

COMPARISON OF PERINATAL OUTCOMES IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE WHO CLASS RISK I-II AND CLASS RISK III-IV IN RSUP DR SARDJITO

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ABSTRACT

Background: Heart disease is known to be the highest cause of maternal death in some developed countries. Pregnancy with congenital heart disease has a large risk of complications, both for maternal and perinatal outcomes.

Objective: To know the differences in perinatal outcomes in pregnant women with congenital heart disease WHO class risk I-II compared to WHO class risk III-IV in Dr. Sardjito. Perinatal outcomes include: preterm birth, asphyxia, IUGR, and IUFD.

Method: This study used observational retrospective cohort method using secondary data of pregnant women with congenital heart disease in RSUP Dr. Sardjito in January 2012-December 2019 as the subject. The subjects categorized into two groups, pregnant women with WHO *class risk* I-II and WHO *class risk* III-IV group. In this study a bivariate analysis was performed with the chi-square test and then a multivariate analysis followed by a binary regression test.

Results: The subjects who met the criteria amounted to 162 mothers, consisting of 69 (42.6%) WHO class risk I-II mothers and 93 (57.4%) and WHO class risk III-IV mothers. The WHO class risk III-IV group is 2.38 times more likely to have a preterm birth, and 10.57 times more likely to have asphyxia, which is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The WHO class risk III-IV group had a greater risk of obtaining perinatal IUGR and IUFD outcomes but was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Pregnant women with congenital heart disease with WHO *class risk* I-II in RSUP Dr. Sardjito has better outcomes than WHO *class risk* III-IV.

Keywords: pregnancy with congenital heart disease, WHO *class risk*, perinatal outcomes.

PERBANDINGAN LUARAN PERINATAL PADA IBU HAMIL DENGAN PENYAKIT JANTUNG BAWAAN WHO CLASS RISK I-II DIBANDING DENGAN CLASS RISK III-IV DI RSUP DR SARDJITO

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyakit jantung diketahui menjadi penyebab kematian maternal tertinggi pada beberapa negara maju. Kehamilan dengan penyakit jantung bawaan memiliki risiko komplikasi yang besar, baik terhadap luaran maternal maupun perinatal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui adanya perbedaan luaran perinatal pada ibu hamil dengan penyakit jantung bawaan WHO *class risk* I-II dibandingkan WHO *class risk* III-IV di RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Luaran perinatal yang diteliti meliputi: lahir kurang bulan, asfiksia, IUGR, dan IUFD.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah studi observasional kohort retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu hamil dengan penyakit jantung bawaan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito pada Januari 2012-Desember 2019. Sampel dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu kelompok ibu dengan WHO *class risk* I-II dan kelompok WHO *class risk* III-IV. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan analisis bivariat dengan uji chi kuadrat kemudian dilanjutkan analisis multivariat dengan uji biner regresi.

Hasil: Subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria seleksi berjumlah 162 ibu, terdiri dari 69 (42,6%) ibu WHO *class risk* I-II dan 93 (57,4%) ibu WHO *class risk* III-IV. Kelompok WHO *class risk* III-IV berisiko 2,38 kali lebih besar melahirkan kurang bulan, serta 10,57 kali lebih besar bayi mengalami asfiksia, yang bermakna secara statistik ($p < 0,05$). Kelompok WHO *class risk* III-IV berisiko lebih besar mendapatkan luaran perinatal IUGR dan IUFD, namun tidak bermakna secara statistik ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Ibu hamil dengan penyakit jantung bawaan WHO *class risk* I-II di RSUP Dr. Sardjito memiliki luaran yang lebih baik dibanding dengan WHO *class risk* III-IV.

Kata Kunci: hamil dengan penyakit jantung bawaan, WHO *class risk*, luaran perinatal

