

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE RATIO OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM ON SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA BETWEEN EARLY ONSET AND LATE ONSET WAS AT THE DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By

Putri Pratiwi

ABSTRACT

Severe preeclampsia is a set of symptoms that can occur in pregnancy and childbirth. Based on the clinical severe preeclampsia pop-up is divided into two i.e. early onset and late onset. Early onset (manifestations appear at 34 weeks gestational age <) and late onset (manifestations appear on gestational age \geq 34 weeks). On keadaan heavy preeclampsia accompanied by an increase in Sodium (N = 136-148 mmol/L) and an increase in potassium (N = 3.5-5.1 mmol/L). The objective of this study was to identify the difference in the ratio of sodium and potassium on severe preeclampsia between early onset and late onset was at the Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

This research was used a cross sectional design performed in October 2015 until March 2016 on two groups of the population severe preeclampsia. Sample totalling 100 people were consisting of 50 heavy early-onset preeclampsia group and 50 heavy late onset preeclampsia group. Sampling used the technique of consecutive sampling. Data were analysed using univariate analysis and bivariat with T-independent. Data collection was performed on medical record data was RSUP Dr. m. Djamil.

The results of the univariate frequency distributions obtained in severe preeclampsia group that was higher at early onset severe preeclampsia than late onset. The results showed there were no relations bivariat meaningful ratio between sodium and potassium in preeclampsia early onset and late onset ($p = 0,627$).

It could be concluded that the mean ratio of sodium and potassium in early onset and late onset in the normal range. Although there were differences that heavy early-onset preeclampsia than late onset.

Keywords: severe preeclampsia , early onset, late onset, sodium, potassium

PERBEDAAN RASIO NATRIUM DAN KALIUM PADA PREEKLAMPSIA BERAT ANTARA EARLY ONSET DAN LATE ONSET DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Oleh
Putri Pratiwi

ABSTRAK

Preeklamsia berat merupakan sekumpulan gejala yang dapat terjadi pada kehamilan dan persalinan. Berdasarkan munculan klinis preeklamsia berat terbagi menjadi dua yaitu awitan dini dan awitan lambat. Awitan dini (manifestasi muncul pada usia kehamilan < 34 minggu) dan awitan lambat (manifestasi muncul pada usia kehamilan \geq 34 minggu). Pada keadaan preeklamsia berat diiringi oleh peningkatan Natrium (N= 136-145 mmol/L) dan peningkatan Kalium (N=3,5-5,1 mmol/L). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan rasio Na^+ dan K^+ pada preeklamsia berat antara *awitan dini dan awitan lambat* di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* yang dilakukan pada bulan oktober 2015 sampai maret 2016 pada dua kelompok populasi preeklamsia berat. Sampel berjumlah 100 orang yang terdiri atas 50 kelompok preeklamsia berat awitan dini dan 50 kelompok preeklamsia berat awitan lambat. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan *uji T tak berpasangan*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada data rekam medis RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Hasil univariat didapatkan distribusi frekuensi pada kelompok preeklamsia berat yaitu lebih tinggi pada preeklamsia berat awitan dini daripada awitan lambat. Hasil bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan tidak bermakna antara rasio natrium dan kalium pada preeklamsia awitan dini dan awitan lambat ($p=0,627$).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah didapatkan rerata rasio natrium dan kalium pada awitan dini dan awitan lambat dalam batas normal. Walaupun terdapat perbedaan bahwa preeklamsia berat awitan dini tinggi dibandingkan awitan lambat.

Kata Kunci : Preeklamsia berat, awitan dini, awitan lambat, natrium, kalium