

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN KADAR INHIBIN A SERUM PENDERITA PREEKLAMSI MENURUT FAKTOR RISIKO PREEKLAMSI

Feni Andriani

Preeklamsia merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu di seluruh dunia. Preeklamsia ditandai dengan kegagalan remodeling arteri spiralis dan selanjutnya akan mengakibatkan hipoksia pada plasenta yang selanjutnya akan memicu respon perbaikan trofoblas dengan meningkatkan pengeluaran Inhibin A. Angka kejadian preeklamsi dan eklamsi di Indonesia berkisar antara 6% - 8% pada seluruh wanita hamil. Tujuan penelitian untuk membuktikan perbedaan kadar Inhibin A serum penderita preeklamsi menurut faktor risiko preeklamsi.

Jenis penelitian adalah analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional* terhadap 65 ibu preeklamsi. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan di RS. Dr. M. Djamil Padang, RS. Dr. Reksodiwiryo Padang, RS. Bhayangkara, RSUD Rasyidin Padang, RSUD Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi dan Laboratorium Biomedik Universitas Andalas Padang pada bulan Oktober 2015 sampai Januari 2016. Pemeriksaan kadar Inhibin A dilakukan di laboratorium Biomedik Universitas Andalas dengan metode ELISA. Uji normalitas data dengan uji *Kolmogorof – Smirnov* dan uji t tidak berpasangan untuk beda kadar Inhibin A.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar Inhibin A serum menurut faktor risiko preeklamsi adalah Umur $3,3972 \pm 0,20796$ pg/ml ($p > 0,05$), paritas $3,4496 \pm 0,29715$ pg/ml ($p < 0,05$), riwayat hipertensi pada $3,3662 \pm 0,26315$ pg/ml ($p > 0,05$), riwayat preeklamsi pada kehamilan sebelumnya $3,3084 \pm 0,25257$ pg/ml ($p > 0,05$), riwayat preeklamsi pada keluarga ibu hamil $3,3669 \pm 0,25341$ pg/ml ($p > 0,05$), status sosial ekonomi $3,4537 \pm 0,26988$ pg/ml ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar Inhibin A serum penderita preeklamsi menurut faktor risiko paritas dan status sosial ekonomi.

Kata kunci : **Inhibin A, Preeklamsi, Faktor risiko preeklamsi**

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCE IN LEVELS OF INHIBIN A SERUM PREECLAMPSIA ACCORDING TO RISK FACTORS OF PREECLAMPSIA

Feni Andriani

Preeclampsia is a major cause of morbidity and maternal mortality in the world. Preeclampsia is characterized by failure of the spiral artery remodeling and then cause hypoxia in the placenta which in turn will trigger a repair response of trophoblast to increase excretion of Inhibin A. The incidence of preeclampsia and eclampsia in Indonesia ranged between 6% - 8% on all pregnant women. The purpose of this study to prove the differences in levels of serum Inhibin a preeclampsia according to risk factors of preeclampsia.

This type of study is analytic with cross sectional design. This study was conducted in RS. Dr. M. Djamil Padang, RS. Dr. Reksodiwiryo Padang, RS. Bhayangkara, Rasyidin Padang Hospital, Hospital Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi and the Laboratory of Biomedical Faculty of Medicine Andalas University on October 2015 to January 2016. The population of this study were pregnant women with gestational age > 20 weeks with a diagnosis of preeclampsia. Large overall sample is 65 samples taken with consecutive sampling technique. The level of Inhibin A was measure by ELISA method. Normality test data with Kolmogorof - Smirnov and unpaired t test for mean difference of Inhibin A using computerized.

The results showed the mean levels of serum Inhibin A according to risk factor of are age 0.20796 ± 3.3972 pg/ml ($p > 0.05$), parity 0.29715 ± 3.4496 pg/ml ($p < 0.05$), history of hypertension 0.26315 ± 3.3662 pg/ml ($p > 0.05$), a history of preeclampsia in a previous pregnancy 0.25257 ± 3.3084 pg/ml ($p > 0.05$), a family history of preeclampsia in pregnancy 3.3669 ± 0.25341 pg/ml ($p > 0.05$), socioeconomic status 0.26988 ± 3.4537 pg/ml ($p < 0.05$).

In conclusion, there was significant differences in levels of serum Inhibin A preeclampsia according to risk factors parity and socioeconomic status.

Keywords: *Inhibin A, Preeclampsia, Preeclampsia Risk Factors*