A3243G MITOCHONDRIAL DNA MUTATION DOES NOT PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE AMONG DM POPULATION IN INDONESIA
(Aung Pranoto)

EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ON THE LEVELS OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL, LDL-CHOLESTEROL, THE AMOUNT OF F2-ISOPROSTAN AND FOAM CELL IN AORTIC WALL OF RATS WITH ATHEROGENIC DIET
(Ika Fikria)

INCREASE OF IMMUNOGLOBULIN A TITER IN MICE INTESTINAL MUCOSA AFTER IMMUNIZATION WITH TOXOPLASMA GONDII SOLUBLE PROTEIN WITH AND WITHOUT INTRanasAL CHOLERA TOXIN ADjuVANT
(Mona Zubaidah)

USE OF HAEMATOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL BIOMARKERS AS INDICATORS OF PB INTOXICATION
(Tri Martiana)

CORRELATION BETWEEN BIRTHWEIGHT AND BODYWEIGHT INCREASE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH NORMAL BODY MASS
(Marsianto)

ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY EDEMA IN PREECLAMPSIA-ECLAMPSIA IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA
(Marsianto)

THE ROLE OF LAPAROSCOPY SURGERY IN INFERTILITY
(Budi Santoso)

INFLUENCE OF LBW FORMULA FEEDING ON THE GROWTH OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANT
(Risa Etika)

DIAGNOSIS OF UPPER URINARY TRACT INFECTION USING STREPTAVIDIN BIOTIN TEST IN URINE SEDIMENT
(J Priyambodo)

DETECTION OF DENGUE VIRUS ANTIGEN IN MONOCYTE TO SUPPORT THE DIAGNOSIS OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
(Y Nining Sri Wuryaningsih)

DRUG UTILIZATION PROFILE IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS
A Study at Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya
(Yulistiawan, Junaidi Khotib, Bambang Subakti Zulkarnain, Nasronudin)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A3243G Mitochondrial DNA Mutation does not Play an Important Role among DM Population in Indonesia</td>
<td>129 - 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ON THE LEVELS OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL, LDLCHOLESTEROL, THE AMOUNT OF F2-ISOPROSTAN AND FOAM CELL IN AORTIC WALL OF RATS WITH ATHEROGENIC DIET</td>
<td>136 - 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Increase of Immunoglobulin A Titer in Mice Intestinal Mucosa after Immunization with Toxoplasma Gondii Soluble Protein with and without Intranasal Cholera Toxin Adjuvant</td>
<td>141 - 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Use of Haematological and Immunological Biomarker as Indicator of Pb Intoxication</td>
<td>148 - 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Correlation between Birthweight and Bodyweight Increase of Pregnant Women with Normal Body Mass</td>
<td>153 - 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY EDEMA IN PREECLAMPSIAECLAMPSIA IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA</td>
<td>160 - 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Role of Laparoscopy Surgery in Infertility</td>
<td>165 - 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Influence of LBW Formula Feeding on the Growth of Low Birth Weight Infant</td>
<td>170 - 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Diagnosis of Upper Urinary Tract Infection using Streptavidin Biotin Test in Urine Sediment. A New Approach Using Immunohistochemical Test for Determining the Site of Urinary Tract Infection</td>
<td>177 - 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Detection of Dengue Virus Antigen in Monocytes to Support the Diagnosis of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever</td>
<td>183 - 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Drug Utilization Profile in HIV/AIDS Patients. Study at Dr Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya</td>
<td>189 - 194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS OF PULMONARY EDEMA IN PREECLAMPSIA-ECLAMPSIA IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA

1. Marsianto --> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
   Airlangga University School of Medicine
   Dr Soetomo Teaching Hospital, Surabaya

Abstract

The objective of this study was to identify the risk factors of pulmonary edema in severe preeclampsia - eclampsia patients in Dr Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. This was a cross-sectional study, conducted retrospectively from January 1996 to December 2001 involving 159 patients as sample. Statistical analysis was carried out on the variables of patients' age, parity, age of pregnancy, blood pressure, laboratory result, serum albumin, renal function, hepatic function, and blood leucocyte. This study was conducted at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Airlangga University School of Medicine, Dr Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. The results of statistical analysis with multiple logistic regression test revealed variables that related to the occurrence of pulmonary edema in severe preeclampsia-eclampsia were serum creatinine level (p = 0.001; OR = 6.4846), followed by blood leucocyte (p = 0.0493 ; OR = 5.2908), and serum albumin level (p = 0.0202 ; OR = 3.2333). In conclusion, the prevalence of pulmonary edema in severe preeclampsia - eclampsia was 2.3%. Variables that have the highest correlation with pulmonary edema are consecutively increased of serum creatinine level, increased blood leucocyte level, and the reduction of serum albumin level.

Keyword : pulmonary, edema, severe, preeclampsia, eclampsia, 

Daftar Pustaka :