

ABSTRAC

Background: *Preeclampsia is hypertension occurring after 20 weeks of pregnancy, accompanied by organ dysfunction and proteinuria. Preeclampsia is categorized into Early Onset Preeclampsia (EOPE), occurring before 34 weeks, and Late Onset Preeclampsia (LOPE), occurring after 34 weeks. EOPE carries a higher risk of maternal and fetal complications compared to LOPE. This study aims to analyze the complications in mothers and fetuses with EOPE and LOPE at RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi from 2020 to 2022.*

Methods: *This descriptive study was conducted at the Medical Records Department of RSUD Raden Mattaher, Jambi, with 82 patients who experienced complications in both mothers and fetuses with EOPE and LOPE that were terminated. Sampling was performed using total sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria.*

Results: *The prevalence of EOPE was 69.5%, while LOPE accounted for 30.5%. Maternal complications were more frequent in EOPE, including eclampsia (42.1%), HELLP syndrome (14%), premature rupture of membranes (14%), placental abruption (14%), and maternal mortality (5.3%). Fetal complications in EOPE included Respiratory Distress Syndrome (10.5%), prematurity (26.3%), low birth weight (28.1%), severe intrauterine growth restriction (10.6%), and intrauterine fetal death (1.8%). The perinatal mortality rate in EOPE was 7%, with tongue-tie (1.8%) and asphyxia (12.3%) also observed.*

Conclusion: *EOPE is more prevalent than LOPE and is associated with more severe maternal and fetal complications. Early detection and management of EOPE are crucial to reducing complications and improving pregnancy outcomes.*

Keywords: *Early Onset Preeclampsia, Late Onset Preeclampsia (EOPE), maternal complications (LOPE) , fetal complications*

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Preeklampsia adalah hipertensi yang terjadi setelah 20 minggu kehamilan, disertai disfungsi organ dan proteinuria. Preeklampsia dibagi menjadi *Early Onset Preeclampsia* (EOPE) yang terjadi sebelum 34 minggu dan *Late Onset Preeclampsia* (LOPE) setelah 34 minggu. EOPE memiliki risiko komplikasi maternal dan janin yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan LOPE. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis komplikasi pada ibu dan janin dengan EOPE dan LOPE di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi Tahun 2020-2022.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif ini dilakukan di Departemen Rekam Medis RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi, dengan sampel 82 pasien yang mengalami komplikasi pada ibu dan janin dengan EOPE dan LOPE yang telah diterminasi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi.

Hasil: *Prevalensi EOPE ditemukan sebesar 69,5% dan LOPE 30,5%. Komplikasi maternal lebih banyak ditemukan pada EOPE, yaitu eklampsia (42,1%), Sindrom HELLP (14%), Ketuban Pecah Dini (14%), solusio plasenta (14%), dan mortalitas maternal (5,3%). Komplikasi janin pada EOPE meliputi Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) (10,5%), prematuritas (26,3%), berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) (28,1%), IUGR berat (10,6%), dan IUFD (1,8%). Angka mortalitas perinatal pada EOPE adalah 7%, Tongue Tie (1,8%) dengan 12,3% afiksia.*

Kesimpulan: EOPE lebih sering ditemukan dibandingkan LOPE dan memiliki komplikasi maternal serta janin yang lebih berat. Deteksi dan penanganan dini pada EOPE sangat penting untuk mengurangi komplikasi dan meningkatkan hasil kehamilan.

Kata kunci: *Early Onset Preeclampsia* (EOPE), *Late Onset Preeclampsia* (LOPE), komplikasi maternal, komplikasi janin