

# HUBUNGAN PREEKLAMSI TERHADAP BAYI KECIL MASA KEHAMILAN (KMK) DI RS DKT WIJAYAKUSUMA PURWOKERTO

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** Preeklamsia (PE) merupakan salah satu hipertensi dalam kehamilan yang berhubungan dengan sejumlah kasus bayi kecil masa kehamilan (KMK) dan kematian perinatal di seluruh dunia. Terdapat inkonsistensi antara penelitian mengenai hubungan preeklamsia terhadap terjadinya KMK, tetapi pada kenyataannya tidak semua ibu preeklamsia melahirkan bayi dengan KMK.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan preeklamsia terhadap bayi kecil masa kehamilan (KMK) di RS DKT Wijayakusuma Purwokerto.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan metode kohort retrospektif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 112 pasien: 56 pasien ibu hamil dengan preeklamsia dan 56 pasien ibu hamil normal. Data diambil dari rekam medik yaitu usia ibu, usia kehamilan, paritas, dan data berat bayi yang dilahirkan. Dikelompokkan menjadi normotensi, dan preeklamsia menggunakan metode sampling konsekutif.

**Hasil dan pembahasan:** Sebanyak 112 subjek; berusia <20 tahun sebanyak 1 subjek (1,8%) pada PE dan normotensi, berusia 20-35 tahun; 34 subjek (60,7%) pada PE dan normotensi, dan berusia >35 tahun; 21 subjek (37,5%) pada PE dan normotensi. Usia kehamilan; pada usia kehamilan preterm sebanyak 9 subjek (16,1%) pada PE dan 7 subjek (12,5%) pada normotensi, usia kehamilan aterm; sebanyak 47 subjek (83,9%) pada PE dan 49 subjek (87,5%) pada normotensi. Paritas; pada primigravida sebanyak 8 subjek (14,3%) pada PE dan 16 subjek (28,6%) pada normotensi, dan pada multigravida sebanyak 48 subjek (85,7%) pada PE dan 40 subjek (71,4%) pada normotensi. Hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* menyatakan bahwa hubungan preeklamsia terhadap bayi kecil masa kehamilan (KMK) ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara preeklamsia dengan bayi kecil masa kehamilan (KMK) di RS DKT Wijayakusuma Purwokerto.

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**Kata Kunci :** Hipertensi Dalam Kehamilan, Kecil Masa Kehamilan (KMK), Preeklamsia

## **RELATIONSHIP OF PREECLAMPSIA WITH SMALL FOR GESTATIONAL AGE (SGA) IN DKT WIJAYAKUSUMA HOSPITAL PURWOKERTO**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Preeclampsia (PE) is one of the hypertension in pregnancy that is associated with a number of cases of small for gestational age (SGA) and perinatal deaths worldwide. There are inconsistencies between researches regarding the relationship of preeclampsia to the occurrence of SGA, but in reality not all mothers with preeclampsia give birth to infants with SGA.

**Objective:** To find out whether there was a correlation between preeclampsia with small for gestational age (SGA) at DKT Wijayakusuma Hospital Purwokerto.

**Method:** This study was an observational analytic study with cohort retrospective method.

**Result and Discussion:** The research subjects were of 112 subjects; aged <20 years was 1 subject (1.8%) in both PE and normal pregnancies, aged 20-35 years were 34 subjects (60.7%) in both PE and normal pregnancies, and >35 years old were 21 subjects (37.5%) in both PE and normal pregnancies. The gestational age; preterm gestational age were 9 subjects (16,1%) with PE, and 7 subjects (12,5%) with normal pregnancies, aterm gestational age were 47 subjects (83,9%) with PE and 49 subjects (87,5%) with normal pregnancies. The parity status; primigravida were 8 subjects (14.3%) with PE and 16 subjects (28,6%) with normal pregnancies, and multigravida were 48 subjects (85.7%) with PE and 40 subjects (71,4%) with normal pregnancies. The results of the bivariate analysis using the chi-square test that there was a correlation between preeclampsia and small for gestational age (SGA) ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There was a significant relationship between preeclampsia with small for gestational age (SGA) at DKT Wijayakusuma Hospital in Purwokerto.

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**Keywords:** Hypertension in Pregnancy, Preeclampsia, Small for Gestational Age (SGA)