

GAMBARAN IBU HAMIL HIPERTENSI BERDASARKAN TEMPAT TINGGAL DAN PEKERJAAN DI PUSKESMAS BANGUNTAPAN I, PUSKESMAS SEDAYU II, PUSKESMAS JETIS I BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi dalam kehamilan dimana tekanan darah sistolik ≥ 140 dan diastolik ≥ 90 mmHg. Di Indonesia khususnya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, kematian ibu mencapai 49 kasus tahun 2015. Kabupaten Bantul kejadian kematian Ibu, jika pada Tahun 2014 sebesar 104,7/100.000 Kelahiran Hidup yaitu sejumlah 14 kasus, sedangkan pada tahun 2015 sebanyak 11 kasus sebesar 87,5/100.000 antara lain disebabkan oleh Preeklampsia Berat (PEB) sebanyak 36% (4 kasus), Pendarahan sebesar 36% (4 kasus), TB Paru 18% (2 kasus), dan Emboli air Ketuban 9% (1 kasus). dan kasus terbanyak adalah preeklamsi dan tanda awal sebelum terjadinya preeklamsi yaitu hipertensi.

Tujuan: Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gambaran Ibu Hamil Hipertensi Berdasarkan Tempat tinggal dan Pekerjaan di Puskesmas Banguntapan I, Puskesmas Sedayu II, Puskesmas Jetis I Bantul.

Metode penelitian: Jenis penelitian menggunakan *deskriptif kuantitatif*, lokasi penelitian di Puskesmas Banguntapan I, Puskesmas Sedayu II, dan Puskesmas Jetis I Bantul. Jumlah responden sebanyak 65 orang, dalam hal ini teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*, kemudian menggunakan data sekunder yaitu rekam medis.

Hasil: Penelitian didapatkan Ibu hamil hipertensi sebanyak 65 responden. Mayoritas dengan kategori hipertensi sedang (56.9%), berdasarkan tempat tinggal dataran rendah (0%), berdasarkan tempat tinggal dataran rendah 65 (100%), berdasarkan pekerjaan mayoritas sebagai tani 30 (46,1%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas ibu hamil dengan hipertensi bertempat tinggal di dataran rendah dan mayoritas dalam kategori pekerjaan yaitu sebagai tani di Puskesmas Banguntapan I, Puskesmas Sedayu II, Puskesmas Jetis I Bantul.

Kata kunci: Tempat tinggal, Pekerjaan, Kehamilan, dan Hipertensi

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THE DESCRIPTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH HYPERTENSION BASED ON DWELLING PLACE AND OCCUPATION IN PUSKESMAS BANGUNTAPAN I, JETIS I, AND SEDAYU II, BANTUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension in pregnancy is where systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 , and diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. In Indonesia, especially in Special Region of Yogyakarta, maternal deaths are high, amounted to 49 cases in 2015. In Bantul Regency, the maternal mortality in 2014 was 104.7/100,000 live births, as many as 14 cases; whilst in 2015, it reached up to 11 cases, by 87.5/100,000. They are caused by severe preeclampsia (PEB) at 36% (4 cases), 36% (4 cases) of bleeding, 18% (2 cases) of lung tuberculosis, and 9% (1 case) of amniotic fluid embolism. The most cases found are preeclampsia and early sign prior to preeclampsia, namely hypertension.

Objective: The research has the objective to determine the Description of Age and Parity in pregnant women with hypertension in Public Health Centers Banguntapan I, Jetis I, and Sedayu II, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

Method: The present research used descriptive quantitative. The research locations were at Public Health Centers Banguntapan I, Jetis I, and Sedayu II in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. The respondents were 65 people. In this case, the sampling technique used total sampling technique, followed by the use of secondary data, i.e. medical record.

Results: The result finds that pregnant women with hypertension are as many as 65 respondents. The majority suffer from moderate hypertension (56.9%). Based on the age of 20-35 years old is (66.2%), and based on parity, primipara result is obtained at (46.2%).

Conclusion: The majority of pregnant women with hypertension are at the age range of 20-35 years old. And the majority of them included in parity category, namely primipara, come from Public Health Centers Banguntapan I, Jetis I and Sedayu II, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Residence, Work, Pregnancy, and Hypertension

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