Preeclampsia is a pregnancy complication characterized by high blood pressure, proteinuria and edema in the later stages of gestation and can lead to maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. Incidence of preeclampsia in RSIA Srikandi IBI Jember has increase in three years with a total of 78 (4.5%) cases in 2018 and 76 (4.8%) cases in 2017. This study about associated the risk factors of preeclampsia with incidence of preeclampsia in pregnancy at RSIA Srikandi IBI Jember based on medical record patient’s. Independent variables in this study including age, parity, distance pregnancy, multiple pregnancy, obesity, history of hypertension, education level, occupation, and Dependent variable is incidence of preeclampsia. The data obtained from 64 medical record and analyzed using chi-square test. The results of the study was obtained age (p-value = 0.065), parity (p-value = 0.672), distance pregnancy (p-value = 0.000), multiple pregnancy (p-value = 1,000), obesity (p-value = 0,000 ), history of hypertension (p-value = 1,000), education level (p-value = 1,000), occupation (p-value = 0.762). The results show there was relation about distance pregnancy and obesity with incidence of preeclampsia. And then age, parity, multiple pregnancies, history of hypertension, education level, occupation has not relation with the incidence of preeclampsia. It is recommended for RSIA Srikandi IBI Jember be able to socialize and provide information to women about risk factor preeclampsia, especially about distance pregnancy and obesity. Pregnant women was advised to check their health every three months to determine condition of mother and fetus during pregnancy, examination can be protein urine test, paying attention of distance pregnancy, and measuring body weight, so that obesity does not occur during pregnancy.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Preeclampsia Incidence