

ABSTRACT

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Risk Factors Associated with the Incidence of Pre-eclampsia in Pregnant Women at Sint Carolus Hospital Jakarta in 2020

Pre-eclampsia was defined as the onset of hypertension with proteinuria at 20 weeks gestation or immediately after delivery. The prevalence of pre-eclampsia in Indonesia reaches 3.4-8.5% incidence. There are many risk factors for the occurrence of pre-eclampsia including age, education level, parity, nutritional status, history of hypertension and ANC compliance. Based on statistical data for maternity mothers belonging to the Sint Carolus Hospital in 2020, the incidence of pre-eclampsia reached 3.4% of cases of all deliveries. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors associated with the incidence of pre-eclampsia in pregnant women. This research is a quantitative research with case control design. This study was conducted in May-August 2021. The population in this study were all medical records of pregnant women who had been treated at the Sint Carolus Hospital in January-December 2020 as many as 646 medical records. The sample cases in this study were 22 medical records of pregnant women with pre-eclampsia and the control sample in this study were 22 medical records of pregnant women who were not pre-eclampsia. The sampling technique of cases and controls in this study used a simple random sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out with univariate and bivariate tests using chi square. The results of univariate analysis: the highest proportion of pregnant women with age not at risk 33 people (75%), education level high school 40 people (90.9%), parity at risk 38 people (86.4%), obesity nutritional status 32 people (72.7%), had no history of hypertension 25 people (56.8%), adhered to ANC 38 people (86.4%). Bivariate analysis results: there is a relationship between nutritional status (p value = 0.018, OR = 8.333) and history of hypertension (p value = 0.000, OR = 16.889) with the incidence of pre-eclampsia. There was no relationship between age (p value = 1,000, OR = 0.784), education level (p value = 1,000, OR = 1,000), parity (p value = 0.185, OR = 6.176), ANC compliance (p value = 0.664 OR = 2,222) with the incidence of pre-eclampsia. It is recommended to the hospital to form a special class for pregnant women as a means of joint learning and increase knowledge and skills of mothers about nutrition and in pregnancy for obese pregnant women and increase the promotion of pregnancy exercise and yoga as prevention efforts for pregnant women who have a history of hypertension.

Keywords: pre-eclampsia risk factors, age, educational level, parity, nutritional status, history of hypertension, compliance ANC

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