

HUBUNGAN PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU BERSALIN DENGAN BBLR DI RSUD WONOSARI

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang:

Penyebab kematian ibu terbanyak di Indonesia adalah Perdarahan berjumlah 1.280 kasus, Hipertensi Dalam Kehamilan sejumlah 1.066 kasus, infeksi sejumlah 207 kasus. Prevalensi BBLR di Di Yogyakarta Tahun 2019 sebesar 5,7 %. Sedangkan angka prevalensi BBLR di Gunungkidul pada tahun 2019 sebesar 6,2% angka ini masih diatas prevalensi BBLR provinsi DI Yogyakarta. Berdasar hasil survey pendahuluan di RSUD Wonosari Gunungkidul, terjadi peningkatan kasus Preeklamsia dari tahun 2019 sejumlah 8,24% kasus preeklamsia menjadi 17,5% kasus di tahun 2020. Kemudian jumlah kasus BBLR pada tahun 2019 didapatkan 15,54% BBLR meningkat menjadi 16,26% BBLR di tahun 2020.

Tujuan: Diketahui Hubungan preeklamsia pada ibu bersalin dengan BBLR di RSUD Wonosari

Metode: Penelitian observasional dengan desain *case control*. Subjek penelitian merupakan ibu bersalin di RSUD Wonosari Tahun 2020-2021, dengan jumlah sampel 214 orang terdiri dari 107 orang kelompok kasus dan 107 orang kelompok kontrol. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive random sampling*. Analisa data terdiri dari analisis univariat, uji *chi square* dan *Odds Ratio*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar ibu bersalin dengan preeklamsia di RSUD Wonosari memiliki usia tidak berisiko (35,5%), Paritas berisiko (35,1%), dan tidak mempunyai riwayat penyakit hipertensi (88%). Ibu bersalin dengan preeklamsia yang melahirkan BBLR 73,8% lebih banyak dibandingkan ibu bersalin tidak dengan preeklamsia yang melahirkan BBLR (9,3%). Ibu bersalin tidak preeklamsia lebih banyak melahirkan bayi tidak BBLR (90,7%) dibandingkan ibu bersalin dengan preeklamsia yang melahirkan bayi tidak BBLR (26,3%). Hasil uji statistik *chi square* menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara preeklamsia pada ibu bersalin dengan BBLR (*p-value* = 0,000 dan OR = 27,368 CI 12,536-59,747)

Kesimpulan: Preeklamsia pada ibu bersalin memiliki hubungan dengan bayi berat lahir rendah. Ibu bersalin dengan preeklamsia berpeluang 27,368 kali mengalami BBLR dibandingkan dengan ibu yang tidak mengalami preeklamsia.

Kata kunci: Bersalin, Preeklamsia, Bayi, berat rendah

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PREECLAMPSIA IN MATERNAL WITH LOW
BIRTH WEIGHT

AT WONOSARI HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: The most common causes of maternal death in Indonesia are bleeding with 1,280 cases, Hypertension in Pregnancy 1,066 cases, and infection with 207 cases. The prevalence of LBW in Yogyakarta in 2019 was 5.7%. While the prevalence of LBW in Gunungkidul in 2019 was 6.2%, this figure is still above the prevalence of LBW in the DI Yogyakarta province. Based on the results of a preliminary survey at the Wonosari Hospital, Gunungkidul, there was an increase in preeclampsia cases from 2019 which amounted to 8.24% of preeclampsia cases to 17.5% of cases in 2020. Then the number of LBW cases in 2019 was found to be 15.54% LBW increased to 16, 26% LBW in 2020.

Objective: To determine The Relationship of Preeclampsia in Maternal With Low Birth Weight in Wonosari Hospital

Research: Observational research with case control design. Subject of study is maternity at Wonosari Hospital in 2020-2021. Number of samples is 214 people consist 107 people in the case group and 107 people in the control group. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. Data analysis used univariate, chi square test, and Odds Ratio.

Results: Most of the women who gave birth with preeclampsia at Wonosari Hospital had a non-risk age (35.5%), at risk parity (35.1%), and did not have a history of hypertension (88%). Mothers who gave birth with preeclampsia gave birth to LBW 73.8% more than women who gave birth without preeclampsia who gave birth to LBW (9.3%). Mothers who gave birth without preeclampsia gave birth to more non-LBW babies (90.7%) than mothers who gave birth to preeclampsia who gave birth to babies who were not LBW (26.3%). The results of the chi square statistic test showed that there was a significant relationship between preeclampsia in childbirth and LBW (p -value = 0.000 and OR = 27,368 CI 12,536-59,747).

Conclusion: Preeclampsia in maternity has a relationship with low birth weight babies. Mothers giving birth with preeclampsia are 27.368 times more likely to experience LBW compared to mothers who do not have preeclampsia

Keyword: preeclampsia, Low Birth Weight