

HUBUNGAN USIA RISIKO TINGGI, OBESITAS, PEMBERIAN TABLET FE DAN CA DENGAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSI PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS NGASEM 2018

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Abstrak

Preeklampsia merupakan penyakit yang khas saat kehamilan dan timbul setelah umur 20 minggu, ditandai dengan tekanan darah $>140/90$ mmHg dan proteinuria >300 mg. Preeklampsia penyebab tertinggi pada kematian ibu yaitu sebesar 30,90% atau sebanyak 165 orang di Jawa Timur. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis hubungan usia risiko tinggi, obesitas, pemberian tablet Fe dan Ca dengan kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Ngasem 2018. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case-control* melalui pendekatan retrospektif dengan jumlah responden 96 yang terdiri dari 48 kasus dan 48 kontrol. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data usia ibu hamil, berat badan ibu, pemberian tablet Fe dan Ca diperoleh dari buku KIA. Hasil uji statistik *Chi Square* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia ibu (OR=3,66; CI=1,57- 8,53 ; $p=0,004$), status obesitas (OR=3,03; CI=1,32 - 6,98 ; $p=0,014$), pemberian tablet Fe (OR=1,52; CI=0,68 - 3,42 ; $p=0,412$), dan pemberian tablet Ca (OR=0,39; CI=0,17 - 0,89 ; $p=0,041$) dengan kejadian preeklampsia di Puskesmas Ngasem tahun 2018. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa usia ibu hamil, obesitas, dan pemberian tablet Ca berhubungan dengan kejadian preeklampsia di Puskesmas Ngasem tahun 2018 sedangkan pemberian tablet Fe tidak berhubungan.

Kata kunci : Preeklampsia, Usia Ibu Hamil, Obesitas, Tablet Fe, Tablet Ca

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG HIGH RISK AGE, OBESITY, SUPPLEMENTATION FE AND CA TABLETS WITH THE INCIDENCE PREECLAMPSIA OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN PUSKESMAS NGASEM 2018

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Abstract

Preeclampsia is a typical disease during pregnancy and usually arises after the age of 20 weeks of pregnancy, characterized by blood pressure $>140/90$ mmHg and proteinuria >300 mg. Preeclampsia is the highest prevalence of causes in maternal mortality was 30.90% or as many as 165 people in East Java. The study aimed to analyze the relationship among of high risk age, obesity, supplementation iron and calcium tablets with the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women at Puskesmas Ngasem in 2018. The design of study was case-control through a retrospective approach with 96 respondents consisting of 48 cases and 48 controls. The sample selection uses purposive sampling. The data of the age of pregnant women, maternal body weight, supplementation iron and calcium tablets were obtained from the KIA book. The results of the Chi Square statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal age (OR = 3.66; CI = 1.57- 8.53; $p = 0.004$), obesity status (OR = 3.03; CI = 1.32 - 6.98; $p = 0.014$), giving of iron tablets (OR = 1.52; CI = 0.68 - 3.42; $p = 0.412$), and administration of calcium tablets (OR = 0.39; CI = 0.17 - 0.89; $p = 0.041$) with the incidence of preeclampsia at Ngasem Health Center in 2018. It can be concluded that the age of pregnant women, obesity, and calcium tablet administration is related to the incidence of preeclampsia in Puskesmas Ngasem 2018 while the giving of iron tablets is unrelated.

Keywords: Preeklampsi, Age of Pregnant Women, Obesity, Iron Tablets, Calcium Tablets