

Hubungan prediktor preeklampsia berat dengan kematian ibu di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Bandar Lampung = The relation of predictor severe preeclampsia with maternal mortality at public hospital Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Bandar Lampung

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Preeklampsia berat merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian ibu di Indonesia. Di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek, preeklampsia berat merupakan penyebab kematian ibu tertinggi (47,25%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan prediktor preeklampsia berat (PEB) yang dinilai dari tekanan darah sistolik, tekanan darah diastolik, proteinuria, kejang, sindrom HELLP dan hubungan jumlah prediktor PEB dengan kematian ibu di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek tahun 2010-2014. Desain penelitian yang digunakan kasus kontrol dengan jumlah sampel 60 kasus dan 120 kontrol. Sindrom HELLP meningkatkan kematian ibu OR (Odds Ratio) 12,5 (95% CI= 2,9-53,7), eklampsia OR 12,1 (95% CI= 3,8-38,6). Tekanan darah diastolik 110-119 OR 7,4 (95% CI=1,8-29,2), tekanan darah diastolik ≥120 mmHg OR 5,5 (95% CI 1,1-23,1) setelah dikontrol oleh usia ibu, gravida, usia kehamilan, jenis persalinan, pemberian diazepam, pendidikan, tempat tinggal pekerjaan. Prediktor PEB berjumlah 4 atau 5 meningkatkan risiko kematian OR 90 (95% CI=13,7-591,3), prediktor berjumlah 3 OR 16 (95% CI=3,9-66,7) dan prediktor berjumlah 2 OR 6,3 (95% CI= 1,4-22,2). Meningkatkan pelaksanaan audit maternal untuk mengkaji kasus kematian ibu akibat preeklampsia berat.

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ABSTRACT

Severe preeclampsia is one of the causes of maternal mortality in Indonesia. At Province public hospital Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek, Severe preeclampsia is the highest cause of maternal mortality (47,25%). This research aimed to know the relation of predictor severe preeclampsia assessed by systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, proteinuria, eclampsia and HELLP syndrome and total predictor severe preeclampsia with maternal mortality at public hospital Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek in the year of 2010-2014. The design used case control by using 60 samples for case and 120 for controllers. HELLP syndrome increase risk of maternal mortality with OR (odds ratio) of 12.5 (95% CI= 2.90 to 53.72), eclampsia OR 12.1 (95% CI = 3.80 to 38.65), diastolic blood pressure 110-119 OR 7.4 (95% CI=1.8-29.2), diastolic blood pressure ≥120 mmHg OR 5.5 (95% CI 1.1-23.1) after controlled by maternal age, gravida, gestational age, type of delivery, giving diazepam, residence, employment and education. Predictors which consists of 4 or 5 increase risk of maternal

mortality OR 90 (95% CI = 13.7 to 591.3), predictors totaling 3 OR 16 (95% CI = 3.9 to 66.7) and predictors 2 OR 6.3 (95% CI = 1.4 to 22.2). Improve maternal audit to assess the implementation of maternal deaths due to severe preeclampsia; Severe preeclampsia is one of the causes of maternal mortality in Indonesia. At

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