

ABSTRACT

Background : Male fetus is strongly associated with several cases of perinatal mortality and morbidity including preeclampsia. However, there has been conflicting evidence in the literature, with some studies supporting a male preponderance, some demonstrating no relationship with fetal sex, and others reporting female preponderance. This research aim to determine association between fetal sex with insidency of preeclampsia. **Method :** This study was a retrospective study. The data was collected from delivery register book of RSUD Dr. M. Soewandhie Surabaya from Januari-Desember 2015. Sample was divided into two groups. Group 1 included women with preeclampsia, taken from total sampling with such inclusion criteria as singleton pregnancies, multigravid and grandemultigravid, and age 20-35 years old. It obtained 307 respondents from 981 cases of preeclampsia. Group 2 is a control group included normal pregnancy, taken from simple random sampling in same haracteristics and frequencies with group 1. **Result :** a male babies were more frequent than female ones in preeclamptic group (51,1% for males, 48,9% for females), a female babies were more frequent than male ones in non-preeclamptic group (46,9% for males, 53,1% for females). The calculated p value by Chi-Square was 0,294. **Conclusion :** There is no association between fetal sex and preeclampsia.

Keywords : Fetal Sex, Preeclampsia