

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang dan tujuan : Preeklampsia merupakan masalah komplikasi kehamilan yang menyumbang kematian ibu tertinggi di Jawa Timur. Preeklampsia dengan Indeks Massa Tubuh ibu obesitas akan meningkatkan perburukan luaran maternal dan perinatal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan Indeks Massa Tubuh ibu preeklampsia dengan luaran maternal dan luaran perinatal.

Metode: penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*, jumlah sampel 60 rekam medis ibu dan bayi baru lahir di Rumah Sakit Universitas Airlangga. Sampel terdiri dari ibu preeklampsia semua kategori IMT yaitu *underweight*, normal, *overweight*, obesitas grade I,II, dan III. Luaran maternal yang diteliti adalah kematian maternal, sindroma HELLP, gangguan penglihatan, edema paru, perdarahan postpartum (HPP), eklampsia dan mekanisme persalinan. Luaran perinatal yang diteliti adalah kematian perinatal, kelahiran prematur, IUGR (*Intrauterine growth restriction*), asfiksia, bayi berat lahir rendah, Sindrom Respiratori Distres (SRD), sepsis, *Necrotizing Enterocolitis* (NEC) dan *Intraventrikular Hemorrhage* (IVH). **Hasil:** tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan Indeks Massa Tubuh Ibu preeklampsia dengan luaran maternal antara lain mekanisme persalinan $p = 0,529$, gangguan penglihatan $p = 0,521$, edema paru $p = 0,521$, perdarahan postpartum $p = 0,105$, dan eklampsia $p = 0,360$. Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan Indeks Massa Tubuh Ibu preeklampsia dengan luaran perinatal antara lain kelahiran prematur $p = 0,409$, IUGR $p = 0,105$, asfiksia $p = 0,263$, BBLR $p = 0,948$, dan komplikasi dini $p = 0,064$. **Kesimpulan:** tidak ada perbedaan luaran maternal dan luaran perinatal pada berbagai Indeks massa tubuh ibu preeklampsia.

Kata Kunci : Indeks Massa Tubuh, preeklampsia, luaran maternal, luaran perinatal

ABSTRACT

Background and purpose : Preeclampsia is a problem of the pregnancy complications that has the highest maternal mortality in East Java. Preeclampsia with body mass index of obese mothers will increase the deterioration in maternal and perinatal outcomes. This study aims to analyze the difference body mass index of preeclamptic women with maternal and perinatal outcomes. **Methods:** This is an observational with cross-sectional design study, a sample of 60 maternal and newborn medical records at Universitas Airlangga Hospital. The sample consisted of preeclampsia mothers in all categories of body mass index such as underweight, normal, overweight, obesity grade I, II, and III. The maternal outcomes examined are maternal deaths, HELLP syndrome, visual impairment, pulmonary edema, postpartum hemorrhage, eclampsia, and labor mechanism. Meanwhile, the perinatal outcomes observed are perinatal death, preterm birth, Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR), asphyxia, low birth weight, Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS), sepsis, Necrotizing Enterocolitis (NEC), and Intraventricular Hemorrhage (IVH). **Results:** there were no significant difference between body mass index of preeclampsia with maternal outcome, including the mechanism of labor $p = 0,529$, visual impairment $p = 0,521$, pulmonary edema $p = 0,521$, postpartum hemorrhage $p = 0,105$, and eclampsia $p = 0,360$. There were no significant difference between body mass index of preeclampsia with perinatal outcomes. Which include preterm birth $p = 0,409$, Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR) $p = 0,105$, asphyxia $p = 0,263$, low birth weight $p = 0,948$ and early complications $p = 0,064$. **Conclusion:** there were no difference on maternal and perinatal outcomes in all categories Body mass index of preeclamptic women.

Keywords : body mass index, preeclampsia, maternal outcomes, perinatal outcomes