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Skripsi, Desember 2019
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Hubungan Status Gravida dan Usia Ibu dengan Tingkat Preeklampsia Di RSUD Surodadi Kabupaten Tegal

(xvi + 56 halaman + 7 tabel + 2 gambar + 10 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Preeklampsia merupakan penyakit yang ditandai dengan hipertensi disertai proteinuria dengan sistolik/diastolic $\geq 140/90$ mmHg dan proteinuria ≥ 300 mg/24 jam setelah kehamilan minggu ke-20. Faktor resiko terjadinya preeklampsia antara lain primigravida, usia.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan status gravida dan usia ibu dengan tingkat preeklampsia di RSUD Surodadi Kabupaten Tegal.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *observasional analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah 172 ibu hamil dengan preeklampsia dan menggunakan teknik total sampel. Alat pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar ceklist. Analisis data menggunakan *chi square* dan *fisher exact test*.

Hasil : responden yang mengalami kejadian preeklampsia ringan lebih banyak terjadi pada primigravida sebanyak 79 reponden (97,5%). Hasil uji *chi square* didapatkan nilai $p=0,001$ ($< \alpha=0,05$) menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan. Responden yang mengalami kejadian preeklampsia ringan lebih banyak terjadi pada responden kategori dewasa awal sebanyak 124 responden (94,7%). Hasil *fisher exact test* dengan nilai $p=0,001$ ($< \alpha=0,05$) menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan.

Simpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status gravida dan usia ibu dengan tingkat preeklampsia pada RSUD Surodado Kabupaten Tegal.

Kata kunci : Status gravida, usia ibu, preeklampsia

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The Corelation between Gravida Status and Mother's Age with Preeclampsia Levels at RSUD Surodadi Tegal

(xvi + 56 pages + 7 tables + 2 pictures + 10 appendixes)

ABSTRACT

Background : Preeclampsia is a disease characterized by hypertension accompanied by proteinuria with systolic / diastolic $\geq 140 / 90$ mmHg and proteinuria ≥ 300 mg / 24 hours after 20th weeks pregnancy. Risk factors for preeclampsia include primigravida, diabetes mellitus, multiparity, age, family history of preeclampsia, history of hypertension, obesity, kidney disease and heart disease.

Purpose : This study aims to determine the status of the gravida and the mother's with preeclampsia level at RSUD Surodadi in Tegal.

Method : This research was an observational analytic study with cross sectional approach. The study population were 172 pregnant women with preeclampsia and used a total sample technique. Secondary data collection tools used checklist sheets. Data analysis used chi square statistic test and fisher exact test.

Results respondents who experienced a mild incidence of mild preeclampsia are mostly happen in primigravidas as many as 79 respondents (97.5%). That mean there is corelation between gravida status with preeclampsia. Chi square test results obtain $p = 0.001$ ($< \alpha = 0.05$). Respondents who experience mild preeclampsia are more likely occur in the early adult respondents as many as 124 respondents (94.7%). Fisher exact results with $p = 0.001$ ($< \alpha = 0.05$). That mean there is corelation between mother's age with preeclampsia.

Conclusion : There is corelation between gravida status and mother's age with the level of preeclampsia at RSUD Surodadi Tegal.

Keywords : gravida status , maternal age , preeclampsia