

RINGKASAN

Preeklampsia merupakan penyebab utama kematian maternal dan perinatal yang merupakan 5 - 15% penyulit kehamilan. Janin dari ibu preeklampsia meningkat resikonya akibat solusio plasenta, kelahiran premature, IUGR dan Hipoksia akut. Persalinan preterm merupakan salah satu komplikasi pada preeklampsia yang menjadi penyebab utama sekitar 70 % kematian perinatal. Kejadian preterm secara umum berkisar 5-10%.

Masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah tingginya angka kejadian preeklampsia (16,26% pada tahun 2007 dan 15,33% pada tahun 2008), meningkatnya angka kejadian preterm (21,12% pada tahun 2007 menjadi 21,94% pada tahun 2008) dan preeklampsia menempati urutan pertama penyebab tingginya angka kejadian persalinan preterm yaitu sekitar 26,14% pada tahun 2007 menjadi 27,79% pada tahun 2008). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh preeklampsia terhadap kejadian persalinan preterm.

Metode penelitian ini, analitik dengan rancangan kohort retrospektif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu bersalin di VK IRD RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya pada tahun 2009 sebanyak 2524. Teknik Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Besar sampel ibu preeklampsia sebanyak 208 dan kontrol ibu tidak preeklampsia sebanyak 208. Variabel independennya adalah ibu preeklampsia dan variabel dependennya adalah persalinan preterm. instrumen yang digunakan adalah Lembar Pengumpul Data. Sumber data buku laporan bayi baru lahir. Analisis data dengan Uji statistik regresi logistik pada tingkat kemaknaan $p < 0,05$ dan 95% CI.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah Sebagian kecil (26%) ibu preeklampsia mengalami persalinan preterm dan dari hasil uji regresi logistik didapatkan $p = 0,003$; 95% CI 1,301-3,497, jadi $p < 0,05$ berarti ada pengaruh preeklampsia terhadap kejadian persalinan Preterm. Dengan resiko atau peluang terjadinya persalinan preterm sebesar 86% pada ibu preeklampsia, sedangkan pada ibu tidak preeklampsia resiko atau peluang untuk terjadinya persalinan preterm sebesar 74 %.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini, Ibu dengan preeklampsia mempunyai resiko untuk terjadi kelahiran *preterm*, begitu halnya dengan ibu yang tidak preeklampsia, namun Ibu dengan preeklampsia mempunyai resiko lebih besar dibandingkan dengan ibu yang tidak preeklampsia. Komplikasi preeklampsia dan persalinan preterm dapat ditangani dengan adanya pelaksanaan deteksi dini adanya factor resiko oleh tenaga kesehatan selama kunjungan antenatal trimester III pada usia kehamilan 28-40 minggu.

Kata Kunci: Preeklampsia, Persalinan Preterm.

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is major cause of maternal and neonatal mortality that 5-15 is pregnancy complicated. Baby from women with preeclampsia increasing risk cause solusio placenta, preterm birth, IUGR, and acute hypoxia. Preterm birth is one of the complication in preeclampsia that a major cause of perinatal mortality that 70 % perinatal mortality. Preterm birth in generally is 5-9%

Problem of this study in RSU dr Sutomo is high number of preeclampsia (16,26% in 2007 and 15,33% in 2008, increasing number of preterm birth (21,12% in 2007 become 21,94% in 2008) and preeclampsia is highest etiology of preterm birth that 26,14% in 2007 become 27,79% in 2008). The goal of this study is to find out the effect of preeclampsia with preterm birth.

This study was using analytical method by cohort retrospective in its design. The populations were delivery mother in VK iRD RSU dr Sutomo in 2009 that had rate 2524. Sample taken was conducted using simple random sampling technique. Total sample was 208 preeclamptic mother as sample and 208 non preeclamptic women as control. Independent variable is preeclampsia and dependent variable is preterm birth. A used instrument in this study was data compiler sheet. Data was come from medical records. Data was analyzed using Regresi logistic test with $p < 0,05$ and CI 95%.

A few (26%) mother with preeclampsia get preterm birthing, From the result of this study ($p < 0,003$; 95% CI 1,301-3,497) so $p < 0,05$ its mean that There is influence of preeclampsia to preterm birthing and the risk or chance preterm birth up to 86% for preeclamptic women and risk 74% for non preeclamptic women.

As a conclusion, mother with preeclampsia and non preeclampsia has risk to get preterm birthing. But mother with preeclampsia, has the greater risk than mother non preeclampsia. The complication of Preterm birth can be prevented by early found by provider in antenatal care at start in second and third trimester or after 20 week gestational age.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, Preterm Birth

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