

**GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU YANG MENGALAMI
PREEKLAMPSIA DI PUSKESMAS BOJONG 1
KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Preeklampsia merupakan suatu kelainan pada kehamilan dengan ditandai adanya kenaikan tekanan darah, yang terjadi setelah usia kehamilan 20 minggu atau mendekati saat persalinan, kadang-kadang disertai dengan munculnya proteinuria, dan nyeri epigastrium. (ACOG, 2020). Ada beberapa karakteristik ibu yang mengalami preeklampsia yaitu usia ibu, gravida (Anwar et al,2023), status gizi ibu, umur kehamilan (Izza et al,2022), jumlah janin (Winasih,2021), riwayat hipertensi sebelumnya (Sudarman et al,2021).

Tujuan: Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis gambaran karakteristik ibu yang mengalami preeklampsia di Puskesmas Bojong 1 Kabupaten Pekalongan.

Manfaat: Manfaat penelitian ini dapat menambah pengetahuan dan menjadi bahan pengembangan pengetahuan khususnya dibidang ilmu kebidanan mengenai gambaran karakteristik ibu yang mengalami preeklampsia.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini deskriptif dengan pendekatan crosssectional artinya pengukuran variabel dilakukan pengamatan sesaat menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medis pasien. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode total sampling.

Hasil: Karakteristik ibu yang mengalami Preeklampsia di Puskesmas Bojong 1 Kabupaten Pekalongan ada pada rentang usia 20-35 tahun persentase 71,43 %, Multigravida (anak 2-3) persentase 45,24%, Gizi lebih (IMT 25-30) 54,76%, Umur Kehamilan Aterm (37-40 minggu) 61,91%, kehamilan tunggal 100%, ada riwayat hipertensi 61,90%.

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik ibu yang mengalami Preeklampsia di Puskesmas Bojong 1 Kabupaten Pekalongan mayoritas rentang usia 20-35 tahun, Kehamilan Multigravida (anak 2-3), Status Gizi lebih (IMT 25-30), Umur Kehamilan Aterm (37-40minggu), kehamilan tunggal, ada riwayat hipertensi.

Kata Kunci: ibu, karakteristik, preeklampsia

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHERS WITH PREECLAMPSIA
AT BOJONG 1 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
PEKALONGAN REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Preeclampsia is a pregnancy disorder characterized by increased blood pressure, occurring after 20 weeks of gestation or near the time of delivery, sometimes accompanied by proteinuria and epigastric pain (ACOG, 2020). Several characteristics of mothers experiencing preeclampsia include maternal age, gravida (Anwar et al., 2023), maternal nutritional status, gestational age (Izza et al., 2022), number of fetuses (Winasih, 2021), previous history of hypertension (Sudarman et al., 2021).

Objective: The purpose of this study is to analyze the characteristics of mothers experiencing preeclampsia at the Bojong 1 Community Health Center, Pekalongan Regency.

Benefits: The benefits of this study can increase knowledge and become material for developing knowledge, especially in the field of obstetrics regarding the characteristics of mothers experiencing preeclampsia.

Method: This study design is descriptive with a cross-sectional approach, meaning that variable measurements are carried out by momentary observation using secondary data from patient medical records. Sampling uses the total sampling method.

Results: The characteristics of mothers experiencing preeclampsia at the Bojong 1 Community Health Center, Pekalongan Regency are in the age range of 20-35 years, percentage 71.43%, Multigravida (2-3 children) percentage 45.24%, Overnutrition (BMI 25-30) 54.76%, Aterm Gestational Age (37-40 weeks) 61.91%, single pregnancy 100%, history of hypertension 61,90%.

Conclusion: The characteristics of mothers experiencing preeclampsia at the Bojong 1 Community Health Center, Pekalongan Regency, are mostly in the 20-35 years age range, multigravida pregnancy (2-3 children), overnutrition status (BMI 25-30), and term gestational age (37-40 weeks), single pregnancy, history of hypertension.

Keywords: mother, characteristics, preeclampsia

