

## ABSTRAK



UNIVERSITAS ESA UNGGUL  
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**ANINDYA BILLA MUSTIKA**  
**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, ASUPAN NATRIUM,**  
**KALIUM DAN VITAMIN D DENGAN TEKANAN DARAH**  
**IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS KECAMATAN KEBUN**  
**JERUK JAKARTA BARAT**

VI Bab, ... Halaman, ... Tabel, ... Gambar, ... Lampiran

**Latar belakang:** Hipertensi dalam kehamilan merupakan komplikasi pada kehamilan dan salah satu penyebab kematian ibu dan bayi di seluruh dunia, ditandai dengan peningkatan tekanan darah. Hipertensi dalam kehamilan terjadi pada 5% kehamilan dan lebih sering ditemukan pada kehamilan pertama dan pada wanita yang sebelumnya menderita tekanan darah tinggi. Faktor risiko hipertensi dalam kehamilan seperti pengetahuan, asupan natrium, kalium dan vitamin D. **Tujuan penelitian:** Untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan, asupan natrium, kalium dan vitamin D dengan tekanan darah ibu hamil.

**Metode:** Skor pengetahuan diperoleh dengan kuesioner pengetahuan hipertensi kehamilan. Asupan natrium, kalium, vitamin D menggunakan form *recall* 2x24 jam. Uji statistik terhadap hasil penelitian menggunakan uji *Pearson Product Moment* untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan dan asupan vitamin D dengan tekanan darah dan uji *Spearman* untuk menganalisis hubungan asupan natrium dan kalium dengan tekanan darah ibu hamil di Puskesmas menggunakan metode *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian sebanyak 50 orang.

**Hasil:** *P-value* pengetahuan dengan tekanan darah ( $p=0,153$ ) dan nilai  $r=-0,205$ , *p-value* asupan natrium dengan tekanan darah ( $p=0,001$ ) dan nilai  $r=0,687$ , *p-value* asupan kalium dengan tekanan darah ( $p=0,056$ ) dan nilai  $r=0,326$ , dan *p-value* asupan vitamin D dengan tekanan darah ( $p=0,028$ ) dan nilai  $r=-0,311$ . **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara asupan natrium dan vitamin D dengan tekanan darah, akan tetapi tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dan asupan kalium dengan tekanan darah.

**Kata kunci :** ibu hamil, kalium, natrium, pengetahuan, tekanan darah, vitamin D

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**ANINDYA BILLA MUSTIKA**

***RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, SODIUM,  
POTASSIUM AND VITAMIN D INTAKE WITH BLOOD  
PRESSURE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN PUSKESMAS  
KECAMATAN KEBUN JERUK JAKARTA BARAT***

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**Background:** Hypertension in pregnancy is a complication in pregnancy and one of the causes of maternal and infant mortality worldwide, characterized by an increase in blood pressure. Hypertension in pregnancy occurs in 5% of pregnancies and is more common in first pregnancies and in women who previously had high blood pressure. Risk factors for hypertension in pregnancy such as knowledge, intake of sodium, potassium and vitamin D. **Research objective:** To analyze the relationship between knowledge, intake of sodium, potassium and vitamin D with the blood pressure of pregnant women. **Methods:** The knowledge score was obtained by using a pregnancy hypertension knowledge questionnaire. Intake of sodium, potassium, vitamin D used a 2x24 hour recall form. The statistical test of the results of the study used the Pearson Product Moment to analyze the relationship between knowledge and intake of vitamin D with blood pressure and Spearman test to analyze the relationship between intake of sodium and potassium with the blood pressure of pregnant women at Puskesmas using cross sectional methods. The research subjects were 50 people. **Results:**  $P$ -value of knowledge with blood pressure ( $p = 0.153$ ) and  $r$  value = -0.205,  $p$ -value of sodium intake with blood pressure ( $p = 0.001$ ) and  $r$  value = 0.687,  $p$ -value of potassium intake with blood pressure ( $p = 0.056$ ) and the value of  $r$  = 0.272, and the  $p$ -value of vitamin D intake with blood pressure ( $p = 0.028$ ) and a value of  $r$  = -0.311. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between intake of sodium and vitamin D with blood pressure, but there is no significant relationship between knowledge and potassium intake with blood pressure.

**Keywords :** *blood pressure, knowledge, potassium, pregnant women, sodium, vitamin D*