Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Kebidanan Program Sarjana Fakultas Kesehatan
Skripsi, Juli 2026
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HUBUNGAN PARITAS DENGAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMSIA DI RSUD DR H JUSUF SK TAHUN 2025

ABSTRAK

Preeklamsia merupakan salah satu komplikasi obstetri utama yang berdampak buruk pada kesehatan ibu dan janin, seperti risiko eklamsia, sindrom HELLP, pertumbuhan janin terhambat (IUGR), hingga kematian maternal dan perinatal. Paritas diteliti sebagai faktor risiko utama karena berkaitan erat dengan adaptasi sistem imunologis pada kehamilan pertama serta perubahan degeneratif vaskular Uterus pada multiparitas tinggi yang memicu gangguan invasi trofoblas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara paritas ibu dengan kejadian preeklamsia di RSUD dr. H. Jusuf S.K. Tahun 2025. Desain yang digunakan yaitu desain analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* berbasis data sekunder rekam medis. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 141 ibu hamil yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square* serta estimasi nilai risiko *Prevalence Ratio* (PR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara paritas ibu dengan kejadian preeklamsia, Dimana ibu dengan paritas berisiko memiliki peluang 3 kali lebih besar mengalami preeklamsia dibandingkan ibu dengan paritas tidak berisiko. Paritas berisiko merupakan faktor pemicu yang berhubungan erat dengan peningkatan kejadian preeklamsia di RSUD dr. H. Jusuf SK. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya data paritas sebagai indikator penapisan (*screening*) awal dalam deteksi dini risiko preeklamsia guna mencegah komplikasi fatal pada ibu dan janin.

Kata Kunci: Paritas, Preeklamsia, Rekam Medis, *Cross-Sectional*

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Thesis, July 2026
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The Relationship Between Parity with the Incidence of Preeclampsia at RSUD dr H Jusuf SK, Tarakan, 2025

ABSTRACT

Pre-eclampsia is one of the major obstetric complications that adversely affects the health of both the mother and the foetus, including the risk of eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, foetal growth restriction (IUGR), and maternal and perinatal mortality. Parity was investigated as a major risk factor because it is closely related to the adaptation of the immune system during the first pregnancy, as well as degenerative changes in the uterine vasculature in women with high parity, which trigger impaired trophoblast invasion. This study aimed to analyse the relationship between maternal parity and the incidence of pre-eclampsia at Dr H. Jusuf S.K. Regional General Hospital in 2025.This study employed a correlational analytical design using a cross-sectional approach based on secondary data from medical records. The study sample comprised 141 pregnant women who met the inclusion criteria. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate methods, employing the Chi-Square test and the Prevalence Ratio (PR) to estimate risk. Results: The findings indicate a significant association between maternal parity and the incidence of pre-eclampsia, with mothers with high-risk parity being three times more likely to develop pre-eclampsia than those with low-risk parity. High-risk parity is a triggering factor closely associated with an increased incidence of pre-eclampsia at Dr H. Jusuf S.K. Regional General Hospital. These findings emphasise the importance of parity data as an early screening indicator for the early detection of pre-eclampsia risk in order to prevent complications.

Keywords: Parity, Preeclampsia, Medical Record, *Cross-Sectional*