

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCES IN MEAN OF PLATELET AND HEMATOCRIT COUNT BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH GESTATIONAL HYPERTENSION AND SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA IN RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK BANDAR LAMPUNG

by

Amri Yusuf

Hypertension in pregnancy is hypertension that occurs during pregnancy and usually takes place in the last month of pregnancy, the blood pressure reaches 140/90 mmHg or 30 mmHg rise in systolic pressure and/or diastolic pressure of 15 mmHg above normal. Hypertension in pregnancy still ranks second in the cause of maternal death in Indonesia. Prevention of complications need to be done, by early detection and monitoring of the causes of maternal mortality using laboratory tests that effect to hypertension in pregnancy, such as platelet and hematocrit count. This study is a comparative analytical study with cross sectional approach conducted in the medical record of Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung, by reviewing the medical records of patients who had undergone childbirth in RSUD Abdul Moeloek, period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. The sampling technique is consecutive sampling with 118 patients of severe gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. Data is analyzed using independent T test. As results, the mean platelet count in patients with gestational hypertension is higher than severe preeclampsia. The mean hematocrit in patients with severe preeclampsia is higher than gestational hypertension. From this study, it can be concluded that there is a difference in the number of platelets, but there is not difference in hematocrit of patients with severe gestational hypertension and preeclampsia.

Keywords: Gestational hypertension, Hematocrit, Platelet, Severe preeclampsia.