1. Hubungan Gaya Hidup Ibu Hamil Dengan Kejadian Premature (Correlation Lifestyle Of Pregnant Women With Preclampsia)
2. Intervensi Fisik Sebagai Analgesik Non Farmakologi Pasca Penyuntikan Imunisasi BCG (Physical Interventions For Non Pharmacological Analgesic After BCG Injection)
4. Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Rendahnya Pelaksanaan Inspeksi Visual Dengan Asam Asetat Oleh Bidan Desa Di Wilayah Kabupaten Jombang Selatan (The Affecting Factors Of Low Implementation Visual Inspection With Acetic Acid By Midwives In South Jombang Regency)
5. Pengaruh Latihan Fisik dan Diet Terhadap Kejadian Oligomenorea Pada Atlet Wanita (The Effect Of Physical Exercise And Diet When Oligomenorrhea In Female Athletes)
6. Gambaran Perilaku Sedari Usia Subur (Description Of The BSE Behaviour In Fertile Women)
7. Hubungan Indeks Massa Tubuh Dengan Kejadian Endometriosis (The Relationship Between Body Mass Index And Endometriosis)
8. Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Perilaku Pacaran Pada Remaja (Parents Care Patterns In Teenagers Courtship Behavior)
9. Makna Pacaran Dan Perilaku Seks Pranikah Pada Remaja Usia 15-18 Tahun (The Meaning Of Dating And Premartial Sex Behaviors In Adolescence 15-18 Years)
10. Faktor Risiko Pada Menarche Dini (Risk Factors Of Early Menarche)
11. Ustia Maternal, Berat Badan Lahir Dan Kegang Dihadang Dengan Retardasi Mental (Maternal Age, Birth Weight Dan Recurrent Seizures Associated With Mental Retardation)
12. Suplementasi Besi Folat Dan Multi Mikronutrien Terhadap Peningkatan Kadar Hemoglobin Iron Folate And Multi Micronutrient Supplementation To Increase Hemoglobin Level
13. Efektivitas Yoga Pada Primigravida Trimester III Dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Kecemasan Menghadapi Persalinan -The Effectiveness Of Yoga Among The Third Trimester Of Primigravida For Decrease The Level Of Anxiety Before Labor
14. Efektivitas Hypnobirthing Terhadap Kecemasan Ibu Primigravida Trimester 3 -The Effectivity Of Hypnobirthing On Third Trimester Primigravida's Anxiety
17. Pengaruh Pijat Bayi Dan Pola Nutrisi Terhadap Peningkatan Berat Badan Bayi Usia 0-3 Bulan (Effect Of Infant Massage And Nutrition Patterns On Weight Gain In Infants Aged 0-3 Months)
18. Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Fumbersan Asi Pada Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) (Factor Affecting The Breastfeeding Of Low Birth Weight Babies)
20. Faktor Keterlibatan Diagnosis Pasien Kanker Serviks Di Poli Onkologi Satu Atap RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya Delay Factors Of Diagnose In Cervical Cancer Patients At Poli Onkologi Satu Atap RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya

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CORRELATION LIFESTYLE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PREECLAMPSIA

HUBUNGAN GAYA HIDUP IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSIA

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Abstract

Background: Lifestyle is one of the factors that affect a person’s health. Unhealthy lifestyle can lead to obesity, hypertension, and diabetes mellitus and diseases of the increase occurrence risk of preeclampsia. Preeclampsia is a disease that occurs in pregnant women after 20 weeks of pregnancy and the second of the five major causes of maternal mortality in the field obstetrics in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation of lifestyle and preeclampsia. Methods: This research uses analytic observational study design with case-control form. Populations used were all pregnant women who went to poly pregnant dr. M. Soewandhie in May-June, its 656 pregnant women. This research use quota sampling, with 100 respondents which consisting of 50 respondents from the control group and 50 respondents from the cases group. The data was collected using a questionnaire with closed questions. Data analysis using Chi Square test of correlation. Results: The results showed 50 of cases group 30% have sufficient lifestyle and 70% more with less lifestyle. While the 50 control group with 42% sufficient lifestyle and 58% with less lifestyle. Results of Chi Square test $p = 0.211$. So that $p > \alpha$, then $H_0$ is rejected failing which means there is no significant correlation between lifestyle and incidence of preeclampsia. Conclusion: More than half of the respondents of the case and control groups had less lifestyle and no association with the incidence of preeclampsia lifestyle. Improved lifestyle is necessary to reduce the risk of preeclampsia.

Keyword: lifestyle, preeclampsia, pregnant, women,

Daftar Pustaka: