

**RISK FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY
POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE IN BANTUL REGENCY 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Background: MMR in Indonesia occupies the order of the second highest in the region of Southeast Asia. According to WHO complications principal that causes almost 75% of all mortality mother caused by bleeding mostly is postpartum hemorrhage.

Objective: To determine factors risks that influence the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage in the district of Bantul.

Research: This study uses a case control design. The subject of study is maternity 2017-2019 in the district of Bantul. The number of samples is 82 people consist of of 41 groups of cases and 41 groups of control. The sampling technique uses consecutive sampling. This study conducted in August 2019-May 2020 using googleform as a instrumen. The variables were studied are aged mother, parity, spacing childbirth, prolonged labor, anemia, and strain the uterus redundant. Data analysis used univariate, chi-square tests, and logistic regression.

Results: The results of the test chi-square found some factor related with the incidence primary postpartum that is parity $p=0.027$ OR 0.332, prolong labor $p=0.033$ OR 3.228, and anemia $p=0,012$ OR 5.88 and some factor not related with the incidence primary postpartum that is the age of the mother $p=0.613$ OR 1.471, spacing childbirth $p=0.201$ OR 5.556, and strain the uterus excessive $p=0.201$ 5.556 OR. The results of the test regression logistic showed anemia the most dominant factor that influence the primary postpartum hemorrhage $p=0.010$ OR 6.577.

Conclusion: Risk factors that influence the incidence primary postpartum hemorrhage is parity, prolong labor, and anemia. The age of the mother, spacing childbirth, and stretch the uterus redundant are not risk factors of primary postpartum hemorrhage. Anemia is factor the most dominant influence the bleeding primary postpartum hemorrhage.

Keyword: aged mother, anemia, parity, primary postpartum hemorrhage, prolonged labor, spacing childbirth, strain the uterus redundant

FAKTOR RISIKO YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEJADIAN PERDARAHAN PASCA PERSALINAN PRIMER DI KABUPATEN BANTUL 2020

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: AKI di Indonesia menempati urutan tertinggi kedua di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Menurut WHO komplikasi utama yang menyebabkan hampir 75% dari semua kematian ibu adalah perdarahan hebat kebanyakan perdarahan setelah melahirkan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketahui faktor-faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi kejadian perdarahan pasca persalinan primer di Kabupaten Bantul.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian menggunakan desain penelitian *case control*. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu bersalin tahun 2017-2019 di Kabupaten Bantul. Jumlah sampel adalah 82 orang terdiri dari 41 orang kelompok kasus dan 41 orang kelompok kontrol. Teknik sampling menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Agustus 2019-Mei 2020 menggunakan instrumen *googleform*. Variabel yang diteliti adalah umur ibu, paritas, jarak persalinan, partus lama, anemia, dan regangan uterus berlebih. Analisis data menggunakan univariat, uji *chi-square*, dan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil uji *chi-square* didapatkan beberapa faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan pasca persalinan primer antara lain paritas ($p=0,027$ OR 0,332), partus lama ($p=0,033$ OR 3,228), dan anemia ($p=0,012$ OR 5,881) dan beberapa faktor yang tidak berhubungan yaitu umur ibu ($p=0,613$ OR 1,471), jarak persalinan ($p=0,201$ OR 5,556), dan regangan uterus berlebihan ($p=0,201$ OR 5,556). Hasil uji regresi logistik menunjukkan anemia faktor paling dominan mempengaruhi perdarahan pasca persalinan primer ($p=0,010$ OR 6,577).

Kesimpulan: Faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi kejadian perdarahan pasca persalinan primer adalah paritas, partus lama, dan anemia. Umur ibu, jarak persalinan, regangan uterus berlebih bukan faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi perdarahan pasca persalinan primer. Anemia adalah faktor paling dominan mempengaruhi perdarahan pasca persalinan primer.

Kata Kunci: Umur, Anemia, Paritas, Perdarahan pasca persalinan primer, Partus Lama, Jarak Persalinan, Regangan uterus berlebih