

## ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia was a problem of health in obstetric, it caused increasing mortality and morbidity at maternal and perinatal. Women who have body mass index 25 until 27 has third more risk got hypertension included preeclampsia than normal.

The problem are the increased proportion of severe preeclampsia incidence in 2007-2008 from 15,3% through 22,8% in General Hospital Dr. Soetomo show the rising incidence of preeclampsia in, and in delivery about 17,6%. The caused of preeclampsia still be unclear till now, so that this disease called as disease of theory.

Purpose of this research is to know relationship of body mass index with event preeclampsia in RSU Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Method: analitic case control design (retrospective study) with population are mother in pregnancy and mother who delivered in General Hospital Dr. Soetomo during February 2010. For sample, the case group consisted of 30 womens and control group with same number. Independent variable is degree of body mass index and dependent variable is preeclampsia. After completely the criteria, sample taken by consecutive method. And data taken by interview and use secondary data from medical record. Analysis with Chi Square test, followed by calculating the coefficient of contingency, and prevalens ratio.

Result:  $p = 0,000$ , because  $p < (0,000 < 0,05)$ , which means there is relationship body mass index with preeclampsia in General Hospital Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. With  $C = 0,511$  or quite stronger.  $RP = 24,182$ , IK 95% which means mother with BMI IMT 25 has a risk 24 times get preeclampsia.

Conclusion: There is fairly stronger relationship of degree body mass index with preeclampsia. Important for giving praconseption care and screening risk of pregnancy to prevention incidence of preeclampsia.

Keyword: body mass index, preeclampsia