PERBEDAAN KADAR *SOLUBLE ENDOGLIN* (sENG) IBU, JUMLAH TROMBOSIT IBU, DAN STATUS PERTUMBUHAN INTRAUTERIN BAYI ANTARA PREEKLAMPSIA AWITAN DINI (PEAD) DAN PREEKLAMPSIA AWITAN LAMBAT (PEAL)

Skripsi

Diajukan ke Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas sebagai

Pemenuhan Salah Satu Syarat Untuk Mendapatkan

Gelar Sarjana Kedokteran

Oleh :

NURUL FADHIYLAH

NIM : 2110312087

Pembimbing :

Prof. Dr. dr. Yusrawati, Sp.OG, Subsp. K.Fm, MM, MHKes

Dr. dr. Yose Ramda Ilhami, Sp.JP, Subsp.I.K.Kv(K)

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG

2025

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCES IN MATERNAL SOLUBLE ENDOGLIN (sENG) LEVELS, MATERNAL PLATELET COUNTS, AND NEONATAL INTRAUTERINE GROWTH STATUS BETWEEN EARLY ONSET PREECLAMPSIA (EOPE) AND LATE ONSET PREECLAMPSIA (LOPE)

By

Nurul Fadhiylah, Yusrawati, Yose Ramda Ilhami, Anggia Perdana Harmen, Roza Silvia, Eka Nofita

***Background**: Preeclampsia (PE) is one of the leading causes of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Based on its onset, PE is classified into early-onset preeclampsia (EOPE; placental factor) and late-onset preeclampsia (LOPE; maternal factor). Both lead to the main pathogenesis of PE, namely vascular endothelial injury, which is associated with maternal soluble endoglin (sEng) levels (biomarker), maternal platelet counts (maternal outcome), and intrauterine growth status (neonatal outcome).* ***Objective**: To determine the differences in maternal sEng levels, maternal platelet counts, and neonatal intrauterine growth status between EOPE and LOPE.* ***Methods**: An analytical observational comparative study with a cross-sectional design was conducted using medical record data of severe preeclampsia patients at Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital, Padang. Samples were obtained through purposive sampling consisting of 33 EOPE and 33 LOPE cases and subsequently analyzed using Mann-Whitney and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests.* ***Results**: A significant difference was found in platelet counts (p=0.000), while no significant differences were observed in maternal sEng levels (p=0.317) and intrauterine growth status (p=0.999) between EOPE and LOPE.* ***Conclusion**: Maternal platelet counts tend to be lower in EOPE compared to LOPE, whereas maternal sEng levels and intrauterine growth status did not differ between the two groups.*

Keywords: sEng, platelet, intrauterine growth, EOPE, LOPE

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN KADAR *SOLUBLE ENDOGLIN* (sENG) IBU, JUMLAH TROMBOSIT IBU, DAN STATUS PERTUMBUHAN INTRAUTERIN BAYI ANTARA PREEKLAMPSIA AWITAN DINI (PEAD) DAN PREEKLAMPSIA AWITAN LAMBAT (PEAL)

Oleh

Nurul Fadhiylah, Yusrawati, Yose Ramda Ilhami, Anggia Perdana Harmen, Roza Silvia, Eka Nofita

Latar belakang: Preeklampsia (PE) merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas maternal dan neonatal. Berdasarkan awitannya, PE dibedakan menjadi preeklampsia awitan dini (PEAD; faktor plasental) dan preeklampsia awitan lambat (PEAL; faktor maternal). Keduanya mengarah pada patogenesis utama PE berupa kerusakan endotel vaskular yang berhubungan dengan kadar *soluble endoglin* ibu (sEng; *biomarker*), jumlah trombosit ibu (*maternal outcome*), dan status pertumbuhan intrauterin bayi (*neonatal outcome*). **Tujuan**: Mengetahui perbedaan kadar sEng ibu, jumlah trombosit ibu, dan status pertumbuhan intrauterin bayi antara PEAD dan PEAL. **Metode** : Studi analitik observasional komparatif dengan desain *cross-sectional* menggunakan data rekam medis pasien PE berat di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil, Padang. Sampel diperoleh dengan teknik *purposive sampling* meliputi 33 PEAD dan 33 PEAL yang dianalisis menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney* dan uji *Kolmogorov-Smirnov.* **Hasil**: Terdapat perbedaan signifikan jumlah trombosit (p=0,000), tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan kadar sEng (p=0,317), dan status pertumbuhan intrauterin bayi (p=0,999) antara PEAD dan PEAL. **Kesimpulan**: Jumlah trombosit cenderung lebih rendah pada PEAD dibandingkan PEAL, sedangkan kadar sEng dan status pertumbuhan bayi tidak berbeda antara kedua kelompok.

Kata Kunci: sEng, trombosit, pertumbuhan intrauterin, PEAD, PEAL