

ABSTRACT

Physiologic lower extremity edema during pregnancy is one of the most common discomfort experienced by pregnant women especially in the third trimester of pregnancy. Physiologically, this is due to the anatomical changes such as enlargement of the uterus by fetal growth that will suppress various structures of the abdomen including the veins. However, not all pregnant women suffer from edema. Therefore it is necessary to investigate whether there is a relation between fetal weight with edema in late pregnancy.

An analytical observation study with cross sectional approach was conducted on selected population at Ngampilan health center. The subject consists of women who are in late pregnancy (≥ 36 week). The sample was taken by accidental sampling technique which totaled 34 people. Statistical analysis was done using the independent t-test for finding out the relation between two variables.

The results showed the number of respondents for non edema (52.9%) is more than edema (47.1%). The independent t-test showed that the respondent who had edema had a difference average of fetal weight estimation of $2954,6 \pm 291.1$ and $2746,9 \pm 326.8$ for respondent who hadn't edema ($p=0,06$), it means that the difference was not statistically significant.

There is no correlation of fetal weight estimation with lower extremity edema in late pregnancy

Keywords : *Fetal weight estimation, physiologic lower extremity edema, late pregnancy*