

# HUBUNGAN USIA IBU, GRAVIDITAS, RIWAYAT PRE-EKLAMPSIA DAN OBESITAS DENGAN KEJADIAN PRE-EKLAMPSIA BERAT DI RSUD KABUPATEN BEKASI PERIODE JUNI 2015- JUNI 2016

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## Abstrak

Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) merupakan indikator keberhasilan pembangunan dalam bidang kesehatan. Indonesia berada di peringkat keempat tertinggi untuk Angka Kematian Ibu di kawasan ASEAN dan peringkat keenam di kawasan SEAR (*South East Asian Region*). Pre-eklampsia/eklampsia merupakan penyebab terbesar kedua kematian ibu setelah perdarahan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa hubungan dan mencari besarnya risiko antara faktor risiko yaitu usia ibu, graviditas, riwayat pre-eklampsia dan obesitas terhadap kejadian pre-eklampsia berat di RSUD Kabupaten Bekasi. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *study case control*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan melihat data pada rekam medik pasien di RSUD Kabupaten Bekasi periode Juni 2015-Juni 2016 kemudian dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dengan *Chi-square* dan multivariat dengan Regresi logistik. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara graviditas, riwayat pre-eklampsia dan obesitas dengan kejadian pre-eklampsia berat dengan masing-masing nilai  $p= 0,022$  (OR: 0,251),  $p= 0,002$  (6,923) dan  $p= 0,0001$  (OR: 9,273). Hasil analisis multivariat didapatkan bahwa riwayat pre-eklampsia dan obesitas merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya pre-eklampsia berat. Kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat hubungan bermakna antara graviditas, riwayat pre-eklampsia dan obesitas dengan kejadian pre-eklampsia berat. Primigravida 2,51 kali lebih berisiko, riwayat pre-eklampsia positif 6,923 kali lebih berisiko dan obesitas 9,273 kali lebih berisiko untuk mengalami pre-eklampsia berat.

**Kata Kunci :** Pre-eklampsia berat, Proteinuria, Graviditas, Riwayat pre-eklampsia, Primigravida.

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL AGE, GRAVIDITY, HISTORY OF PRE-ECLAMPSIA AND OBESITY ON THE INCIDENCE OF SEVERE PRE-ECLAMPSIA IN RSUD DISTRICT BEKASI JUNE 2015- JULY 2016**

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## **Abstract**

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is an indicator of the success of development in the health field. Indonesia is ranked fourth highest maternal mortality rate in ASEAN and ranks sixth in the SEAR region. Pre-eclampsia/Eclampsia is the second largest cause of maternal death after postpartum hemorrhage. This study was conducted to analyze the relationship and find magnitude of risk between risk factors are maternal age, gravidity, history of pre-eclampsia and obesity on the incidence of severe pre-eclampsia in RSUD District Bekasi. The method of this research is case control study design. Sampling method using simple random sampling technique. The data collection is done by using secondary data by looking at the data in patient medical records in RSUD Distric Bekasi period June 2015 - June 2016 and then analyzed using univariate, bivariate with Chi-square and multivariate logistic regression. The results of the bivariate analysis using chi-square test in getting that there was a significant relationship between gravidity and obesity with severe pre-eclampsia with each value of  $p = 0.022$  (OR: 0.251), history of pre-eclampsia  $p = 0.002$  (OR: 6,923) and  $p = 0.0001$  (OR: 9.273). Multivariate analysis using logistic regression test in getting that history of pre-eclampsia and obesity are factors that most influence on the occurrence of severe pre-eclampsia. There was a significant relationship between gravidity, history of pre-eclampsia and obesity with severe pre-eclampsia. Primigravidas 2.51 times higher risk, history of pre-eclampsia positive 6,923 higher risk and obesity 9.273 times more at risk of developing severe pre-eclampsia.

**Keywords:** Severe Pre-Eclampsia, Proteinuria, Gravidity, History of Pre-eclampsia, Primigravida