

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL AGE AND PARITY WITH  
THE INCIDENCE OF PREECLAMPSIA AT SANDEN PUBLIC HEALTH  
CENTER, BANTUL REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Preeclampsia was a pregnancy complication that occurred after 20 weeks of gestation and was characterized by hypertension accompanied by proteinuria or other organ dysfunction, making it one of the main causes of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. Preeclampsia was influenced by maternal and obstetric factors, including maternal age and parity.

**Purpose:** To determine the relationship between maternal age and parity with the incidence of preeclampsia at Sanden Public Health Center, Bantul Regency.

**Method:** The research design used a cross sectional study. The population in this study included all pregnant women at Sanden Public Health Center, Bantul Regency, in 2025, totaling 364 people. The sample consisted of pregnant women who met the inclusion criteria, totaling 210 respondents. The research instruments were DGS (Digital Government Service) data and maternal pregnancy records. Data analysis used the chi-square test.

**Result:** The results showed that most pregnant women were in the non-risk age group, with 161 respondents (76.7%), almost half of the respondents were nulliparous, with 87 respondents (41.4%), and most respondents did not experience preeclampsia, with 116 respondents (55.2%). There was a relationship between maternal age and the incidence of preeclampsia ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ), there was a relationship between parity and the incidence of preeclampsia ( $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ), and there was a relationship between maternal age and parity with the incidence of preeclampsia.

**Conclusion:** Maternal age and parity were significantly associated with the incidence of preeclampsia.

**Keywords:** Age, Parity, Preeclampsia.

## HUBUNGAN USIA DAN PARITAS IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSIA DI PUSKESMAS SANDEN KABUPATEN BANTUL

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### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Preeklampsia merupakan komplikasi kehamilan yang terjadi setelah usia kehamilan 20 minggu dan ditandai dengan hipertensi disertai proteinuria atau disfungsi organ lain, sehingga menjadi salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu serta janin. Preeklampsia dipengaruhi oleh faktor maternal maupun obstetrik, termasuk usia ibu hamil dan paritas.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan usia dan paritas ibu hamil dengan kejadian preeklampsia di Puskesmas Sanden Kabupaten Bantul.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu hamil di Puskesmas Sanden Kabupaten Bantul pada tahun 2025 sebanyak 364 orang. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebagian ibu hamil di Puskesmas Sanden Kabupaten Bantul pada tahun 2025 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 210 orang. Alat ukur penelitian ini adalah data DGS (*Digital Government Service*) dan status ibu hamil. Analisis data dengan uji *chi square*.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usia ibu hamil sebagian besar tidak berisiko sebanyak 161 orang (76,7%), paritas hampir setengahnya nullipara sebanyak 87 orang (41,4%), dan kejadian preeklampsia sebagian besar tidak preeklampsia sebanyak 116 orang (55,2%). Ada hubungan usia ibu hamil dengan kejadian preeklampsia ( $P\text{value}=0,000$ ), ada hubungan paritas dengan kejadian preeklampsia ( $P\text{value}=0,000$ ), serta ada hubungan usia dan paritas ibu hamil dengan kejadian preeklampsia.

**Kesimpulan:** Usia dan paritas ibu hamil berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian preeklampsia.

**Kata kunci:** Usia, Paritas, Preeklampsia.