

**PREEKLAMISIA/EKLAMISIA DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO
SOEKARJO TAHUN 2012-2014**

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: *Maternal Mortality Rate* di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi, sekitar 190/100,000 kelahiran hidup di tahun 2013. Salah satu penyebab kematian maternal adalah preeklamsia/eklamsia. Prevalensi preeklamsia di Margono sekitar 10,23% dari seluruh persalinan. Hal ini menjadi masalah utama karena preeklamsia mempunyai banyak faktor risiko yang dapat menyebabkan kematian ibu. Kami berasumsi bahwa faktor risiko tersebut berpengaruh terhadap insidens kematian ibu.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui pengaruh faktor risiko maternal terhadap kejadian kematian ibu preeklamsia/eklamsia di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan studi observasional analisis dengan pendekatan case control, melibatkan ibu preeklamsia/eklamsia yang datang dan dirawat di rumah sakit Margono dari 1 Januari 2012-31 Desember 2014. Total sampel sebesar 108 kasus, dengan 36 kematian ibu sebagai kelompok kasus dan 72 ibu selamat sebagai kelompok kontrol. Variabel penelitian berupa usia, paritas, indeks massa tubuh, kehamilan ganda, riwayat hipertensi, riwayat DM dan riwayat ANC. Variabel terikat berupa kematian ibu.

Hasil: Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara usia ibu <20 tahun (OR 1,296, $p=0,507$), usia ibu 35-40 tahun (OR 1,2, $p=0,493$), usia ibu >40 tahun (OR 1,62, $p=0,411$), primiparitas (OR 1, $p=0,589$), gemeli (OR 3,234, $p=0,055$), *overweight/obesitas* (OR 2,918, $p=0,282$), riwayat hipertensi (OR 1,311, $p=0,608$), riwayat DM (OR 0,277, $p=0,189$) dan riwayat ANC teratur (OR 1,399, $p=0,345$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada faktor risiko yang berhubungan secara signifikan terhadap kematian ibu preeklamsia/eklamsia di RSUD Margono Soekarjo tahun 2012-2014.

Kata kunci: Preeklamsia, eklamsia, faktor risiko, kematian ibu

**IDENTIFICATION RISK FACTORS OF MATERNAL DEATH
PREECLAMPSIA/ ECLAMPSIA IN MARGONO SOEKARJO HOSPITAL
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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: *Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia is still fairly high, around 190/100,000 live birth in 2013. One of the cause of maternal death is preeclampsia/eclampsia. The prevalence of preeclampsia In Margono Hospital is about 10.23% of all existing labors. This has become a main problem because preclampsia have multiple risk factors which can cause maternal death. We're assuming that these risk factors are affecting the incidence of maternal death.*

OBJECTIVES: *To determine the influence of maternal risk factors on the incidence of maternal death due to preeclampsia/eclampsia in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo hospital.*

METHODS: *This research used the observational analytic design with case control, which implicated women with preeclampsia/eclamptic who came and was admitted to Margono hospital from January 1st 2012 until December 31st 2014. Total of sample preeclampsia/eclamsia women was amounted to 108 cases, with 36 maternal deaths on the case group and 72 maternal survivals on control group. The independent variables included maternal age, parity, body mass index, multiple pregnancy, history of hipertensi, history of diabetes, and history of ANC. Dependent variable was maternal death.*

RESULTS: *There weren't any significant association between maternal age <20 (RO 1,296, p=0,507), maternal age 35-40 years old (OR 1,2, p=0,493), maternal age >40 (OR 1,62, p=0,411), primiparity (OR 1, p= 0,589), multiple pregnancy (OR 3,234, p=0,055), overweight/obese (OR 2,918, p=0,282), history of hypertension (OR 1,311, p=0,608), History of diabetes (OR 0,277, p=0,189) dan history of ANC (OR 1,399, p=0,345).*

CONCLUSION: *There weren't association any risk factor to maternal death of preeclaptic/eclamptic women in Margono Soekarjo Hospital in 2012-2014*

Keywords: *Preeclampsia, Eclamsia, Risk factor, Maternal death*