

ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia in 2015 by Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey is 305 per 100.000 live births. Preeclampsia is one of the three biggest causes of maternal mortality in Indonesia. Studies suggest that the use of folic acid may lower the risk of hypertensive disorders in pregnant women. It has been suggested that folic acid and folid acid containing multivitamins may reduce the risk of preclampsia by lowering plasma homocysteine concentrations in pregnant women. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to analyze correlation between intake of folid acid with preeclampsia **Design and Method:** This study uses observational analytic with cross sectional approach. Data was taken from form Food Frequency Questionare (FFQ) semi quantitative and interviwed with respondents. Technique sample of this study was simple random sampling and obtained a sample of 80 respondents that include in inclusion criteria. The independent variable studied was intake of folid acid amd the dependent variable was preeclampsia. They were recorded and analyzed using SPSS version 16 with Chi square test. **Result:** There are 15% of respondents that diagnose with preeclampsia in Puskesmas Sidotopo Wetan, 83,3% of women with preeclampsia are dificiency of folid acid. In bivariate analysis, showed that there is correlation between intake of folid acid during pregnancy with preeclampsia in Puskesmas Sidotopo wetan ($\rho = 0,028$). The strength of the effect of folid acid variable against preeclampsia was OR 0,158 (95% CI 0,032 to 0,776). **Conclusion:** There was correlation between intake of folid acid during pregnancy with preeclampsia.

Keywords: Folid Acid, Preeclampsia