

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is a set of diseases belonging to *toxemia gravidarum*. Today, after bleeding, preeclampsia is the second major cause of death among pregnant women in Indonesia. A pregnant woman diagnosed as having preeclampsia may be worried about the safety of herself and her baby. She has anxiety, since she is worried and gives response to threat against her and her baby's safety. She may experience distress, fear, sleeplessness, cardiovascular symptoms, genitourinary symptoms, etc. If such condition is left untreated, severe condition may occur, increasing morbidity and mortality rate.

More severe preeclampsia may be prevented and avoided by reducing anxiety in pregnant women. Early introduction on preeclampsia and a reliable management can be performed by the client and her family. The family's ability to maintain and improve health is reflected from the family health performance.

This study was aimed to identify correlation between family health performance and the decrease of anxiety in preeclamptic women in Obstetric Outpatient Clinic I, Dr Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. Data were collected using questionnaire. Samples of 24 respondents were taken using consecutive sampling.

Data collected were analyzed by means of Spearman correlation test using SPSS 8.0 program with the level of significance of < 0.01 . Results showed that family health performance was moderate (50%), while level of anxiety in preeclamptic woman was also moderate (79.2%). Results of statistical test was $p < 0.001$ indicating that family health performance in the treatment of preeclamptic women in Obstetric Outpatient Clinic I, Dr Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya, had significant influence. The benefit of this study is that it is a valuable input to use in the improvement of family health performance. The author recommends the role of the nurse in providing antenatal education for the family on preeclampsia and its treatment.

Keyword : Performance, Preeclamptic, Anxiety