

KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2013

Ika Handriyana¹ Supiyati²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Hasil Survey Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012 tercatat AKI 359/100.000 kelahiran hidup (Profil Dinkes DIY, 2013). AKI di Kabupaten Bantul pada tahun 2012 tercatat 90/100.000 kelahiran hidup. Hasil Audit Maternal Perinatal (AMP) menyimpulkan bahwa penyebab kematian ibu di Bantul pada tahun 2012 adalah Preeklampsia Berat (PEB) sebanyak 29% (2 kasus), perdarahan sebesar 43% (3 kasus), dan 14% akibat emboli air ketuban (1 kasus) dan cardiomyopati paripartum sebanyak 14% (1 kasus) (DinKes Kab. Bantul, 2013). Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan data ibu hamil terdapat 3824 semua ibu hamil dari trimester I-III, dan terdapat 180 ibu hamil trimester III yang mengalami preeklampsia selama setahun.

Tujuan: Mengetahui kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu hamil trimester III di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian diskriptif kuantitatif penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta pada bulan Juni 2014. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 120 ibu hamil trimester III. Instrument dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan checklist.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 120 ibu hamil yang mengalami preeklampsia, mayoritas ibu hamil menderita preeklampsia ringan dengan jumlah 71 responden (59,2%). Ibu hamil mengalami preeklampsia ringan dengan karakteristik umur, mayoritas dengan umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 56 responden (46,2%), terendah terjadi pada ibu hamil dengan umur <20 tahun dan ≥ 35 tahun dengan preeklampsia ringan sebanyak 15 responden (12,5%) dan preeklampsia berat sebanyak 15 responden (12,5%). Berdasarkan karakteristik paritas, mayoritas ibu hamil dengan paritas nullipara sebanyak 42 (35%), terendah terjadi pada paritas multipara sebanyak 9 responden (7,5%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas ibu hamil yang mengalami preeklampsia di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul mengalami preeklampsia ringan dengan jumlah 71 responden (59,2%)

Kata Kunci : Kejadian, Preeklampsia, Ibu hamil, Trimester III

Pustaka : 26 pustaka (21 buku, 2 website, 3 dari KTI)

Halaman : Halaman Judul-Daftar lampiran (i - x) ,BAB I-V (1 - 39

¹ Mahasiswi STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta

² Dosen STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta

**PRE-ECLAMPSIA CASES IN PREGNANT MOTHERS OF THIRD TRIMESTER
IN PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI GENERAL HOSPITAL, BANTUL,
YOGYAKARTA, 2013**

Ika Handriyana³, Supiyati⁴

ABSTRACT

Background : Demographic and Indonesian Health Survey (SDKI) in 2012 figured out maternal mortality rate as many as 359 cases per 100.000 live births (Profile of Health Agency of Special Province of Yogyakarta, 2013). The maternal mortality rate in Bantul regency in 2012 reached 90 cases per 100.000 live births. The result of Perinatal Maternal Audit (AMP) took a conclusion that the causal factor of maternal mortality in Bantul in 2012 was severe pre-eclampsia (PEB) as many as 29% (2 cases), hemorrhage as many as 43% (3 cases), and embolic fetal membrane liquid as many as 14% (1 case) and paripartum cardiomyopati as many as 14% (1 case) (Health Agency of Bantul regency, 2013). According to the data of preliminary study on pregnant mothers, there were 3.824 pregnant mothers in the pregnancy term of first until third trimester, and 180 pregnant mothers of third trimester who suffered pre-eclampsia for a year.

Objective : To find out pre-eclampsia cases in pregnant mothers of third trimester in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital, Bantul, Yogyakarta, 2013.

Method : This was a quantitative descriptive study implemented in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital, Bantul, Yogyakarta, in June 2013. Samples in this study were 120 pregnant mothers of third trimester. Instrument in this study applied check list form.

Result : This study depicted that among 120 pregnant mothers suffering from pre-eclampsia, the majority of pregnant mothers suffered minor pre-eclampsia as many as 71 respondents (59,2%). Pregnant mothers with minor pre-eclampsia were majorly characterized by age between 20 – 35 years old as many as 56 respondents (46,2%). The lowest rate of pre-eclampsia cases embraced pregnant mothers with minor pre-eclampsia aged < 20 years old and ≥ 35 years old as many as 15 respondents (12,5%), and pregnant mothers with severe pre-eclampsia as many as 15 respondents (12,5%). Based on parity characteristic, the majority of pregnant mothers had nullipara parity as many as 42 respondents (35%), and the lowest rate of parity embraced pregnant mothers with multipara parity as many as 9 respondents (7,5%).

Conclusion : The majority of pregnant mothers who suffered from pre-eclampsia in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital, Bantul, were affected by minor pre-eclampsia as many as 71 respondents (59,2%).

Keywords : Cases, Pre-eclampsia, Pregnant Mothers, Third Trimester.

Literature : 26 literatures (12 books, 2 websites, 3 mini-thesis).

Page : Title page – Attachment list (i-x), Chapter I-V (1-39).

³ A student of Stikes A. Yani Yogyakarta

⁴ A counseling lecturer of Stikes A. Yani Yogyakarta