

ABSTRACT**The Relationship Between Sociodemographic, Health Status of Women and Pregnancy Examination (ANC) with Degrees of Preeclampsia/Eclampsia in RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik****Lilis Fatmawati**

Background: Preeclampsia/eclampsia is one of the main causes of death in women, and the disease is unique in that it only occurs in pregnant women. The disease is known as "theoretical disease" because many theories explaining the causes of pre-eclampsia/eclampsia. Several risk factors have been identified to increase the risk preeclampsia/eclampsia. The incident of preeclampsia/eclampsia at Ibnu Sina Regional Public Hospital of Gresik increased on 2013-2015. **Objective:** to analyze the relationship between health status of women and pregnancy examination (ANC) with the degree of preeclampsia / eclampsia in Gresik. **Methods:** This study applied analytical survey with cross sectional approach. Subjects consisted of 190 women with preeclampsia/ eclampsia and the number of samples taken was as many as 77 mothers, using simple random sampling . Analysis of data was carried out using ordinal logistic regression. Data were obtained from interviews, medical records, and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) books. **Results:** There was a correlation between age ($p=0.031$), education ($p=0.000$), history of preeclampsia/eclampsia ($p=0.027$), history of descent ($p=0.000$), history of hypertension ($p=0.000$), parity ($p=0.046$), weight gain ($p=0.0245$), and antenatal care (ANC) ($p=0.039$). **Conclusion:** The incidence of preeclampsia is influenced by four dominant factors; lower and medium levels of education, history of preeclampsia/eclampsia in previous pregnancy, history in hypertension, nulliparous parity and lack of examination during pregnancy. **Recommendation:** This risk factors are expected to be a particular concern for health professionals and mothers during pregnancy counseling.

Keywords: Antenatal care (ANC), Health status of mothers Preeclampsia/eclampsia, Sociodemographic