

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Tingginya kasus preeklampsia dan masih rendahnya pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan preeklampsia tentang perubahan fisik dan psikologis saat kehamilan dengan preeklampsia. Hasil studi pendahuluan membuktikan bahwa masih belum dijumpai media edukasi yang efektif

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengeksplorasi pengalaman ibu dengan riwayat kehamilan preeklampsia ketika mendapat edukasi mengenai kelemahan dan kelebihan dari edukasi yang diberikan serta saran untuk peningkatan edukasi mendatang.

**Metode:** Kualitatif deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan wawancara mendalam pada 10 orang ibu postpartum dengan riwayat preeklampsia yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling* dan analisis data dengan pendekatan *Conventional Content Analysis* (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan mulai 23 November 2023 sampai 25 Januari 2024.

**Hasil:** Penelitian ini terdapat dua tema, yaitu perbedaan harapan dengan kenyataan terkait edukasi preeklampsia. Tema kedua adalah adanya kebutuhan yang komperhensif terkait edukasi preeklampsia pada ibu hamil.

**Kesimpulan:** Edukasi pada ibu hamil dengan preeklampsia masih perlu ditingkatkan dengan memperhatikan harapan serta dengan fasilitas yang sesuai.

**Kata Kunci:** Kebutuhan edukasi, perubahan fisik, perubahan psikologis, preeklampsia.

## ***ABSTRACT***

**Background:** The high incidence of preeclampsia cases coupled with the low level of knowledge among pregnant women with preeclampsia regarding the physical and psychological changes during pregnancy with preeclampsia underscores the need for effective educational interventions. Preliminary studies have shown a lack of effective educational media.

**Objective:** To explore the experiences of mothers with a history of preeclampsia during receiving education about the strengths and weaknesses of the provided education, as well as suggestions for improving future educational interventions.

**Method:** Descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews with 10 postpartum mothers with a history of preeclampsia, selected using purposive sampling. Data analysis was conducted using the Conventional Content Analysis approach (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). Data collection took place from November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023, to January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

**Results:** This research identifies two themes. Firstly, the information regarding preeclampsia, including its signs, symptoms, causes, and impacts, conveyed in prenatal classes is perceived as very limited. Secondly, pregnant women have not received detailed education concerning preeclampsia.

**Conclusion:** Information regarding preeclampsia, encompassing its signs, symptoms, causes, and impacts, conveyed in prenatal classes is perceived as very limited. Pregnant women have not received detailed education regarding preeclampsia.

**Keywords:** Educational needs, physical changes, psychological changes, preeclampsia.