ABSTRAK

Preeklamsia merupakan penyebab kematian paling umum pada ibu hamil. Berat badan lahir rendah, kerusakan saraf akibat hipoksia, masalah jantung dan pembuluh darah jangka panjang dan kelainan perkembangan janin merupakan komplikasi preeklamsia. Pelayanan antenatal terpadu meliputi seluruh kegiatan atau rangkaian kegiatan yang bertujuan untuk mencegah komplikasi dari preklampsia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian pre eklamsi di Puskesmas Kota Denpasar.

Penelitian ini adalah analitik menggunakan rancangan cross-sectional. Penelitian berlangsung di Seluruh Puskesmas Kota Denpasar. Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan April-Juni 2025. Sampel sebanyak 100 responden. Teknik sampling dengan *purposive sampling*. Alat pengumpulan data berupa kuisioner. Analisis bivariat menggunakan pengujian Spearman Rho.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas responden berusia 21-30 tahun (87%), Sebagian besar responden hamil ke-1 (43%). Responden dengan pengetahuan baik sebanyak 57 orang (57%), Sebanyak 80 responden (80%) tidak mengalami kejadian preeklampsia di Kota Denpasar. Berdasarkan uji Spearman-Rho, diperoleh nilai p pengetahuan (0,000), usia (0,454) dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan (0,000) dengan kejadian preeklampsia. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, usia dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan terhadap kejadian preeklamsia.

Diharapkan pemegang kebijakan dapat memfasilitasi pemberian edukasi serta meningkatkan layanan pemeriksaan bagi ibu hamil untuk mencegah angka kesakitan dan angka kematian pada ibu hamil.

Kata kunci: antentatal terpadu, kehamilan, pengetahuan, preeklampsia, usia

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is the most common cause of death among pregnant women. Low birth weight, nerve damage due to hypoxia, long-term cardiovascular problems, and fetal developmental abnormalities are complications of preeclampsia. Integrated antenatal care includes all activities or a series of activities aimed at preventing complications from preeclampsia. This research aimed to identify the factors influencing the incidence of preeclampsia at community health centers (Puskesmas) in Denpasar City.

This research was an analytical study using a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted at all community health centers in Denpasar City from April to June 2025, involving 100 respondents. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Data collection tools consisted of questionnaires. Bivariate analysis was performed using the Spearman Rho test.

The results showed that the majority of respondents were aged 21–30 years (87%), and most were in their first pregnancy (43%). Respondents with good knowledge numbered 57 people (57%). A total of 80 respondents (80%) did not experience preeclampsia in Denpasar City. Based on the Spearman Rho test, the p-values for knowledge (0.000), age (0.454), and support from healthcare workers (0.000) were obtained in relation to the incidence of preeclampsia. Based on the data in Table 5.4, it was found that among those aged <20 years, the incidence of preeclampsia was 50%, and among those aged >35 years, it was 44.4%. This aligns with the statement that pregnant women aged <20 years and >35 years tend to have a higher risk of increased maternal mortality during pregnancy and childbirth compared to women aged 20–29 years. It can be concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge, age, and support from healthcare workers and the incidence of preeclampsia.

It is expected that policymakers can facilitate educational initiatives and improve examination services for pregnant women to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among this population.

Keywords: integrated antenatal care, pregnancy, knowledge, preeclampsia, age