

ABSTRAK

Preeklampsia merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian ibu (AKI) dengan angka kejadian yang terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Kejadian preeklampsia dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor risiko yaitu usia, paritas, jarak kehamilan, riwayat PE, hipertensi, gemeli, dan IMT. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu hamil di RSUD Kabupaten Subang. Metode penelitian menggunakan *retrospektif* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian seluruh ibu hamil yang tercatat di rekam medik RSUD Kabupaten Subang bulan Maret-Mei 2023 sebanyak 297 orang, teknik sampling dengan *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medik RSUD Kabupaten Subang. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian diperoleh hampir sebagian ibu hamil (32.3%) mengalami kejadian preeklampsia. Hampir sebagian ibu mengalami PE pada usia beresiko, hampir sebagian ibu mengalami PE pada paritas beresiko, hampir sebagian ibu mengalami PE pada jarak kehamilan ≤ 2 tahun, sebagian kecil ibu mengalami PE ada riwayat PE, hampir sebagian ibu mengalami PE memiliki hipertensi, sebagian besar ibu mengalami PE dengan IMT normal, dan sebagian kecil ibu mengalami PE pada gemeli. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh ada hubungan umur, paritas, jarak kehamilan, riwayat PE sebelumnya, riwayat hipertensi, dan indek masa tubuh dengan kejadian preeklampsia (nilai ρ -value $< \alpha$ 0.05), dan tidak ada hubungan antara gemeli dengan kejadian preeklampsia (nilai ρ -value $> \alpha$ 0.05). Simpulan hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara faktor risiko dengan kejadian preeklampsia. Disarankan agar lebih meningkatkan pelayanan antenatal yang berkualitas serta melakukan anamnesa yang lengkap dalam mendeteksi dini ibu hamil memiliki risiko terjadinya preeklampsia sehingga dapat dilakukan pencegahan dan penanganan secara tepat.

Kata Kunci : Faktor Risiko, Ibu Hamil, Preeklampsia
Kepustakaan : 13 buku (2016-2020)
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ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is one of the causes of maternal death (MMR) with an incidence rate that continues to increase every year. The incidence of preeclampsia can be influenced by risk factors, namely age, parity, pregnancy spacing, history of PE, hypertension, gemeli, and BMI. The purpose of the study was to determine the risk factors associated with the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women at Subang District Hospital. The research method uses retrospective with a cross-sectional approach. The study population of all pregnant women recorded in the medical records of Subang Regency Hospital in March-May 2023 was 297 people, sampling techniques with total sampling. Data collection using secondary data from medical records of Subang District Hospital. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis of chi square test. The results of the study obtained almost half of pregnant women (32.3%) experienced the incidence of preeclampsia. Almost some mothers experience PE at a risky age, almost some mothers experience PE at risk parity, almost some mothers experience PE at a distance of ≤ 2 years of pregnancy, a small number of mothers experience PE there is a history of PE, almost some mothers experience PE have hypertension, most mothers experience PE with normal BMI, and a small number of mothers experience PE in gemeli. The results of statistical tests obtained a relationship between age, parity, pregnancy distance, previous PE history, history of hypertension, and body mass index with the incidence of preeclampsia (value (-value $< \alpha 0.05$), and there was no relationship between gemeli and the incidence of preeclampsia (value (-value $> \alpha 0.05$). The conclusion of the results showed a relationship between risk factors and the incidence of preeclampsia. It is recommended to further improve quality antenatal services and carry out a complete history in early detection of pregnant women who have a risk of preeclampsia so that proper prevention and treatment can be carried out.

Keywords : Risk Factors, Pregnant , Preeclampsia

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