

ABSTRACT

Background: Preeclampsia is one of the biggest causes of maternal and perinatal death in developing countries. Preeclampsia is a disorder of multiple organ systems characterized by hypertension that appears after 20 weeks of gestation and followed by one or more organ damage. One theory stated that mother-fetus intolerance might cause preeclampsia. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the length of marriage to pregnancy with the incidence of preeclampsia in primigravida in Dr. M. Soewandhie hospital Surabaya. **Methods:** This study was an observational analytic with case control approach. There were 33 respondents taken as case group (preeclampsia mother) using total sampling and 66 respondents for control group (mother not preeclampsia) using systematic random sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Independent variables in this study was the length of marriage until pregnancy and the dependent variable was the incidence of preeclampsia. The collected data were tested using Chi-square (χ^2) with significance level $\alpha = 0,05$. **Results:** This study found that the length of marriage until pregnancy on both case and control group was 0-4 months collectively. After Chi-square test, result showed $p = 0,001$ ($p \leq 0,05$) and $C = 0,366$, which meant there is relationship between the length of marriage to pregnancy with the incidence of preeclampsia in primigravida in Dr. M. Soewandhie Hospital Surabaya from January to June 2017 despite being in low level. **Conclusion:** The shorter the length from early marriage to pregnancy in primigravida might lower the risk for developing preeclampsia.

Keywords: Length of marriage, preeclampsia, primigravida