

**ABSTRACT**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA BASED ON OBESITY  
AND NON OBESITY AT DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA IN  
2016**

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**Background:** Obesity during pregnancy increases the overall risk of preeclampsia by about 2 to 3 times. Until 2017, the characteristics of obese and non-obese patients in the incidence of severe preeclampsia at the Obstetrics and Gynecology SMF Dr. Soetomo Surabaya has not been much researched.

**Objective:** To determine the differences in risk factors / determinants of obese and non-obese patients in the incidence of severe preeclampsia in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital.

**Method:** This research is an observational analytic study and was carried out by evaluating maternal data, prior history patient data, pregnancy history data, pregnancy data of patients, diagnosis data of preeclampsia, maternal outcome data, and infant data of severe preeclampsia in SMF Obstetrics and Gynecology Dr. Soetomo in the period of 1 January 2016 up to 31 December 2016.

**Results:** The results showed a statistically significant difference in age ( $p = 0.049$ ) and the highest systolic blood pressure during labor ( $p = 0.018$ ) while there were no differences in the other characteristics. But based on the number of cases obtained, the number of non-obese patients was more (55.3%). Non-obese patients dominated the education level of high school graduation (93%), multipara (44.7%), and multigravida (80.9%) while obese patients dominated reproductive age (86.8%), history of previous preeclampsia (2.6 %), history of hypertension (55.3%), history of diabetes mellitus (10.5%), and type of caesarean delivery (65.8%). Blood pressure before, during, and 48 hours after delivery in obese patients is higher. Maternal outcomes showed that many obese and non-obese patients were living out of hospital (94.7%; 97.9%) and without complications (63.2%; 55.3%).

**Conclusion:** There are no differences in the characteristics of obese and non-obese patients of severe preeclampsia in maternal data along with outcomes and fetal data. However, there was a difference in the variable age and systolic blood pressure highest during labor.

**Keywords:** Severe preeclampsia, obesity, pregnant women

ABSTRACT

**KARAKTERISTIK PREEKLAMPSIA BERAT BERDASARKAN  
OBESITAS DAN NON OBESITAS DI RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA  
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**Latar belakang:** Obesitas dalam masa kehamilan meningkatkan risiko preeklampsia secara keseluruhan sekitar 2 hingga 3 kali lipat. Sampai tahun 2017, karakteristik pasien obesitas dan non obesitas pada kejadian preeklampsia berat di SMF Obstetri dan Ginekologi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya belum banyak diteliti

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui perbedaan faktor resiko/determinan pasien obesitas dan non obesitas pada preeklampsia berat di RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik observasional dan dilakukan dengan mengevaluasi data maternal, data riwayat penyakit dahulu pasien, data riwayat kehamilan, data kehamilan pasien, data diagnosis preeklampsia, data luaran maternal, dan data janin preeklampsia berat di SMF Obstetri dan Ginekologi RSUD Dr. Soetomo pada periode waktu 1 Januari 2016 sampai dengan 31 Desember tahun 2016.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada perbedaan secara statistik pada usia ( $p = 0,049$ ) dan tekanan darah sistole tertinggi selama persalinan ( $p = 0,018$ ) sedangkan tidak ada perbedaan pada karakteristik yang lainnya. Namun berdasarkan jumlah kasus yang didapat, jumlah pasien non obesitas lebih banyak (55,3%). Pasien non obesitas mendominasi di tingkat pendidikan tamat SLTA (93%), multipara (44,7%), dan multigravida (80,9%) sedangkan pasien obesitas mendominasi usia reproduktif (86,8%), riwayat preeklampsia sebelumnya (2,6%), riwayat hipertensi (55,3%), riwayat diabetes mellitus (10,5%), dan jenis persalinan *sectio caesaria* (65,8%). Tekanan darah sebelum, selama, dan 48 jam setelah persalinan pada pasien obesitas didapatkan lebih tinggi. Hasil luaran maternal menunjukkan banyak pasien obesitas dan non obesitas yang hidup saat keluar rumah sakit (94,7%; 97,9%) dan tanpa komplikasi (63,2%; 55,3%).

**Kesimpulan :** Tidak ada perbedaan karakteristik pasien obesitas dan non obesitas pada preeklampsia berat dari segi maternal beserta hasil luarannya dan data janin. Namun ada perbedaan pada variabel usia dan tekanan darah sistole tertinggi selama persalinan.

**Kata kunci:** Preeklampsia berat, obesitas, ibu hamil