic about a number of primigravida mothers who experienced emesis gravidarum. Study This was accomplished through the use of instruments such as a 15-question questionnaire containing positive and negative statements about behavior and dealing with emesis gravidarum during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristic Data Respondents

a. Characteristics of Primigravida Pregnant Women during the Covid 19 pandemic at the Health Center Mpunda

1) Mother Based Characteristics Age

Table 1 shows the distribution frequency by age of primigravida pregnant women at the Primary Health Care Mpunda 2021:

Table 1 Distribution Frequency Age of Mothers Toddlers and Children who experience ARI at the Health Center Mpunda

No.	Category Age	F	%
1	17 – 25 years	39	92.86
2	26 – 35 years	3	7,14
3	36 – 45 years	0	0
	Amount	42	100

Based on Table 1 above , in part big Mother primigravida pregnant women at the health center Mpunda on category age 17 - 25 years that is as many as 39 people (92.86%).

2) Characteristics of Mothers Based on Education

Table 2 shows the distribution of mother's education frequency among primigravida pregnant women at Mpunda 2021 health center:

Table 2 Distribution Frequency of Education of Primigravida Pregnant Women at Health Centers Mpunda

No.	Education Category	F	%
1	basic education	1	2.38
2	Secondary Education	32	76,19
3	higher education	9	21.43
Amount		42	100

Based on Table 2 above, the number of primigravida pregnant women at the health center Mpunda in the secondary education category is, in part, as high as 32 (76.19%).

3) Mother Based Characteristics Work

Distribution frequency Table 3 shows the work Mother primigravida pregnant women at the health center Mpunda 2021:

Table 3. Distribution Frequency Primigravida Pregnant Women's Occupation at Health Center Mpunda

No.	Education Category	F	%
1	Work	15	35,71
2	No Work	27	64,29
Amount		42	100

According to Table 3, there were big mother primigravida pregnant women on the category of "no work" at the health center Mpunda, which included as many as 27 people (64.29%).

b. Behavioral Overview Mother Primigravida pregnant in Facing Emesis During the Covid 19 Pandemic at the Health Center Mpunda .

Distribution frequency behavior Table 4 shows a mother's deep primigravida pregnancy with emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic in public health center Mpunda 2021:

Table 4 Distribution Frequency Behavior of Primigravida Pregnant Women in facing Emesis during the Covid 19 Pandemic Period at the Primary care Mpunda

No.	Category Knowledge	F	%
1	Behavior Positive	42	100
2	Behavior Negative	0	0
Amount		42	100

According to Table 4, big mothers in deep primigravida pregnancy experienced emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Primary Care Mpunda in as many as 42 people (100%).

Discussion

In the subchapters The study's findings and the behavior of a mother in deep primigravida experiencing emesis at the public health center Mpunda during the COVID-19 pandemic will be discussed.

1. Characteristics of Primigravida Pregnant Women Based on Age , Education and Occupation

The level of one's knowledge can be influenced by age, education, and the person's occupation. The characteristics of the respondents were determined based on the results of the research conducted, which included age (a large part in the category ages 17-25 years, which includes as many as 39 people, or 92.86%), partial education, and gender. Most of them are in the secondary education category, namely 32 people (76.19%), and the characteristics of the respondents based on work part-time are in the

category "No Work," which is as many as 27 people (64.29%).

If the study supports Hasbullah's (2013) theory that education is a conversion process for the attitude and behavior of individuals, groups, and businesses, we can conclude that man matures through effort, teaching, and training. A vision of education aimed at educating men Notoadmodjo (2013, p. The older he gets, the more power catch and pattern he thinks, so the more knowledge he has, the better he gets. Individuals will become more active in society and social life at the middle age, as well as put in more preparation for success and effort to adapt themselves as they grow older.

According to the stated theory, just because respondent is Mother House Ladder does not mean he has missed out on opportunities to learn more about disease diarrhea. More respondents Many people at home can still add knowledge by watching television, reading newspapers, or visiting a health officer to get information about diarrhea. Working women outside the home will receive more information from others than only women who devote themselves to their families (Ahmad et al., 2010).

2. Behavior of Primigravida Pregnant Women in facing Emesis during the Covid 19 Pandemic

Based on the results of this study, it was found that the majority of primigravida pregnant women faced emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Mpunda Health Center in the positive behavior category, namely 42 people (100%).

When it comes to dealing with emesis, every pregnant woman is different. Emesis is the first symptom that mothers experience, and it frequently occurs before the first menstrual period does not arrive. Anxiety in pregnancy appears in the first trimester (0–12 weeks), because in this trimester the mother will experience weakness, fatigue, feel nauseous, and make the expectant mother feel unwell, and all of them will experience depression, especially during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Anxiety occurs as a result of threats to self-esteem or self-identity, which are very basic for individual existence (Kusmiyati, 2009).

A person's behavior is their response or reaction to a stimulus (an external stimulus). The results showed that the majority of primigravida pregnant women dealing with emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Mpunda Health Center had a 100% positive attitude. Factors that influence health behavior (the behavior of pregnant women in dealing with emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic) include factors of maternal characteristics, namely age, education, employment, parity, and predisposing factors, including knowledge, attitudes, interests, and social culture (customs). Supporting factors include health service facilities; driving factors include family support, motivation, health workers, and socio-economics.

According to Hartati et al. (2017), pregnant women who experience nausea and vomiting mostly do not know how to deal with complaints of nausea and vomiting. When the complaint comes, they just let it go and keep doing their activities. In an effort to prevent adverse effects during pregnancy, such as hyperemesis gravidarum, it is necessary to support behavior changes, especially for primigravida mothers. Behavior is an action or change in an organism that can be observed and even studied. Therefore, it is necessary to know the behavior of the mother in dealing with emesis gravidarum, given the importance of this, among other things, to prevent or reduce complications that occur during pregnancy. The purpose of this study is to determine how first-trimester primigravida mothers cope with emesis gravidarum (Hendry et al., 2023; Arisjulyanto & Hikmatushaliha, 2018).

The causes of emesis gravidarum are psychological changes, hormonal stimulation, evolutionary adaptation, occupation, parity, and age. Physiologically, nausea and vomiting in pregnancy occur due to changes in hormone levels, especially beta human chorionic gonadotropin hormone. (b-HCG), estradiol, and progesterone. The relationship between nausea and vomiting in pregnancy and b-HCG can be seen clearly in twin pregnancies or hydatidiform moles, where b-HCG levels are higher than in normal pregnancies. Estrogen, especially estradiol, is also thought to play a role in the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. One study demonstrated that women with hyperemesis gravidarum showed increased estradiol levels in the first trimester of pregnancy. Hormonal changes during pregnancy can also interfere with the neuromuscular function of the gastrointestinal system, resulting in nausea and vomiting. These hormonal changes occur in all mothers. pregnant regardless of age, depending on the psychological readiness and nutritional status of the pregnant woman (Rudiyanti & Rosmadewi, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the study This can be summarized as The majority of primigravida pregnant women at the Mpunda health center are between the ages of 17 and 25, accounting for 92.86% of respondents. Mother primigravida pregnant women at the health center Mpunda have the highest level of education, accounting for 76.19% of respondents. Most working mothers are primigravida pregnant women at the health center Mpunda, where the category "no work" is selected by as many as 64.29% of respondents. At the Primary Care Mpunda in 2021, the behavioral description of deep primigravida pregnant women dealing with emesis during the COVID-19 pandemic is "big on category behavior positive," which could be as much as 100%.

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