FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN HIPERTENSI DALAM KEHAMILAN DI RSUD MAJALAYA KABUPATEN BANDUNG

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ABSTRAK

Ibu hamil berisiko tinggi mengalami hipertensi dalam kehamilan dengan berbagai dampak seperti terjadinya preeklampsia, eklampsia, perdarahan, penyakit jantung, fetal distress, prematur dan kematian. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan hipertensi dalam kehamilan di RSUD Majalaya Kabupaten Bandung. Jenis penelitian berupa kuantitatif dengan metode korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 988 orang dan teknik pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* serta jumlah sampel 969 orang. Pengumpulan data berupa lembar cekslist melihat data rekam medis di poli Obgyn RSUD Majalaya tahun 2024. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan bivariat menggunakan *rank spearman.* Hasil penelitian didapatkan usia responden berisiko sebanyak 239 orang (24,7%), graviditas berisiko sebanyak 447 orang (46,1%), memiliki riwayat hipertensi sebanyak 164 orang (16,9%) dan obesitas sebanyak 78 orang (8%). mengalami hipertensi dalam kehamilan sebanyak 326 orang (33,6%). Terdapat hubungan usia (*p-value* 0,000), graviditas (*p-value* 0,023), riwayat hipertensi (*p-value* 0,000) dan obesitas (*p-value* 0,015) dengan hipertensi dalam kehamilan. Usia dan graviditas berisiko menyebabkan penurunan elastisitas pembuluh darah. Riwayat hipertensi bisa berlanjut pada kondisi hipertensi dalam kehamilan, dan obesitas menyebabkan peningkatan resistensi pembuluh darah. Simpulan didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan faktor usia, graviditas, riwayat hipertensi dan obesitasi dengan hipertensi dalam kehamilan. Oleh karena itu perlu adanya pemeriksaan kehamilan secara rutin, mengontrol tekanan darah untuk mencegah terjadinya komplikasi hipertensi dalam kehamilan.

Kata Kunci : Graviditas, hipertensi dalam kehamilan, obesitas, riwayat hipertensi, usia

FACTORS CORRELATION WITH PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AT MAJALAYA REGIONAL HOSPITAL BANDUNG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women are at high risk of experiencing pregnancy induced hypertension with various impacts such as preeclampsia, eclampsia, bleeding, heart disease, fetal distress, prematurity, and death. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with pregnancy induced hypertension at Majalaya Regional General Hospital. This type of research is quantitative with a correlation method with a cross-sectional approach. The population was 988 people and the sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 969 people. Data collection was done by filling out a checklist to view medical record data at the Obgyn clinic of Majalaya Regional General Hospital, Bandung Regency in 2024. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using Spearman rank. The age of the respondents at risk 239 people (24.7%), gravidity was less than half at risk 447 people (46.1%), a small part had a history of hypertension 164 people (16.9%) and obese 78 people (8%). Less than half experienced pregnancy induced hypertension as many as 326 people (33.6%). There was a relationship between age (p-value 0.000), gravidity (p-value 0.023), history of hypertension (p-value 0.000), and obesity (p-value 0.015) with pregnancy induced hypertension. Age and gestational age are risk factors for decreased blood vessel elasticity. A history of hypertension can lead to pregnancy induced hypertension, and obesity increases vascular resistance. The conclusion was that there is a relationship between age, gravidity, history of hypertension, and obesity with pregnancy induced hypertension. Therefore, routine pregnancy check-ups and blood pressure monitoring are necessary to prevent complications of pregnancy induced hypertension.

Keywords: *Age, gravidity, pregnancy induced hypertension, history of hypertension, obesity.*