

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN
WITH RETAINED PLACENTA RETENTION IN BANGKA TENGAH
HOSPITAL IN 2021**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The trend of high maternal mortality (MMR) in Indonesia was still happening today. The types of complications that cause the majority of cases of maternal death. One indicator was tissue, one of which was the remaining tissue in the uterus after delivery. Anemia contributes 20% to maternal deaths globally which was a risk factor for antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage*

Research Objectives: *to know the relationship between anemia and the incidence of retained placenta at Central Bangka Hospital in 2021*

Research Method: *Case control design. The population of all mothers giving birth at Central Bangka Hospital in 2021 was 380 mothers. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a sample of 42 case groups and 42 control groups. The independent variable in this study was anemia, the dependent variable was the incidence of retained placenta and the external variables were parity, gestational age and maternal age during pregnancy. Data collection with secondary data. Data analysis used the chi square test and logistic regression.*

Results: *There was a significant relationship between anemia ($p=0.028$) and parity ($p=0.049$) with retained placenta. There was no significant relationship between gestational age ($p=0.062$) and mother's age ($p=0.655$). The OR value of the anemia variable was 4.432 which means that a mother who was anemic will increase the incidence of retained placenta,*

Conclusion: *there was a relationship between anemia and the incidence of retained placenta at the Central Bangka Hospital in 2021 after controlling for external variables. There was an influence between anemia and the incidence of retained placenta at Central Bangka Hospital in 2021*

Keywords: *anemia, retained placenta, bleeding*

HUBUNGAN ANEMIA IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN RETENSIO SISA PLASENTA DI RSUD BANGKA TENGAH TAHUN 2021

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang; Tren tingginya angka kematian ibu (AKI) di Indonesia masih terjadi hingga saat ini. Adapun jenis-jenis komplikasi yang menyebabkan mayoritas kasus kematian ibu. Salah satu indikator yaitu *tissue* yang salah satunya adalah tersisnya jaringan di rahim setelah persalianan. Anemia berkontribusi 20% pada kematian maternal secara global yang merupakan faktor risiko perdarahan antepartum dan postpartum

Tujuan Penelitian: diketahuinya hubungan antara anemia dengan kejadian retensio sisa plasenta di RSUD Bangka Tengah Tahun 2021

Metode Penelitian: Desain *case control*. Populasi seluruh ibu yang bersalin di RSUD Bangka Tengah pada tahun 2021 sebanyak 380 ibu. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan sampel 42 kelompok kasus dan 42 kelompok kontrol. Variabel independent dalam penelitian ini adalah anemia, variabel dependen adalah kejadian retensio sisa plasenta dan variabel luar paritas, jarak kehamilan dan usia ibu saat hamil. Pengumpulan data dengan data sekunder. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian: Terdapat hubungan bermakna variabel anemia ($p=0,028$) dan paritas ($p=0,049$) dengan retensio sisa plasenta. Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara variabel jarak kehamilan ($p=0,062$) dan umur ibu ($p=0,655$). Nilai OR pada variabel anemia yaitu sebesar 4,432 yang memiliki arti ibu yang mengalami anemia akan meningkatkan kejadian retensio sisa plasenta,

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan antara anemia dengan kejadian retensio sisa plasenta di RSUD Bangka Tengah Tahun 2021 setelah dilakukan kontrol variabel luar. Ada pengaruh antara anemia dengan kejadian retensio sisa plasenta di RSUD Bangka Tengah Tahun 2021

Kata Kunci: anemia, retensio sisa plasenta, perdarahan