

## ABSTRAK

### **Skrining Kejadian Pre Eklampsia Pada Ibu Hamil Melalui Kartu Skor Dhiana Setyorini Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pandan**

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Pre eklampsia merupakan salah satu penyebab utama tingginya angka kematian ibu dan bayi di seluruh dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Kondisi ini ditandai oleh hipertensi dan proteinuria yang muncul setelah usia kehamilan 20 minggu dan dapat berlanjut hingga pasca persalinan. Tujuan penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengidentifikasi hasil skrining kejadian pre eklampsia pada ibu hamil melalui Kartu Skor Dhiana Setyorini di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pandan. Dalam penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu hamil Trimester II awal dengan usia kehamilan 12 minggu – <20 minggu yang berjumlah sebanyak 30 orang, teknik sampling menggunakan *total sampling*. Hasil penelitian skrining kejadian pre eklampsia, didapatkan yang termasuk dalam kategori tidak berisiko pre eklampsia yaitu sebanyak 21 (70%), berisiko sebanyak 9 (30%). Berdasarkan hasil tabulasi didapatkan sebagian besar responden yang tidak berisiko mengalami pre eklampsia berpenghasilan UMR. Selain itu, didapatkan responden yang berisiko sebanyak 9 (30%) responden memiliki riwayat tekanan darah tinggi serta IMT >25. Untuk mencegah terjadinya Pre eklampsia ibu hamil yang memiliki riwayat tekanan darah tinggi, riwayat DM harus lebih memperhatikan pemeriksaan antenatal care dan diharapkan mengkonsumsi makanan harus sesuai dengan kebutuhan ibu hamil sehingga tidak menjadi obesitas.

**Kata kunci:** Skrining, Pre Eklampsia, Ibu Hamil, KSDS

## ABSTRACT

### Screening for Pre-Eclampsia in Pregnant Women Using the Dhiana Setyorini Score Card in the Pandan Community Health Center Working Area

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Pre-eclampsia is one of the main causes of high maternal and infant mortality rates throughout the world, including in Indonesia. This condition is characterized by hypertension and proteinuria which appears after 20 weeks of gestation and can continue until postpartum. The aim of this research was to identify the results of screening for the incidence of pre-eclampsia in pregnant women using the Dhiana Setyorini Score Card in the Pandan Community Health Center working area. This research is descriptive research. The research population was pregnant women in the early second trimester with a gestational age of 12 weeks - <20 weeks, totaling 30 people, the sampling technique used total sampling. The results of the screening research on the incidence of pre-eclampsia, found that 21 (70%) were not at risk of pre-eclampsia, but 9 (30%) were at risk. Based on the tabulation results, it was found that the majority of respondents who were not at risk of experiencing pre-eclampsia had a minimum income. In addition, it was found that 9 (30%) respondents who were at risk had a history of high blood pressure and a BMI > 25. To prevent the occurrence of Pre-eclampsia, pregnant women who have a history of high blood pressure, a history of DM must pay more attention to antenatal care checks and are expected to consume food according to the needs of pregnant women so that they do not become obese.

**Key words:** Screening, Pre Eclampsia, Pregnant Women, KSDS

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