

## ABSTRAK

### PERBANDINGAN *EARLY & LATE ONSET PREECLAMPSIA* BERDASARKAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU DAN LUARAN BAYI PERINATAL DI RS DUSTIRA CIMAHU PERIODE JANUARI-DESEMBER 2015

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Preeklamsi adalah salah satu faktor penyebab yang berperan secara signifikan terhadap tingginya angka morbiditas dan mortalitas baik ibu hamil, janin, dan neonatus, faktor-faktor penyebab masih belum diketahui secara pasti. Preeklamsi secara klinis dibedakan menjadi *early & late onset preeclampsia* (EOP & LOP). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membandingkan karakteristik ibu dan luaran neonatus antara *early & late onset preeclampsia*.

Penelitian retrospektif observasional analitik dengan cross-sectional design terhadap data rekam medik ibu hamil preeklamsi yang melahirkan di RS Dustira periode Januari-Desember 2015. Subjek penelitian dikelompokkan berdasarkan *early onset preeclampsia* (EOP) bila terjadi sebelum 34 minggu dan *late onset preeclampsia* (LOP) bila terjadi setelah 34 minggu masa kehamilan. Data pasien preeklamsi dikelompokkan berdasarkan usia, riwayat paritas. Luaran bayi dikelompokkan berdasarkan skor APGAR dan berat bayi lahir. Data di analisis dengan chi square  $p \leq 0,05$

Prevalensi EOP lebih rendah daripada LOP 1:4. Usia ibu risiko tinggi EOP 20-34 tahun. Usia ibu risiko tinggi LOP  $<20$  dan  $\geq 35$  tahun. Usia risiko tinggi secara signifikan tinggi pada LOP ( $p=0,02$  OR 3,7). Paritas ibu dengan EOP dan LOP tidak berbeda bermakna ( $=0,87$  OR 1,09). Risiko Luaran bayi dengan skor APGAR rendah dan BBLR secara signifikan lebih tinggi pada EOP ( $p=0,00$  OR 45,5) ( $p=0,00$  OR 34,5).

Prevalensi LOP lebih tinggi daripada EOP. Dengan usia ibu risiko tinggi ( $<20$  dan  $\geq 35$  tahun) dan primipara. Luaran bayi dari EOP umumnya lebih buruk

**Kata kunci:** Preeklamsi, *early & late onset*, karakteristik ibu, luaran bayi

## ABSTRACT

### *Comparison of Maternal Characteristics and Perinatal Outcomes of Early onset and Late onset Preeclampsia in Dustira Hospital Cimahi in the period January-December 2015*

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*Preeclampsia is one of some factor that contributes significantly to morbidity and mortality of maternal, fetal, and neonatal. The factors associated with these adverse outcomes are poorly understood. Preeclampsia has two clinical entities, early onset preeclampsia (EOP) and late onset preeclampsia(LOP). The Aim of this study are to compare the maternal charachteristics and perinatal outcomes between early onset and late onset preeclampsia.*

*An analytic observasional study was done with cross sectional design involving retrospective data of pregnant women with preeclampsia who delivered in Dustira hospital Cimahi, in the peeriod January-December 2015 .Subjects were classified as EOP if onset before 34 weeks of gestational age and after 34 weeks as LOP .Data of preeclampsia's mother were classified were taken and gathered from patiens that was diagnosed with preeclampsia and baby outcomes related to their age, parity history. Another purpose is to observe the neonatal outcome based on APGAR score and also the birth weight. Data were analyzed by Chi-square with  $p \leq 0.05$*

*Prevalence of EOP and LOP was 1:4.The mother age of high risk of EOP were 20-34 years and LOP<20 and  $\geq 35$ years.High risk age is significantly higher in LOP( $p=0.02$  OR 3.7).Mother's parity of EOP and LOP have not significantly difference( $p=0.87$  OR 1.09).Perinatal baby outcome both APGAR score and low birth weight were very signicantly higher EOP.APGAR score ( $p=0.00$  OR 34.5) Low weight birth ( $p=0.00$  OR 45.5).*

*It is obtained that EOP prevalence is lower than LOP.Mother and perinatal outcomes complications are greater in EOP*

**Key words:** *preeclampsia , early & late onset, maternal characteristics, neonatal outcome*

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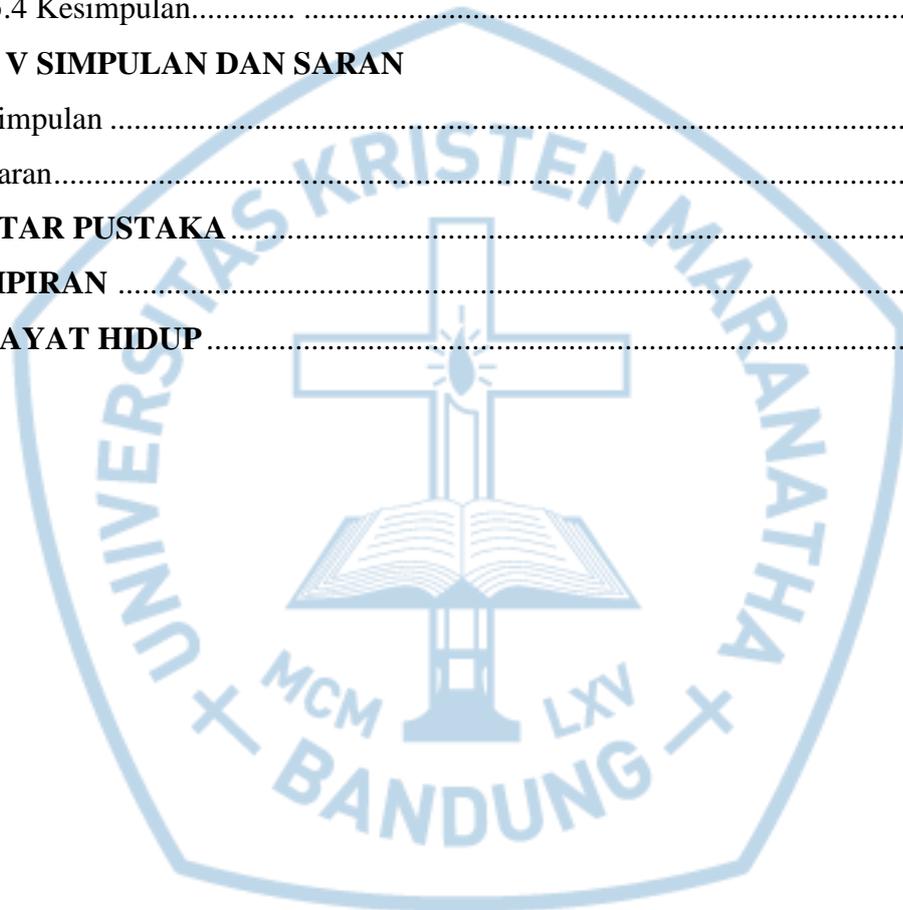
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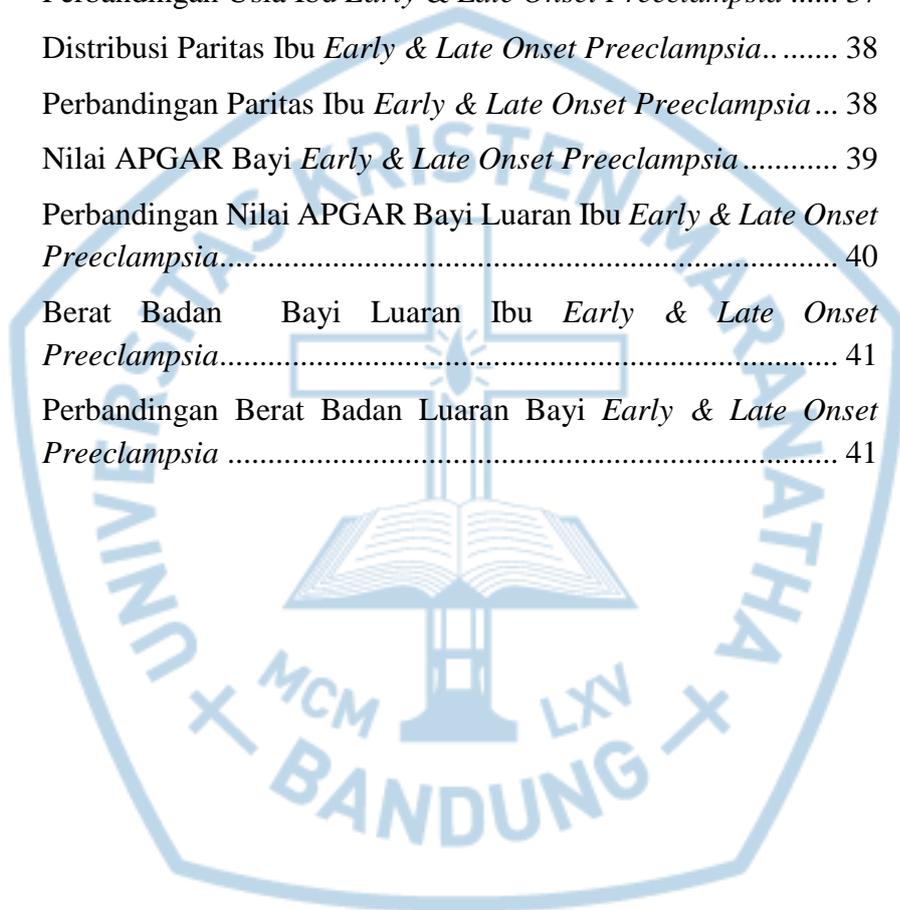
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