

ABSTRACT
MATERNAL PASSIVE SMOKING AND MATERNAL PREECLAMPSIA IN RSUD
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Introduction: Preeclampsia is one of the contributing causes of maternal or fetus mortality. The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still high at 359 per 100,000 live births with the incidence of hypertension is increasing in the last two years. This is also followed by higher cigarette consumption reaching a third of the population of Indonesia dominated by men as active smokers and women as passive smokers. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relationship of maternal passive smoking exposure with preeclampsia in pregnant women who visited the Poli Hamil-1 RSUD Dr. Soetomo in March-August 2016.

Methods: The data were collected using a questionnaire -consisting of profile of maternal, profil of passive smoking exposure, results of preeclampsia screening- on 31 pregnant women, between 21-34 years old with more than 20 weeks of pregnancy and has been screened for preeclampsia. The research method applied was observational with cross sectional approach using Fisher Exact analysis.

Results: Pregnant women with preeclampsia were 16%. Pregnant women exposed to smoke with preeclampsia were 12.5%, while pregnant women who were not exposed to smoke with preeclampsia were 17%. The Fisher exact test result was $p = 0.42$ ($p < 0.01$). As many as 64.5% pregnant women have family members who smoke in the household. However, only 25.8% of pregnant women exposed to smoke became passive smokers.

Conclusion: There was no association between maternal passive smoking exposure with preeclampsia in maternal who visited the RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in March-August 2016. Further research is needed on how much influence of oxidative stress on the incidence of maternal blood pressure disorders is.