

***Relationship of Nutritional Status, Age and Economic Status to
Preeclampsia Incidence in Pregnant Women
Case Study at Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember***

Nisdatul Ishlah

*Clinical Nutrition Study Program
Health Department*

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is a systemic disorder that appears after 20 weeks of pregnancy which is characterized by an increase in blood pressure (BP) of above 140/90 mmHg and proteinuria (Acog, 2019). The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between nutritional status, age and economic status with the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women at Sumberjambe Health Center, Jember. This research method uses observational analytic with a cross-sectional design. The subjects in this study were 196 pregnant women who had been screened for early detection of preeclampsia. Subjects were selected using a simple random sampling technique. The independent variables are nutritional status, age and economic status. The dependent variable is preeclampsia. The statistical analysis of this study used the chi-square test. The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women ($p\text{-value} = 0.005$). There was a relationship between age and the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women ($p\text{-value} = 0.027$). There was no relationship between economic status and the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women ($p\text{-value} = 0.838$).

Keywords: *Preeclampsia, nutritional status, age, economic status*