

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is one of the three main causes of high rates of maternal mortality in Indonesia, maternal mortality rate in 2007 recorded 228 per 100,000 live births. The expected target is 102 per 100,000 live births in 2015. Preeclampsia is a special condition in pregnancy, characterized by increased blood pressure and proteinuria.

Some of the causes of preeclampsia risk factors among primigravidae, primipaternitas, hiperplasentosis, such as hydatidiform mole, multiple pregnancy, diabetes mellitus, hidrop fetalis, big baby, extreme age, family history had suffered from preeclampsia / eclampsia, kidney diseases and hypertension that existed before pregnancy, obesity.

Maternal mortality in West Sumatra in 2010 was 208 per 100,000 live births. While the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women in RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang in 2010 was 149 people. Preeclampsia is a disease that is unpredictable and can occur in women who have no predisposing factors. Incidence of preeclampsia can be prevented by identifying pregnant women about the assessment of a comprehensive health history when the first inspection and record all existing risk factors in pregnant women.

This study aims to determine the relationship with the incidence of preeclampsia primigravidae maternity department of Dr. M. Djamil Padang periode January until December 2010. This research method using a case control study with 298 respondents in the study sample of pregnant women with preeclampsia with gestational age above 20 weeks and using a statistical test chi-square analysis.

From the analysis results obtained half or 50% of the Total respondents (298 respondents) had preeclampsia. And incidence in primigravidae 52.6% and 47.4% occurred in multigravida. The results of chi-square test of the relationship primigravidae with preeclampsia obtained value of $p = 0,486$ ($p = > 0.05$).

Key words: primigravida, pre-eclampsia