

**HUBUNGAN PENINGKATAN KADAR HEMATOKRIT DENGAN ANGKA  
KEJADIAN IUGR PADA PREEKLAMPSIA SAAT PANDEMI COVID-19 DI RS  
PELNI PETAMBURAN TAHUN 2020**

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**ABSTRAK**

Angka Kejadian Preeklampsia di negara maju 1,3 % - 6% sementara di negara berkembang 1,8% - 18%. Di Indonesia sekitar 3-10% dari seluruh ibu hamil mengalami preeklampsia. Berdasarkan data pemprov DKI Jakarta, penyebab Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) tertinggi kedua di Jakarta adalah preeklampsia dengan prevalensi 10%. Preeklampsia adalah hipertensi yang dipicu oleh kehamilan atau lebih dari usia kehamilan 20 minggu baru terjadi hipertensi dan terdapat gangguan organ. Pada preeklampsia terjadi naiknya hemokonsentrasi yang dapat dilakukan penilaian dengan naiknya kadar Hematokrit. Peningkatan hemokonsentrasi pada preeklampsia dapat menyebabkan turunnya perfusi uteroplasenta dan turunnya sirkulasi ke plasenta sehingga dapat mengakibatkan fungsi plasenta terganggu yang menyebabkan pertumbuhan janin menjadi terhambat, salah satunya IUGR (*Intrauterine Growth Restriction*). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan peningkatan kadar hematokrit dengan kejadian bayi IUGR pada preeklampsia. Sampel ini diambil di RS PELNI Petamburan tahun 2020. Analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* merupakan jenis penelitian ini. Jumlah sample 140 data rekam medis. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis. Berdasarkan uji *Chi-square* menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara peningkatan kadar hematokrit dengan kejadian bayi IUGR pada preeklampsia ( $p = 0,000023$ ). Adanya hubungan antara peningkatan kadar hematokrit dengan angka kejadian bayi IUGR pada preeklampsia di RS PELNI Petamburan tahun 2020.

**Kata Kunci:** preeklampsia, IUGR (*Intrauterine Growth Restriction*) , Hematokrit

**THE ASSOCIATION OF INCREASED HEMATOCRITE LEVELS WITH THE  
INCIDENCE IUGR IN PREECLAMPSIA DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN  
PELNI PETAMBURAN HOSPITAL AT 2020**

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**ABSTRACT**

In developed countries prevalence of preeclampsia is between 1.3% - 6%, while in developing countries is about 1.8% - 18%. The incidence of preeclampsia in Indonesia is around 3-10% of all pregnant women. Based on the data provided by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, preeclampsia is the second highest cause of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Jakarta with a prevalence of 10%. Preeclampsia is a kind of hypertension that is triggered by pregnancy or only occurs in pregnancy above 20 weeks of gestation accompanied by organ disorders. In preeclampsia, there is an increase in hemoconcentration which can be assessed by an increase in hematocrit levels. Increased hemoconcentration in preeclampsia can cause a decrease in uteroplacental perfusion and blood flow to the placenta. This event will then impair the function of placenta which can impair fetal growth, one of which is IUGR (Intrauterine Growth Restriction). This present study aims to determine the association between increased hematocrit levels with the incidence of IUGR infants in preeclampsia. Samples were collected from PELNI Petamburan Hospital in 2020. Analytical observational method with cross sectional approach. 140 medical records were used as samples. The research instrument used in this study were secondary data in the form of medical records. Based on the Chi-square test, there was an association between increased hematocrit levels and the incidence of IUGR infants in preeclampsia ( $p = 0.000023$ ). Conclusion: There was an association between increased hematocrit levels and the incidence of IUGR infants in preeclampsia at PELNI Petamburan Hospital in 2020.

Keywords: preeclampsia, IUGR (Intrauterine Growth Restriction), Hematocrit