

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia as pregnancy complication is one of the major causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity, both directly and indirectly. Pathological changes that occur in pregnancy with mild preeclampsia and severe either a bad influence on fetal health caused by decreasing perfusion uteroplacenta, hipovolemia, vasospasme, and damage to endothelial cells of blood vessels of the placenta. Visible impact on the fetus occurs such BBLR.

The problems of this research are the increased proportion of severe preeclampsia incidence in 2008 of 0.62%, increasing incidence of 5.02% BBLR and the rising incidence of women with severe preeclampsia who gave birth to BBLR 3.10% in the RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the degree of preeclampsia with BBLR events in VK-IRD RSUD Dr. Soetomo 2009.

This research uses korelasional study design with cross-sectional approach. The population is all women with preeclampsia labour in VK-IRD Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya in 2009 that some 354 women. While the sample is part of the population who meet the criteria for inclusion which of a number of 242, which is determined through purposive sampling technique. Independent variables in this study is the degree of preeclampsia and the variable dependent is BBLR. Data gathered using check list. Sources of data from medical records as daily report book newborn. Analysis data using chi-square test, followed by calculating the coefficient of contingency, and prevalens ratio.

The research result known that only a small proportion of mild preeclampsia mothers (9.9%) who gave birth to BBLR. Similarly in the women with severe preeclampsia, only a small proportion (21.2%) who gave birth to BBLR. The results of chi-square test, $p < (0.036 < 0.05)$ which means there is a relationship between preeclampsia with BBLR events with the power relations $C = 0.144$ or very weak. $RP = 2.143$ CI 95% 1,072-4,282, which means severe preeclampsia has a risk 2.143 times for birth BBLR compared with mild preeclampsia.

The conclusion of this study, most of women with preeclampsia is a severe preeclampsia, only a minority mothers with preeclampsia gave birth to low birth weight babies (BBLR), and there is a relationship between the degree of preeclampsia with BBLR events with the power of a very weak relationship, as well as severe preeclampsia has more risk of BBLR compared with mild preeclampsia. To reduce the incidence of preeclampsia and BBLR and prevent the severity of both, should be a routine examination and early detection of pregnant women at any age, especially after 20 weeks of pregnancy, so the mother and fetus remain in healthy condition.

Keywords: Degrees of preeclampsia, BBLR