

PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE RISK FACTORS OF PREECLAMPSIA IN WADENG VILLAGE, SIDAYU, GRESIK

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Abstract

Preeclampsia is one of the causes of high maternal mortality rates in Indonesia. Preeclampsia can actually be prevented from causing death in the mother by recognizing the risk factors for preeclampsia. The aim of this study was to identify the knowledge of pregnant women about risk factors for preeclampsia in pregnant women in Wading village, Sidayu, Gresik. This type of research is quantitative with a descriptive design. The population in this study consisted of all 53 pregnant women in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik. Sample selection used a non-probability sampling technique, namely saturated sampling. The variable in this study was pregnant women's knowledge about risk factors for preeclampsia. Data collection was carried out by asking questions to pregnant women through a questionnaire sheet. Data were analyzed descriptively. The results of this study were obtained from 53 pregnant women, more than half had good knowledge about reproductive factors, more than half had good knowledge about health status factors, more than half had good knowledge about health behavior factors, and most had good knowledge about supporting factors. Pregnant women are expected to increase their knowledge about risk factors for preeclampsia as early detection which is useful for preventing preeclampsia by searching for information in the mass media, being good at sorting information by asking health workers when making ANC visits, utilizing the services of health workers in the village, namely pregnant women's classes, and participating active in classes for pregnant women.

Keywords: Knowledge, Pregnant women, Risk factors, Preeclampsia

1. INTRODUCTION

The main indicators of health status in a country are the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). In Indonesia, based on 2020 MMR data, 4,627 deaths were recorded, this number shows an increase compared to 2019 of 4,221 deaths. Based on causes, the majority of maternal deaths in 2020 were caused by bleeding, preeclampsia, and circulatory system disorders (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). Although the main causes of AKI are still the same, the proportions have changed, the proportion of preeclampsia tends to increase while bleeding tends to decrease. This occurs due to several factors, namely reproductive factors, health status factors, health behavior factors, and supporting factors. Because of this, preeclampsia dominates the cause of high

maternal mortality rates due to increasing incidence and death rates due to lack of knowledge about the risk factors that cause preeclampsia (Setyorini et al., 2017).

The incidence of preeclampsia ranks second in Indonesia with an incidence of 1,066 cases in 2019 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019) and experienced an increase in 2020, namely 1,330 cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). In East Java, the incidence of preeclampsia in 2019 was in first place, reaching 31.15% or 162 people (East Java Health Office, 2019) and in 2020 it decreased to 26.90% or as many as 152 people, although there has been a decline, it has not yet reached the target number (East Java Provincial Health Service, 2020). Furthermore, the number of deaths caused by preeclampsia

in Gresik Regency in 2019 was found to be 6 cases. According to data obtained in 2021 in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik, there were two pregnant women who experienced preeclampsia.

Preeclampsia is defined as a group of symptoms that arise in pregnant, parturient and postpartum women consisting of hypertension, edema and proteinuria that appear at 20 weeks of pregnancy until the end of the first week after delivery (Muzalfah, et al., 2018) . The causes of preeclampsia are influenced by several risk factors including reproductive factors, health status factors, health behavior factors, and supporting factors (Setyorini et al., 2017) . Pregnant women often don't realize this because most of the signs and symptoms are not visible to the naked eye, so that if mothers rarely have antenatal check-ups then treatment will be too late and in a short time further complications can arise including eclampsia, cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral, cortical edema. blindness, retinal detachment, HELLP syndrome, hepatic hematoma/hepatic rupture, DIVC, pulmonary edema, laryngeal edema, kidney failure, placental abruption and ending in death (Lalenoh, 2018) . Another cause that supports the occurrence of preeclampsia is the culture of trivializing it, a person tends to go for a check-up if the signs and symptoms they feel are severe, so that treatment is carried out too late. For this reason, it is necessary to increase knowledge about risk factors for preeclampsia in order to prevent preeclampsia.

One effort to reduce the Perinatal Mortality Rate (AKP) due to preeclampsia is to reduce the incidence of preeclampsia. The incidence rate can be reduced through prevention efforts, early observation and therapy. The government has carried out various programs to reduce the incidence of preeclampsia, namely by implementing classes for pregnant women, orientation to birth planning programs and prevention of complications (P4K) as an effort to reduce maternal deaths,

especially those caused by preeclampsia (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020) . Based on the description above, the author is interested and considers it necessary to carry out research regarding "Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Risk Factors for Preeclampsia in Wading Village, Sidayu, Gresik".

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative with a descriptive design. The population in this study consisted of all pregnant women in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik in March 2022 with a total of 53 people. Sampling used a non-probability sampling technique, namely saturated sampling. Data collection was carried out by asking questions to respondents via a questionnaire sheet. This research has been tested for ethical feasibility by the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Health's Health Polytechnic in Surabaya with certificate number No. EA/784/KEPKPoltekkes_Sby/V/2022.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Risky Reproductive Factors occurrence of preeclampsia in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik, March 2022

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Good	39	74
Enough	11	21
Not enough	3	6
Total	53	100

Based on the results of research on pregnant women's knowledge about reproductive factors that are at risk of preeclampsia, most of the 53 pregnant women had good knowledge and a small number had poor knowledge. This good knowledge is because most pregnant women are aged 26-35 years. According to opinion Budiman and Riyanto (2013) stated that increasing age

will have an effect on a person's understanding and thinking patterns, so that the knowledge gained will increase.

Meanwhile, pregnant women have less

knowledge because most pregnant women are aged 36-45 years.

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Knowledge about Health Status Factors at Risk of Preeclampsia in Wadeng Village, Sidayu Gresik, March 2022

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	20	38
Enough	31	58
Not enough	2	4
Total	53	100

Based on the results of research on pregnant women's knowledge about health status factors, it was found that from 53 pregnant women, more than half of the pregnant women had sufficient knowledge and a small portion had insufficient knowledge.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is known that more than half of pregnant women in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik have

sufficient knowledge about health status factors that are at risk of developing preeclampsia. This sufficient knowledge is because the majority of pregnant women have a high school education. In accordance with Firdaus' (2021) statement, education is important in changing behavior, especially in utilizing health services because educated women tend to improve the health status of their families by seeking better services.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Health Behavior Factors That Risk Preeclampsia in Wading Village, Sidayu, Gresik, March 2022

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	30	57
Enough	21	40
Not enough	2	4
Total	53	100

Based on the results of research on pregnant women's knowledge about health behavior factors, it was found that from 53 pregnant women, more than half of the pregnant women had good knowledge and a small portion had poor knowledge.

Based on the results of research that has been conducted, it is known that more than half of pregnant women in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik have good knowledge about health behavioral factors that are at risk of preeclampsia. In

this research, it was found that not a single pregnant woman had experienced preeclampsia, but it was found that more than half of pregnant women's knowledge was good, this is in accordance with the opinion of Mubarak and Chayatin (2019) that experience is the result of a person's interaction with the environment which can increase knowledge of a problem. object, the experience itself is obtained when someone actively participates in the environment.

Table 4 :Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Supporting Factors at Risk for Preeclampsia in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik, March 2022

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	51	96
Enough	1	2
Not enough	1	2
Total	53	100

Based on the results of research on pregnant women's knowledge about supporting factors, it was found that from 53 pregnant women, the majority of pregnant women had good knowledge, and a small number had poor knowledge.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is known that most pregnant women in Wadeng Village, Sidayu, Gresik have good knowledge about the supporting factors that are at risk of developing preeclampsia. This good knowledge is because most pregnant women have received information about supporting factors that are at risk of developing preeclampsia. In accordance with what Mubarak and Chayatin (2019) said, information is something that a person receives through the five senses from newspapers, magazines, television and the internet.

4. CONCLUSION

1. Pregnant women's knowledge about reproductive factors that are at risk of preeclampsia is more than half in the good category.
2. Pregnant women's knowledge about health status factors that are at risk of preeclampsia is more than half in the sufficient category.
3. Pregnant women's knowledge about health behavioral factors that risk preeclampsia is more than half in the good category.
4. Pregnant women's knowledge about supporting factors at risk of preeclampsia is mostly in the good category.

5. SUGGESTION

1. Pregnant women who are less knowledgeable are expected to increase their knowledge by looking for information in the mass media, be good at sorting information by asking health workers when making ANC visits, utilize the services of health workers in the village, namely pregnant women's classes , and participate actively in pregnant women's classes.
2. It is hoped that this research will be used as a source of information for health worker cadres in the village so that they can improve health education for pregnant women as an effort to prevent preeclampsia.
3. It is hoped that the results of this study will provide an initial overview for conducting further research regarding pregnant women's knowledge about risk factors for preeclampsia. It is also hoped that future researchers will conduct research on factors that influence mothers' knowledge about risk factors for preeclampsia.

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