

**TELAH DIPRESENTASIKAN DALAM
KONGRES OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI INDONESIA XVI
BANDUNG, 26 AGUSTUS 2015**



**DENGAN JUDUL
PERBANDINGAN NILAI RATA-RATA PULSATILITAS INDEKS (PI)
DAN RESISTENSI INDEKS (RI) ARTERI UTERINA ANTARA
PREEKLAMPSIA BERAT ONSET DINI
DAN KEHAMILAN NORMOTENSI**

**OLEH:
dr. H. Defrin, SpOG (K)**

**PERBEDAAN NILAI RATA-RATA PULSATILITY INDEX DAN RESISTANCE INDEX
ARTERI UTERINA ANTARA PREEKLAMPSIA BERAT ONSET DINI DAN
KEHAMILAN NORMOTENSI**

*Comparison between mean value of uterine artery pulsatility index and resistance index in
early onset severe preeclampsia and normotensive pregnancy*

Defrin¹, S. Sofowan², A. Attamimi³

Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi

¹Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas Padang

²Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

³Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

Abstrak

Pemeriksaan aliran darah menunjukkan bahwa hipertensi yang disebabkan oleh kehamilan berhubungan dengan berkurangnya sirkulasi uteroplacenta akibat perubahan abnormal histomorfologi arteri spiralis, dan pemeriksaan Doppler dapat mendeteksi perubahan ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode cross sectional (potong lintang) pada wanita hamil normal dan Preeklampsia Berat onset dini usia kehamilan 30-34 minggu. Seluruh sampel kemudian dilakukan pengukuran *Pulsatility Index* (PI) dan *Resistance Index* (RI) arteri uterina tanpa dilakukan intervensi. Analisis data menggunakan program komputer SPSS untuk mencari perbedaan rata-rata nilai PI dan RI arteri Uterina antara preeklampsia berat onset dini dan kehamilan normotensi. Nilai Rata-rata PI pada preeklampsia berat onset dini (PI=1,58) lebih tinggi secara bermakna dari PI kehamilan normotensi (PI=0,71; $p<0,05$). Nilai rata-rata RI preeklampsia berat onset dini lebih tinggi (RI=1,06) secara bermakna dari RI kehamilan normotensi (RI= 0.52; $p<0,05$). Nilai Rata-rata PI dan RI pada preeklampsia berat onset dini lebih tinggi dari kehamilan normotensi.

Kata kunci: Preeklampsia berat, *Pulsatility Index*, *Resistance Index*.

Abstract

Examination of blood flow shows that hypertension caused by pregnancy are associated with a reduction in uteroplacental circulation histomorphology due to abnormal changes in the spiral arteries, and a Doppler examination can detect these changes. This research was conducted using cross sectional method (cross-sectional) in normal pregnant women and early onset severe preeclampsia women at 30-34 weeks of gestation. Sample was then carried out to measure PI and RI of the uterine artery without intervention. Data analysis using SPSS software was done to find the difference in mean value of PI and RI of uterine artery between early onset severe preeclampsia and normotensive pregnancies. Mean value of PI in early onset severe preeclampsia (PI 1.58) was significantly higher than normotensive pregnancies (PI 0.71; $p<0.05$). Mean value of RI in early onset severe preeclampsia (RI 1.06) was significantly higher than normotensive pregnancies (RI 0.52; $p<0.05$). Mean value of PI and RI are higher in early onset severe preeclampsia than normotensive pregnancy.

Keywords: *preeclampsia, pulsatility index, resistance index.*

Koresponden: Defrin, Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas / RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. Email: defrin_pdg@yahoo.com