

**DETERMINANTS OF PREECLAMPSIA INCIDENCE IN PREGNANT
WOMAN AT PRATAMA HOSPITAL, YOGYAKARTA, IN 2022-2024**

Astri Hapsari¹, Dyah Noviawati², Yuliantisari³
^{1,2,3} Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Yogyakarta, 55143
¹Email : astrihapshaps@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertensive disorders, including preeclampsia, during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period were the leading contributor to maternal deaths in Indonesia in 2024, accounting for 23.8% (988 cases). Data from Rumah Sakit Pratama Yogyakarta for 2022–2024 showed preeclampsia as the pregnancy complication with the highest proportion (7.1%) compared to other obstetric complications.

Objective: To identify the determinants of preeclampsia among pregnant women at Rumah Sakit Pratama Yogyakarta City during 2022–2024.

Methods: This was a quantitative analytical observational study using a case-control design with a retrospective approach. The sample consisted of 58 pregnant women with preeclampsia (case group) and 116 pregnant women without preeclampsia (control group), selected through purposive sampling. Independent variables included previous history of preeclampsia, history of chronic hypertension, age, parity, twin pregnancy (gemelli), obesity, and diabetes mellitus, while the dependent variable was the occurrence of preeclampsia. Medical record data were analyzed using chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression, with significance set at $p \leq 0.05$ and risk factor criteria defined as OR (95% CI) > 1.

Results: History of preeclampsia ($p=0.001$; 95% CI=2.984–192.357), age ($p=0.03$; 95% CI=1.000–3.609), and obesity ($p=0.034$; 95% CI=1.128–4.137) were significantly associated with preeclampsia, whereas chronic hypertension history, parity, gemelli, and diabetes mellitus were not. After adjusting for age (AOR=2.279) and obesity (AOR=2.281), history of preeclampsia (AOR=31.281) emerged as the most dominant factor.

Conclusion: History of preeclampsia, age, and obesity are determinants of preeclampsia, with history of preeclampsia being the most dominant risk factor.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, History of Preeclampsia, Chronic Hypertension, Obesity, Pregnant Women

DETERMINAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMSI PADA IBU HAMIL DI RUMAH SAKIT PRATAMA YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2022-2024

Astri Hapsari¹, Dyah Noviawati², Yuliantisari³
^{1,2,3} Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Yogyakarta, 55143
¹Email : astrihapshaps@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Gangguan hipertensi, termasuk preeklamsia, dalam kehamilan, persalinan, dan nifas merupakan penyumbang kematian ibu terbesar di Indonesia tahun 2024, mencapai 23,8% (988 kasus). Data Rumah Sakit Pratama Yogyakarta periode 2022–2024 menunjukkan preeklamsia sebagai komplikasi kehamilan dengan proporsi tertinggi (7,1%) dibandingkan komplikasi obstetrik lainnya.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengidentifikasi determinan kejadian preeklamsia pada ibu hamil di Rumah Sakit Pratama Kota Yogyakarta periode 2022–2024.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian observasional analitik kuantitatif dengan desain case control dan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel terdiri dari 58 ibu hamil preeklamsia (kasus) dan 116 ibu hamil tanpa preeklamsia (kontrol), dipilih melalui purposive sampling. Variabel bebas meliputi riwayat preeklamsia, riwayat hipertensi kronis, usia, paritas, gemelli, obesitas, dan diabetes melitus; variabel terikat adalah kejadian preeklamsia. Data rekam medis dianalisis dengan uji chi-square dan regresi logistik berganda, dengan signifikansi $p \leq 0,05$ dan kriteria faktor risiko pada OR (CI 95%) > 1 .

Hasil Penelitian: Riwayat preeklamsia ($p=0,001$; CI 95%=2,984–192,357), usia ($p=0,03$; CI 95%=1,000–3,609), dan obesitas ($p=0,034$; CI 95%=1,128–4,137) berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian preeklamsia, sedangkan riwayat hipertensi kronis, paritas, gemelli, dan diabetes melitus tidak. Setelah dikontrol usia (AOR=2,279) dan obesitas (AOR=2,281), riwayat preeklamsia (AOR=31,281) menjadi faktor paling dominan.

Kesimpulan: Riwayat preeklamsia, usia, dan obesitas adalah determinan kejadian preeklamsia, dengan riwayat preeklamsia sebagai faktor risiko paling dominan.

Kata Kunci: Preeklamsia, Riwayat Preeklamsia, Hipertensi Kronis, Obesitas, Ibu Hamil