INTISARI

Rosalina, M. 2021. Hubungan Proteinuria dan Tekanan Darah Pada Ibu Hamil Trimester III Terjadap Kejadian Pre-eklampsia di RSKIA SADEWA Babarsari. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Preeklampsia adalah sindrom spesifik saat kehamilan dan ditandai dengan peningkatan tekanan darah serta diikuti proteinuria. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara proteinuria dan tekanan darah pada ibu hamil trimester III terhadap kejadian preeklampsia di RSKIA SADEWA Babarsari.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian observasi deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil trimester III dengan diagnosa preeklampsia sebanyak 44 data dan non-preeklampsia sebanyak 43 data. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah proteinuria dan tekanan darah sedangkan variabel terikat adalah kejadian preeklampsia. Pengumpulan data secara sekunder dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menggunakan uji *chi-square* menunjukkan nilai *p value* antara proteinuria dan tekanan darah pada ibu hamil trimester III terhadap kejadian pre-eklampasia adalah $0,000$ yang berarti $< 0,05$, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara proteinuria dan tekanan darah pada ibu hamil trimester III dengan kejadian pre-eklampsia di RSKIA SADEWA Babarsari.

Kata Kunci : Ibu hamil , Pre-eklampsia, Proteinuria, Tekanan Darah, Hipertensi.

ABSTRACT

Rosalina, M. 2021. Proteinuria and Blood Pressure Relationship In Pregnant Women Trimester III Pre-eclampsia Incidence in RSKIA SADEWA Babarsari. Bachelor of Applied Science in Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Science Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Preeclampsia is a specific syndrome in pregnancy and is characterized by hypertensive proteinuria. This study aims to find out whether there is a relationship between proteinuria and blood pressure in pregnant women in the third trimester to the incidence of preeclampsia in RSKIA SADEWA Babarsari.

This study uses descriptive observational research design with cross-sectional design. This study sample was a trimester III pregnant woman with a diagnosis of preeclampsia as much as 44 data and non-preeclampsia as much as 43 data. The free variables in the study were proteinuria and blood pressure while the bound variables were the incidence of preeclampsia. Data collection is secondary and analyzed using the chi-square test.

The results of the study using the chi-square test showed the p value between proteinuria and blood pressure in pregnant women in the third trimester to the incidence of pre-eclamation is 0.000 which means < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between proteinuria and blood pressure in pregnant women in the third trimester with the incidence of pre-eclampsia in RSKIA SADEWA Babarsari.

Keywords : Pregnant Women, Pre-eclampsia, Proteinuria, Blood Pressure, Hypertension.