

Perbandingan kadar retinol serum pada hamil normal dan preeklampsia = Comparison serum retinol level between normal pregnancy and preeclampsia / Endang Widyastuti

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Prevalensi preeklampsia di Indonesia terus meningkat sehingga menyebabkan tingginya angka kematian ibu dan janin. Penyebab dari preeklampsia masih belum dapat diketahui, defisiensi vitamin A kemungkinan dapat meningkatkan risiko terjadinya preeklampsia ibu hamil. Data mengenai status dari vitamin A pada kehamilan masih sangat terbatas. Penelitian ini untuk membandingkan retinol serum antara perempuan hamil normal dengan preeklampsia pada usia 18 tahun, usia kehamilan diatas 20 minggu. Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang, yang dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Tarakan, Jakarta Pusat pada bulan Mei – Oktober 2014. Subyek penelitian didapatkan melalui consecutive sampling, sebanyak 96 orang yang sesuai kriteria penelitian ditetapkan sebagai subyek penelitian. Diagnosis ditegakan oleh dokter spesialis kebidanan. Interview data asupan retinol dilakukan menggunakan metode FFQ semiquantitative. Pada penelitian ini didapatkan subjek diatas usia 35 tahun dan hamil diatas 28 minggu, cenderung lebih banyak pada dengan kelompok preeklampsia. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna asupan retinol antara subjek hamil normal dengan preeklampsia. Kadar retinol serum antara subjek hamil normal dengan kehamilan preeklampsia tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang bermakna.

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna kadar retinol serum antara hamil normal dan preeklampsia.

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of preeclampsia in Indonesia still high, caused high mortality rates in women and fetus. Vitamin A deficiency or retinol during pregnancy may increase the risk of preeclampsia. Data on retinol serum of pregnant women and pregnant women with preeclampsia in Indonesia is still limited. The aim of this study was to compare retinol serum between normal pregnancy and pregnancy with preeclampsia. The method used in this study was cross sectional, held in Tarakan Hospital, Central Jakarta during Mei to October 2014. The subject was obtained by consecutive sampling and 96 subjects who meet study criteria were enrolled in this study. Diagnosis of preeclampsia was determined by an attending gynecologist and interview on demographic characteristics and obstetric history was performed. Nutritional status and dietary intake of retinol were assessed using FFQ semiquantitative and MUAC measurement, respectively. Non-fasting serum retinol concentration was determined by HPLC method.

Result : More older subject and gestational age above 28 weeks were observed among pregnancy with preeclampsia. There was a significant difference of retinol intake, but no significant difference in serum retinol concentration between subjects with preeclampsia as compared to normal pregnancy.

Conclusion :. There is no significant difference of retinol serum levels between subject with preeclampsia and normal pregnancy.