

ABSTRAK

Kehamilan adalah proses reproduksi yang memerlukan perawatan khusus menyangkut ibu dan janin dalam kandungan. Kehamilan normal berlangsung sekitar 40 minggu atau 9 bulan, awal menstruasi terakhir hingga melahirkan. Proteinuria terjadi kerusakan fungsi tubulus mengakibatkan kegagalan reabsorpsi kehilangan kompensasi untuk mengubah volume cairan tubuh berakibat protein tidak dapat direabsorpsi kedalam darah sehingga terbentuk proteinuria.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran proteinuria pada ibu hamil trimester II dan menggunakan sampel data rekam medis metode kualitatif pemeriksaan proteinuria pada pasien Ibu hamil trimester II di RS Sari Asih Cipondoh berdasarkan usia, tekanan darah, hipertensi, berat badan, edema, protein urin ibu hamil. Hasil yang didapat adalah Proteinuria pada ibu hamil trimester II berdasarkan usia ibu hamil dengan usia 23-33 tahun terdapat 34 pasien, Tekanan darah rendah pada pasien ibu hamil terdapat 31 pasien. berat badan normal pada ibu hamil terdapat 48 pasien. Pada ibu hamil yang tidak mengalami edema terdapat 45 pasien. Protein urin pada ibu hamil yang terdapat positif protein urin yaitu 22 pasien atau 34,92% dan sedangkan negatif protein urin terdapat 41 pasien 65,08%.

Dapat disimpulkan dari penelitian tersebut bahwa ada 22 ibu hamil yang positif proteinuria dimana usia, tekanan darah, berat badan, edema menjadi faktor pemicu kejadian proteinuria. Ibu hamil harus menyadari bahwa melakukan pemeriksaan urin pada saat kehamilan itu penting untuk memantau ibu dan janin.

Kata Kunci : Ibu Hamil Trimester II, Positif Proteinuria.
Kepustakaan : 38
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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a reproductive process that requires special care regarding the mother and fetus in the womb. Normal pregnancy lasts around 40 weeks or 9 months, from the start of the last menstruation to delivery. Proteinuria occurs when tubular function is damaged, resulting in failure of reabsorption, loss of compensation for changes in body fluid volume, resulting in protein not being able to be reabsorbed into the blood, resulting in proteinuria.

This research was carried out with the aim of knowing the description of proteinuria in second trimester pregnant women and using samples of medical record data as a qualitative method for examining proteinuria in patients of second trimester pregnant women at Sari Asih Cipondoh Hospital based on age, blood pressure, hypertension, body weight, edema, urine protein of pregnant women. The results obtained were proteinuria in second trimester pregnant women based on the age of pregnant women aged 23-33 years, there were 34 patients, low blood pressure in pregnant women, there were 31 patients. There were 48 patients with normal weight in pregnant women. In pregnant women who did not experience edema, there were 45 patients. Urine protein in pregnant women who were positive for urine protein were 22 patients or 34.92% and while urine protein was negative in 41 patients, 65.08%.

It can be concluded from this research that there were 22 pregnant women who were positive for proteinuria where age, blood pressure, body weight, edema were factors that triggered proteinuria. Pregnant women should be aware that carrying out urine tests during pregnancy is important to monitor the mother and fetus.

*Keywords : Maternity Trimester II, positive Proteinurian
Literature : 38
Year : 2013-2020*