Prevent Mortality Rates of Pregnant Women in Preeclampsia Condition Based on Characteristics Analysis (Case Study in RSUD Dr. Mohammad Soewandhi Surabaya 2017)

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ABSTRACT
Background: Preeclampsia is the leading cause of the deaths of pregnant women in Indonesia (20.9%). The cause of preeclampsia until now is not known for sure.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of preeclamptic pregnant women based on age, parity, Body Mass Index, history of hypertension, family history of hypertension, and level of education.

Method: The research method is descriptive retrospective study. The sampling technique is total sampling. The sample in this study were preeclamptic pregnant women in RSUD Dr. Mohammad Soewandhi Surabaya in the period of 1 January up to 31 December 2017 amounting to 160 samples.

Result: The results showed that 55% of preeclampsia pregnant women aged > 35 years, 65% of primipaternity preeclampsia mothers, 63% obesity, 67% had no history of hypertension, 78% had no family history of hypertension, and level of education does not affect the condition.

Conclusion: The highest risk factors for preeclampsia are age > 35 years, primipaternity and obesity. Therefore, it needs appropriate prevention methods to avoid the emergence of pregnancy problems and their complications include recognizing the signs and symptoms of preeclampsia, be aware of risk factors for the causes of preeclampsia, routine antenatal care, and adopting a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: preeclampsia, pregnant women, characteristics

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