

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Kepatuhan Kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) Dengan Kejadian Preeklampsia Pada Ibu Hamil di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sragi II Kabupaten Pekalongan

Putri Mulyaning Arti, Ratnawati

Latar Belakang: Preeklampsia adalah timbulnya hipertensi disertai proteinuria selama kehamilan mulai minggu ke 20 atau segera setelah melahirkan. Pemeriksaan rutin selama kehamilan dapat mendeteksi dini preeklampsia yang dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) oleh tenaga kesehatan minimal 6 kali kunjungan. Deteksi dini ini diharapkan dapat membantu ibu hamil mengatasi situasi dan kondisi tertentu serta segera mencari pertolongan medis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan kepatuhan kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) dengan kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu hamil.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif metode korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil trimester II dan III yang berada di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sragi II Kabupaten Pekalongan. Kepatuhan kunjungan ANC diukur menggunakan kuesioner. Kejadian preeklampsia diukur berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan tekanan darah dan pengecekan protein urin kemudian hasilnya dituliskan pada lembar observasi. Analisa data yang digunakan adalah univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 65,2 % responden termasuk patuh ANC dan 98,5 % responden tidak mengalami kejadian preeklampsia. Tidak ada hubungan antara kepatuhan kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian preeklampsia pada ibu hamil dengan *p value*: 0,348.

Simpulan: Pemeriksaan ANC dapat mendeteksi dini kejadian preeklampsia. Ketika ibu hamil patuh ANC, preeklampsia dapat terdeteksi sedini mungkin, sehingga akan mendapatkan kehamilan sampai persalinan dengan aman.

Kata Kunci: *Antenatal Care* (ANC), Kepatuhan, Preeklampsia, Ibu Hamil

Daftar Pustaka: 48 (2015 - 2023)

ABSTRACT

The Relationship Between Compliance With *Antenatal Care* (ANC) Visits And The Incidence of Preeclampsia In Pregnant Women at The Sragi II Public Health Center Area Pekalongan

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Background: Preeclampsia is a condition that begins after the 20th week of pregnancy, characterized by high blood pressure and protein in the urine, and it can also occur right after delivery. Routine check-ups during pregnancy can help detect preeclampsia early. These checks, known as Antenatal Care (ANC), should be done by health workers at least six times throughout the pregnancy. Early detection of preeclampsia is intended to help pregnant women manage their condition effectively and seek medical help promptly. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits and the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women.

Method: The design of this study is correlational study with cross-sectional approach. Purposive sampling was used. Subjects in this study were pregnant women in the second and third trimesters in the Sragi II Health Center Working Area, Pekalongan Regency. A questionnaire was used to measure ANC visit compliance. Preeclampsia is identified by measuring blood pressure and checking urine for protein. The results are then recorded on an observation sheet. The statistical test used Chi-Square.

Result: The study found that 65.2% of respondents followed their antenatal care visits as recommended, and 98.5% of these respondents did not experience preeclampsia. There is no relationship between ANC Compliance and preeclampsia on pregnant women with p-value of 0.348.

Conclusion: Antenatal care examinations can identify preeclampsia at an early stage. When pregnant women attend their antenatal care visits regularly, preeclampsia can be detected early, helping ensure a safer pregnancy and delivery.

Keywords: *Antenatal Care* (ANC), Compliance, Preeclampsia, Pregnant Women

Bibliography: 48 (2015 - 2023)