

**GAMBARAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU HAMIL
BERDASARKAN GRAVIDA TAHUN 2013
DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyebab tertinggi kematian ibu di Kab Bantul pada tahun 2011 adalah Preeklampsia Berat (PEB) sebanyak 26,7% (4 kasus). Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan dalam tahun 2013 terdapat 3824 yang melakukan pemeriksaan ANC, didapatkan ibu hamil yang mengalami preeklampsia sebanyak 161 pasien (4,2%), dengan PEB sebanyak 59 pasien (36,6%) dan PER sebanyak 102 pasien (63,3%). Preeklampsia adalah hipertensi yang muncul setelah 20 minggu kehamilan disertai dengan proteinuria, faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi: gravida, umur ibu dan penyakit yang menyertai kehamilan: DM, kegemukan, hipertensi. Komplikasi terjadi pada ibu adalah hemolisis, odema paru, kejang, sedangkan pada janin mempunyai resiko IUGR, premature dan kematian.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu hamil berdasarkan gravida tahun 2013 di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian *diskriptif kuantitatif*, dilakukan pada tanggal 2-21 Juni 2014. Populasinya adalah semua ibu hamil dengan preeklampsia, menggunakan teknik total sampling dengan responden sebanyak 161 orang. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dengan instrument check list.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 161 responden yang mengalami preeklampsia tertinggi pada ibu primigravida sebanyak 87 responden (53,04%), multigravida sebanyak 67 responden (41,61%) dan grandemultigravida sebanyak 7 responden (4,34%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas preeklampsia terjadi pada ibu primigravida.

Kata Kunci : Preeklampsia, Gravida

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**THE DESCRIPTION OF PRE-ECLAMPSIA CASES IN PREGNANT
MOTHERS BASED ON THE GRAVID OF 2013 IN PANEMBAHAN
SENOPATI GENERAL HOSPITAL OF BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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Background: Severe pre-eclampsia (PEB) had been the most responsible causal factor of the maternal mortality cases in Bantul regency in 2011 as many as 26,7 % (4 cases). Preliminary study in 2013 which recorded 3.824 pregnant mothers who applied for ANC examination located 161 pregnant mothers suffering from pre-eclampsia (4,2%) among which 59 mothers (36,6%) were suffering severe pre-eclampsia and 102 mothers were suffering minor pre-eclampsia (63,3%). Pre-eclampsia is a hypertension that emerges after 20 weeks of pregnancy followed by proteinuria. The risk factors that may triggered pre-eclampsia are gravid, a mother's age, and diseases that affect during pregnancy such as diabetes, obesity, and hypertension. Complications that may come into occurrence to a pregnant mother are hemolytic, swollen lungs, and convulsions, while a fetus is posed to the risks of IUGR, pre-term delivery, and mortality.

Objective: To reveal the description of pre-eclampsia cases in pregnant mothers based on the gravid of 2013 in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital of Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Method: This was a quantitative descriptive study implemented on 2-21 June 2014. Population was all mothers with pre-eclampsia. Sampling was performed by using total sampling technique to identify 161 respondents. Data were secondary and processed with check list instrument.

Result: Among 161 respondents, 87 prime gravid mothers suffered the highest intensity of pre-eclampsia (53,04%), multi gravid as many as 67 respondents (41,61%), and grand multi gravid as many as 7 respondents (4,34%).

Conclusion: The majority of pre-eclampsia cases affected prime gravid mothers.

Keywords: Pre-eclampsia, Gravid

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