

Gambaran keluhan subjektif selama kehamilan di Jakarta dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan = Distribution of subjective symptoms during pregnancy in Jakarta and factors correlated

Siti Azizah, examiner

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20417245&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran keluhan subjektif selama kehamilan pada populasi di Indonesia, khususnya Jakarta.

Metode: Wanita hamil yang datang ke poliklinik obstetri RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo dan RS Fatmawati (n=956), diberikan kuesioner yang berisi pertanyaan mengenai karakteristik dan keluhan subjektif. Sebaran keluhan subjektif selama kehamilan dideskripsikan berdasarkan umur, paritas, pendidikan, sosial ekonomi, keinginan hamil dan riwayat infertilitas.

Hasil: Mual adalah keluhan terbanyak selama trimester pertama (57,5%) dan trimester dua (33,5%), sementara kontraksi (69,3%), nyeri punggung (68,7%) terutama terjadi pada trimester tiga. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara umur dengan keluhan mual, muntah dan keputihan. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara paritas dengan keluhan mual, muntah, konstipasi, keputihan dan kontraksi. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan dengan keluhan mual, muntah, heartburn, hemoroid, keputihan, nyeri punggung dan disfungsi simfisis pubis. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat sosial ekonomi dengan keluhan mual, konstipasi, nyeri punggung, disfungsi simfisis pubis dan kontraksi. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara keinginan hamil dengan keluhan nyeri punggung dan edema tungkai. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara riwayat infertilitas dengan keluhan nyeri punggung, disfungsi simfisis pubis dan kontraksi.

Kesimpulan: Keluhan utama pada trimester pertama dan dua adalah mual, sementara pada trimester 3 adalah kontraksi. Faktor-faktor seperti umur, paritas, pendidikan, sosial ekonomi, keinginan hamil dan riwayat infertilitas, mempengaruhi sebaran keluhan subjektif selama kehamilan.ABSTRACT Objective: To obtain a description of subjective complaints during pregnancy in the population in Indonesia, especially Jakarta.

Methods: Pregnant women who visited obstetric clinic of Cipto Mangunkusumo and Fatmawati Hospital (n = 956), answered questionnaire containing questions about the characteristics and subjective symptoms. Distribution of subjective symptoms during pregnancy was described based on age, parity, education, socioeconomic status, pregnant desire and history of infertility.

Results: Nausea was the main symptom during first trimester (57,5%) and second trimester (33,5%) of pregnancy, while contraction (69,3%) and backpain (68,7%) were main symptoms during third trimester. There were significant relationships between maternal age and symptoms of nausea, vomiting and vaginal discharge. There were significant relationship between parity and complaints of nausea, vomiting, constipation, vaginal discharge and contraction. There were significant relationship between educational

level and complaints of nausea, vomiting, heartburn, hemorrhoid, vaginal discharge, back pain and symphysis pubis dysfunction. There were significant relationship between socioeconomic level with complaints of nausea, constipation, back pain, symphysis pubis dysfunction and contraction. There were significant relationship between pregnant desire and complaints of back pain and extremities edema. There were significant relationship between history of infertility and complaints of back pain, symphysis pubis dysfunction and contraction.

Conclusions: The main symptoms during the first and second trimester was nausea, while the one during the third trimester was contraction. Factors such as age, parity, educational level, socioeconomic status, pregnant desire and history of infertility, affected the distribution of subjective symptoms during pregnancy.,
Objective: To obtain a description of subjective complaints during pregnancy in the population in Indonesia, especially Jakarta.

Methods: Pregnant women who visited obstetric clinic of Cipto Mangunkusumo and Fatmawati Hospital (n = 956), answered questionnaire containing questions about the characteristics and subjective symptoms. Distribution of subjective symptoms during pregnancy was described based on age, parity, education, socioeconomic status, pregnant desire and history of infertility.

Results: Nausea was the main symptom during first trimester (57,5%) and second trimester (33,5%) of pregnancy, while contraction (69,3%) and backpain (68,7%) were main symptoms during third trimester. There were significant relationships between maternal age and symptoms of nausea, vomiting and vaginal discharge. There were significant relationship between parity and complaints of nausea, vomiting, constipation, vaginal discharge and contraction. There were significant relationship between educational level and complaints of nausea, vomiting, heartburn, hemorrhoid, vaginal discharge, back pain and symphysis pubis dysfunction. There were significant relationship between socioeconomic level with complaints of nausea, constipation, back pain, symphysis pubis dysfunction and contraction. There were significant relationship between pregnant desire and complaints of back pain and extremities edema. There were significant relationship between history of infertility and complaints of back pain, symphysis pubis dysfunction and contraction.

Conclusions: The main symptoms during the first and second trimester was nausea, while the one during the third trimester was contraction. Factors such as age, parity, educational level, socioeconomic status, pregnant desire and history of infertility, affected the distribution of subjective symptoms during pregnancy.]