

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Usia dan Paritas Ibu Hamil dengan Prediksi Kejadian Preeklampsia di
RSD Kalisat Kabupaten Jember
Xvi + 1 Bagan +7 Tabel + 17 Lampiran

Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Salah satu penyebab tingginya AKI adalah preeklampsia, usia dan paritas faktor predisposisi penyebab preeklampsia. Preeklampsia adalah komplikasi kehamilan dengan tiga gejala utama yaitu hipertensi $>140/90$ mmHg, proteinuria dan pembengkakan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara usia dan paritas ibu dengan kejadian preeklampsia di RSD Kalisat Kabupaten Jember. **Metode** : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini berjumlah 355 ibu hamil dengan sampel 189 ibu hamil trimester II dan III. Menggunakan tehnik *quota sampling*. Analisis Bivariat uji *Chi Square*. **Hasil** : Analisis memaparkan bahwa usia <20 dan >35 tahun sejumlah 98 (51,6%), usia 20-35 berjumlah 91 (47,9%). Ibu multigravida sejumlah 112 (59,3%), primigravida dan grandemultigravida sebanyak 77 (40,7%). *P value* 0,000 dimana $\alpha < 0,05$ sehingga H_0 ditolak, artinya ada hubungan antara usia dan paritas dengan prediksi kejadian preeklampsia di RSD Kalisat. **Pembahasan** : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa mayoritas ibu hamil di RSD Kalisat mengalami preeklampsia. Hasil penelitian tersebut sesuai dengan penelitian (Hutagol, 2016) dengan judul “Hubungan Usia Dan Paritas Ibu Dengan kejadian Preeklampsia Di Ruang Poli Kebidanan RS Kolonel Abundjani Bangko” menunjukkan usia dan paritas memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kejadian preeklampsia. **Diskusi** : Rekomendasi bagi ibu dan institusi pelayanan kesehatan untuk lebih sering memberikan edukasi mengenai kehamilan.

Kata Kunci : Usia, Paritas, Preeklampsia,

Daftar Pustaka 63 (2012-2022)

Abstract

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The Relationship between Age and Parity of Pregnant Women with Predicted Preeclampsia Incidence at Kalisat Hospital, Jember Regency
Xv i +1 Chart + 7 Tables + 17 attachment

Abstract

Introduction : One of the causes of high AKI is preeclampsia, age and parity are predisposing factors that cause preeclampsia. Preeclampsia is a complication of pregnancy with three main symptoms, namely hypertension > 140/90 mmHg, proteinuria and swelling. The purpose of the study was to determine whether there was a relationship between maternal age and parity with the incidence of preeclampsia at Kalisat Hospital, Jember Regency. ***Methods***: This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study amounted to 355 pregnant women with a sample of 189 pregnant women in the second and third trimesters. Using quota sampling technique. Bivariate analysis of Chi Square test. ***Results***: The analysis revealed that the age <20 and >35 years were 98 (51.6%), age 20-35 were 91 (47.9%). The number of multigravida mothers was 112 (59.3%), primigravida and grandemultigravida were 77 (40.7%). P value 0.000 where < 0.05 so H₀ is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between age and parity with the prediction of the incidence of preeclampsia in RSD Kalisat. ***Analysis*** : Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of pregnant women in RSD Kalisat had preeclampsia. The results of this study are in accordance with research (Hutagol, 2016) with the title "Relationship of Maternal Age and Parity with the Incidence of Preeclampsia in the Obstetrics Poly Room at Colonel Abundjani Hospital Bangko" indicating that age and parity have a significant influence on the incidence of preeclampsia. ***Discussion*** : Recommendations for mothers and health care institutions to provide more education about pregnancy.

Keywords: Age, Parity, Preeclampsia
Bibliography 63 (2012-2022)