

**GAMBARAN IBU BERSALIN DENGAN PREEKLAMSIA DI RUMAH  
SAKIT UMUM DAERAH SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA  
TAHUN 2016**

**INTISARI**

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**Latar Belakang:** Preeklamsia mempunyai gambaran klinik dan komplikasinya sangat berbahaya pada saat kehamilan, persalinan dan masa nifas, sehingga mengakibatkan preeklamsia merupakan satu dari tiga penyebab kematian ibu di dunia termasuk Indonesia.

**Tujuan:** Diketahuinya ibu bersalin dengan preeklamsia di rumah sakit umum Daerah Sleman, Yogyakarta.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *deskritif Kuantitatif*, dilakukan di rumah sakit umum daerah Sleman, Yogyakarta pada tanggal 15-18 Juni 2017. Populasi penelitian ini adalah data seluruh ibu bersalin dengan preeklamsia sambil menggunakan *Ceklist* dengan teknik total *sampling*, data berasal dari data sekunder.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Diagnosa preeklamsia berat yaitu 34 responden (66,7 %), umur kehamilan ibu preeklamsia ringan > 37 minggu yaitu 15 responden (88.2 %) dan preeklamsia berat 30 responden (8.82% ), seksio sesarea ibu preeklamsia ringan yaitu 8 responden (47,1%) dan preeklamsia berat yaitu 22 responden (64.7%), antikonvulsan preeklamsia ringan sebagian besar tidak yaitu 16 responden (94.1%) dan antihipertensi sebagian besar ya yaitu 17 responden (100.0%), antikonvulsan preeklamsia berat sebagian besar ya yaitu 34 responden (100.0%) dan antihipertensi ya yaitu 34 responden (100.0%).

**Kesimpulan:** hasil penelitian bahwa umur kehamilan > 37 minggu sebagian besar yaitu preeklamsi berat, dilakukan tindakan seksio sesarea, dan diberikan sebagian besar antikonvulsan dan antihipertensi.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Bersalin, *preeklamsia*

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**THE DESCRIPTION OF PREEKLAMPSIA MANAGEMENT FOR  
WOMEN IN LABOR IN GENERAL HOSPITAL  
OF SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA  
2016**

**ABSTRACT**

Nisi Julianti <sup>1</sup> ´ Budi Rahayu <sup>2</sup>

**Background :** Preeclampsia has various clinical descriptions and it's complication is highly risky during pregnancy, delivery, and post natal, resulting in preeclampsia being one of three causes of maternal death in the Indonesian world.  
**Objective :** To identify the of women in labor with preeclampsia in general Hospital of Sleman, Yogyakarta.

**Method :** This study was descriptive and quantitative design done in general hospital of Sleman Yogyakarta, since 15-18 june 2017, population in this study were all women in labor with preeclampsia while using checklist with total sampling technique,data were collected from secondary data.

**Result :** Diagnosis of severe preeclampsia that is 34 respondents (66.7 %), the age of the mother's pregnancy mild preeclampsia > 37 weeks 15 respondent (88.2 %) and severe preeclampsia is 30 respondents (8.82%), cesarean section mothers mild preeclampsia is 8 respondents (47.1%) and severe preeclampsia is 22 respondents (64.7%), anticonvulsant mild preeclampsia most of which is not 16 respondents (94.1%) and antihypertension is Yes 34 respondents (100.0%) and antihypertension is Yes 34 respondents (100.0%).

**Conclusion :** Mothers with preeclampsia and pregnancy age more than 37 weeks mostly suffered severe preeclampsia,underwent sectio secarea medical intervention, and received for antkonvulsant and antihypertension.

Keywords : Women in Labor, Preeclampsia.

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