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FAKTOR – FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSI PADA IBU BERSALIN DI RSUD ASRI PURWAKARTA TAHUN 2019

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Preeklampsia merupakan sindroma spesifik kehamilan dengan menurunnya perfusi organ hingga berakibat terjadinya vasospasme pembuluh darah serta aktivasi endotel yang ditandai dengan hipertensi pada usia kehamilan >20 minggu. Hingga saat ini, preeklampsia merupakan salah satu penyebab morbiditas dan mortalitas pada ibu tertinggi di Indonesia. Kasus preeklampsia di RSUD Asri terhitung masih cukup tinggi ditahun 2018 sebesar 161 kasus dan ditahun 2019 menjadi 166 kasus. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui faktor resiko apa saja yang berhubungan dengan kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu bersalin di RSUD Asri Purwakarta tahun 2019.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasinya yaitu ibu bersalin di RSUD Asri Purwakarta tahun 2019 sejumlah 3.531. Metode pengambilan sampel berdasarkan ISAAC dan Michele sebesar 320 sampel (160 kasus, 160 kontrol). Sampel diambil dengan teknik *Fixed Disease Sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu data dari rekam medik RSUD Asri.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat, kelompok kasus pada kategori usia didominasi usia reproduksi (66,2% kasus 75,0% kontrol), gravida kelompok kasus didominasi multigravida (72,5% kasus 68,1% kontrol), riwayat abortus kelompok kasus didominasi tidak memiliki riwayat abortus (81,9% kasus 85,0% kontrol), riwayat hipertensi kelompok kasus didominasi tidak memiliki riwayat hipertensi (86,9% kasus 95,0% kontrol). Hasil analisis bivariat, usia ($p = 0,111$, OR = 1,582, CI = 0,941 – 2,483), gravida ($p = 0,463$, OR = 0,811, CI = 0,501 – 1,311), riwayat abortus ($p = 0,548$, OR = 1,254, CI = 0,694 – 2,267), riwayat hipertensi ($p = 0,019$, OR = 2,871, CI = 1,232 – 6,690).

Simpulan: Faktor resiko yang memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kejadian preeklampsia yaitu riwayat hipertensi. Sedangkan faktor usia, gravida, dan riwayat abortus tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kejadian preeklampsia. Penelitian ini menyarankan kepada tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan deteksi dini kasus preeklampsia.

Kata Kunci: Preeklampsia, Ibu Bersalin, Faktor Resiko

Kepustakaan: 64 (2011 – 2020)

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FACTORS - FACTORS RELATED TO THE OCCURRENCE PREEKLAMPSI WOMEN DELIVERY IN RSU ASRI PURWAKARTA YEAR 2019

ABSTRACT

Background: Preeklampsia is a syndrome specific pregnancy with decreased perfusion of organs and lead the occurrence of vascular vasospasm and endothelial activation which is characterized by hypertension at gestational age > 20 weeks. Until now, preeclampsia is one of the causes of the highest maternal morbidity and mortality in Indonesia.

Preeclampsia cases at Asri General Hospital are still quite high in 2018 with 161 cases and in 2019 to 166 cases. The purpose of this study was to determine what risk factors were associated with the incidence of preeclampsia in maternal mothers at RSU Asri Purwakarta in 2019.

Methods: The study design used observational analytics with approach *case control*. The population is 3,531 women giving birth at Asri Purwakarta Hospital in 2019. The sampling method based on ISAAC and Michele was 320 samples (160 cases, 160 controls). Samples were taken using the technique *Fixed Disease Sampling*. The instrument used was data from the medical records of RSU Asri.

Results: The results of univariate analysis, the case group in the age category was dominated by reproductive age (66.2% cases, 75.0% controls), gravida in the case group was dominated by multigravidas (72.5% cases, 68.1% controls), history of abortion in the case group was dominated. did not have a history of abortion (81.9% cases 85.0% controls), history of hypertension in the predominantly case group had no history of hypertension (86.9% cases 95.0% controls). The results of bivariate analysis, age ($p = 0.111$, OR = 1.582, CI = 0.941 - 2.483), gravida ($p = 0.463$, OR = 0.811, CI = 0.501 - 1.311), history of abortion ($p = 0.548$, OR = 1.254, CI = 0.694 - 2.267), history of hypertension ($p = 0.019$, OR = 2.871, CI = 1.232 - 6.690).

Conclusion: The risk factor that has a significant relationship with the incidence of preeclampsia is a history of hypertension. Meanwhile, age, gravida, and history of abortion did not have a significant relationship with the incidence of preeclampsia. This study suggests health workers to improve early detection of preeclamptic cases.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, Maternal Labor, Risk Factors.

Literature: 64 (2011 - 2020)