

**Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Perdarahan  
Postpartum di Wilayah Kabupaten Gunungkidul  
(Menggunakan *Google Form*)**

Ziyatun Afifah<sup>1</sup>, Heni Puji Wahyuningsih<sup>2</sup>, Margono<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,  
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Yogyakarta, 555143  
Email : [ziyatunafifah@gmail.com](mailto:ziyatunafifah@gmail.com)

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Indonesia menduduki peringkat 3 dengan kasus kematian ibu di Asia. Penyebab utama adalah perdarahan postpartum. Angka kejadian perdarahan *postpartum* di RSUD Wonosari terus mengalami peningkatan dari tahun 2017 – 2019 yaitu 4,1%. Perdarahan *postpartum* disebabkan oleh faktor antenatal dan faktor intranatal. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan *postpartum*.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case-control* dengan *consecutive sampling*. Variabel penelitian adalah perdarahan *postpartum*, umur, paritas, anemia, riwayat obstetri, besar janin dan jumlah buah kehamilan. Subjek penelitian yaitu semua ibu bersalin berdomisili Kabupaten Gunungkidul tahun 2017-2019. Penelitian menggunakan data primer melalui *googleform* dan data sekunder melalui buku KIA. Jumlah sampel 53 mengalami perdarahan *postpartum* dan 53 tidak mengalami perdarahan *postpartum*. Analisis data menggunakan univariat, uji *chi square*, serta regresi logistik.

**Hasil:** Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara umur *p-value*=0,005 OR=4,520 (95%CI 1,588–12,868), anemia *p-value*=0,000 OR=6,779 (95%CI 2,404–19,134), dan riwayat obstetri *p-value* =0,041 OR=3,579 (95%CI 1,053–12,159) dengan kejadian perdarahan *postpartum*. Adapun paritas *p-value*=0,123 OR=2,365 (95%CI 0,792–7,060) dan BBL berisiko *p-value*=0,447 OR=1,912 (95%CI 0,320–11,408) tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna dengan perdarahan *postpartum*. Faktor paling dominan yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan *postpartum* yaitu anemia.

**Kesimpulan:** Umur ibu <20 tahun atau >35 tahun lebih berisiko mengalami perdarahan *postpartum* daripada umur ibu 20-35 tahun. Ibu dengan anemia lebih berisiko mengalami perdarahan *postpartum* daripada ibu tidak anemia. Ibu dengan riwayat obstetri buruk lebih berisiko mengalami perdarahan *postpartum* daripada ibu dengan riwayat obstetri normal.

**Kata Kunci:** Perdarahan *Postpartum*, Umur, Anemia, Riwayat Obstetri.

***Factors Related To The Incidence Of Postpartum Hemorrhage In Gunungkidul Regency (Using Google Form)***

Ziyatun Afifah<sup>1</sup>, Heni Puji Wahyuningsih<sup>2</sup>, Margono<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Midwifery Poltekkes Ministry of Health Yogyakarta,  
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III / 304, Yogyakarta, 555143  
Email: ziyatunafifah@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The maternal mortality rate which continuously increasing became global issues in every country. Indonesia ranked third with maternal mortality in Asia. The main cause of maternal death was caused by postpartum hemorrhage. The incidence of postpartum hemorrhage in Wonosari Regional Public Hospital continued increasing from 2017 to 2019. In 2018 with 51 cases (3%) increased in 2019 to 52 cases (4.1%). Postpartum hemorrhage was caused by various factors including antenatal factors and antenatal factors. The purpose of this research was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage.*

**Method:** *This research used case-control design with accidental sampling. Research variables were postpartum hemorrhage, age, parity, anemia, obstetric history, fetal size, and numbers of pregnancy. The research subjects were mothers who giving birth lived in Gunungkidul Regency in 2017-2019. The research used primary data (googleform) and secondary data (MCH book). The samples were 53 women who experienced postpartum hemorrhage and 53 women who did not experience postpartum hemorrhage. Data analysis used univariate, chi square test, odd ratio, and logistic regression.*

**Results:** *Regarding to the characteristics of respondents, most of the respondents were at the risky age, risky parity, had anemia and history of poor obstetrics. Moreover, small portion of respondents have BBL risk and have numbers of risky pregnancy. Logistic regression test results showed there was a significant relationship between age  $p$ -value=0,005 OR=4,520 (95%CI 1,588–12,868), anemia  $p$ -value=0,000 OR=6,779 (95%CI 2,404–19,134) and obstetric history  $p$ -value =0,041 OR=3,579 (95%CI 1,053–12,159) with postpartum hemorrhage. As for parity  $p$ -value=0,123 OR=2,365 (95%CI 0,792–7,060), fetal size  $p$ -value=0,447 OR=1,912 (95%CI 0,320–11,408) there were no significant relationship with postpartum hemorrhage. The most dominant factor with the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage was anemia.*

**Conclusion:** *Factors associated with postpartum hemorrhage were age, anemia and obstetric history. Meanwhile, parity, fetal size and number of pregnancy were not associated to postpartum hemorrhage. The dominant factor affecting postpartum hemorrhage was anemia.*

**Keywords:** *Postpartum Bleeding, Age, Parity, Anemia, History of Obstetrics, Large Fetus, Number of Pregnancy*