

ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Status Paritas Dengan Kejadian Preeklamsia Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Curahnongko

XIX + 89 Hal + 11 Tabel + 1 Gambar + 9 Lampiran

Latar Belakang: Preeklamsia merupakan komplikasi kehamilan yang masih menjadi masalah utama kesehatan ibu karena dapat menyebabkan morbiditas dan mortalitas pada ibu maupun janin. Salah satu faktor yang diduga berhubungan dengan kejadian preeklamsia adalah status paritas. Ibu primipara dan grande multipara memiliki risiko lebih tinggi mengalami preeklamsia dibandingkan multipara. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan status paritas dengan kejadian preeklamsia di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Curahnongko. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *analitik observasional* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 150 ibu hamil usia kehamilan >20 minggu. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 109 responden yang diperoleh menggunakan teknik *probability sampling* dengan metode *cluster random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan lembar observasi dan data kohort ibu hamil, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank (Spearman Rho)* dengan $\alpha \leq 0,05$. **Hasil:** Sebagian besar ibu hamil berstatus primipara sebanyak 56 responden (51,4%), sedangkan ibu hamil yang mengalami preeklamsia sebanyak 24 responden (22,0%). Hasil uji *Spearman Rho* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara status paritas dengan kejadian preeklamsia dengan nilai *p-value* = 0,009 (<0,05) dan nilai koefisien korelasi $r = 0,248$ yang menunjukkan hubungan positif dengan kekuatan lemah. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara status paritas dengan kejadian preeklamsia pada ibu hamil di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Curahnongko sehingga diperlukan deteksi dini dan pemantauan rutin melalui pelayanan antenatal care (ANC).

Kata Kunci: Status Paritas, Preeklamsia, Ibu Hamil

ABSTRACT

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The Relationship Between Parity Status and the Incidence of Preeclampsia in the Service Area of the Curahnongko Community Health Center

XIX + 89 Pages + 11 Tables + 1 Figure + 9 Appendices

Background: Preeclampsia is a pregnancy complication that remains a major maternal health issue because it can lead to morbidity and mortality in both mothers and fetuses. One factor believed to be associated with the incidence of preeclampsia is parity status. Primiparous and grand multiparous women have a higher risk of developing preeclampsia compared to multiparous women. This study aims to determine the association between parity status and the incidence of preeclampsia in the service area of the Curahnongko Community Health Center. **Methods:** This study employed an observational analytical design using a cross-sectional approach and a correlation study. The study population consisted of all pregnant women with a gestational age of >20 weeks in the service area of the Curahnongko Community Health Center, totaling 150 pregnant women. The study sample comprised 109 respondents, selected using probability sampling with a cluster random sampling method. Data collection was conducted using observation sheets and a cohort of pregnant women. Data analysis used the Spearman Rank test (Spearman's Rho) with a significance level of $\alpha \leq 0.05$. **Results:** Most of the pregnant women were primiparous, totaling 56 respondents (51.4%), while 24 respondents (22.0%) had preeclampsia. The Spearman Rho test results showed a significant association between parity status and the incidence of preeclampsia, with a p-value of 0.009 (<0.05) and a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.248$, indicating a weak positive relationship. **Conclusion:** There is an association between parity status and the incidence of preeclampsia among pregnant women in the Curahnongko Community Health Center's service area; therefore, early detection and routine monitoring through antenatal care (ANC) services are necessary.

Keywords: Parity Status, Preeclampsia, Pregnant Women