

ABSTRACT

MATERNAL & FETAL OUTCOME: A STUDY OF OBESE PREGNANT WOMEN IN RSUD DR SOETOMO IN JANUARY 2016 – DECEMBER 2016

Background : data acquired from the Ministry of Health showing the prevalence of obesity in Indonesian women was 32,9 %, a rise from approximately 18,1 % in 2007 (13,9%) dan 17,5 % from 2010 (15,5% and obesity has for quite some time been seen as a risk factor for a pregnancy.

Purpose : Aimed to give a profile of obese pregnant women who delivered in RSUD Dr. Soetomo during the period of January 2016 – December 2016 & the correlation of BMI towards maternal and fetal outcomes.

Method : This study is a hospital-based analytic study with the samples were Obese pregnant women who gave birth during the period of January 2016 – December 2016.

Result : There were 206 obese pregnant women data collected during the study, as well as 227 data of of the infants delivered with 16 cases of twin, 1 triplet, & 1 quadruplet. Among 206 Women, 120 (58.3%) were classified as early adult according to Depkes RI Classification. 111 (53.8%) were classified as class I obese, 46 (23.3%) in class II obese, and 49 (23.7%) in class III obese. 89.8% of 206 sample had cesarean delivery, 6.3% had postpartum hemorrhage, 7.8% had gestational diabetes, & 73.3% had preeclampsia. On the other hand, among 227 infants 1.8% had birth defect, 4.4% were macrosomic, 7.1% were classified as IUGR, & 1.8% were stillbirth cases.

Conclusion : the rise BMI in pregnant women will affect the outcome of the maternal & fetal respectively. For each BMI classification, the prevalence of each cases & finding were either

equal or rise coherently, resulting in most cases of BMI class 3 were the highest rate among other classes of BMI

Keywords : Obesity, BMI, Maternal Outcomes, Fetal Outcomes