

ABSTRACT

Background: Pre-eclampsia is a specific disorder of increased blood pressure in pregnancy, usually appearing after 20 weeks of pregnancy characterized by the presence of high blood pressure in pregnancy, edema, and the discovery of protein in the urine with blood pressure > 140/90 mmHg and the presence of proteinuria >300 mg/24 hours. Many factors contribute to the incidence of pre-eclampsia. This study aims to analyze factors related to the incidence of pre-eclampsia at the Putri Ayu Community Health Center, Jambi City in 2022.

Method: The method in this research is quantitative research with a case control study design. The population in this study is all pregnant women in the working area of the Putri Ayu Community Health Center, Jambi City in 2022. To determine the sample in this study, researchers used the Lemeshow formula to test the 2 proportion hypothesis. Sampling used the Non Probability Sampling method with a purposive sampling technique with a case sample of 28 respondents and controls of 54 respondents with a total sample of 84 respondents. Analysis was carried out using the chi-square statistical test.

Results: The results of the study showed that the level of severe stress in pregnant women with pre-eclampsia was 67.9%, risk of weight gain was 64.3%, history of hypertension was 71.4%, risk parity was 21.4%. Bivariate analysis found a relationship between weight gain variable p-value=0.010 with OR value =3.800 (95%CI 1.462-9.875), history of hypertension p-value=0.004 with OR value =4.500 (95%CI 1.680-12.055), not found significant relationship with the stress level variable p-value=0.010 with OR value =1.471 (95%CI 0.566-3.824), parity p-value=0.536 with OR value = 1.636 (95%CI 0.507-5.286).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between weight gain and a history of hypertension and the incidence of pre-eclampsia and there is no relationship between stress level and parity and the incidence of pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: Pre-eclampsia, Pregnancy, Stress Level, Weight Gain, History of Hypertension, Parity.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pre-eklampsia merupakan gangguan peningkatan tekanan darah pada kehamilan yang spesifik, biasanya timbul setelah 20 minggu kehamilan ditandai dengan adanya tekanan darah tinggi pada kehamilan, adema, serta di temukannya protein di dalam urin dengan tekanan darah $> 140/90$ mmHg dan ditemukannya proteinuria >300 mg/24 jam. Banyak faktor terhadap kejadian pre-eklamsia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pre-eklamsia di Puskesmas Putri Ayu Kota Jambi tahun 2022.

Metode : Metode dalam penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi *case control* . Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu seluruh ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Putri Ayu Kota Jambi tahun 2022. Untuk mengetahui sampel dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan rumus Lemeshow uji hipotesis 2 proporsi. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *Non Probability Sampling* dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel kasus 28 responden dan kontrol 54 responden dengan total sampel 84 responden. Analisis dilakukan dengan cara uji statistik *chi-square*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat stres berat pada ibu hamil pre-eklamsia 67,9%, penambahan berat badan risiko 64,3%, riwayat hipertensi 71,4%, paritas risiko 21,4%. Analisis bivariat terdapat hubungan variabel penambahan berat badan $p\text{-value}=0,010$ dengan nilai $OR = 3,800$ (95%CI 1,462-9,875), riwayat hipertensi $p\text{-value}= 0,004$ dengan nilai $OR = 4,500$ (95%CI 1,680-12,055) , tidak ditemukan hubungan secara signifikan pada variabel tingkat stress $p\text{-value}=0,010$ dengan nilai $OR = 1,471$ (95%CI 0,566-3,824), paritas $p\text{-value}=0,536$ dengan nilai $OR = 1,636$ (95%CI 0,507-5,286).

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara penambahan berat badan dan riwayat hipertensi dengan kejadian pre-eklamsia dan tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat stres dan paritas dengan kejadian pre-eklamsia.

Kata Kunci : Pre-eklamsia, Kehamilan, Tingkat Stres, Pertambahan Berat Badan, Riwayat Hipertensi, Paritas.