HUBUNGAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI DENGAN PERSALINAN LAMA PADA IBU BERSALIN DI RSUD SLEMAN TAHUN 2020

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang:
Persalinan lama merupakan masalah besar di Indonesia dan berada pada peringkat ke-5 penyebab utama kematian ibu yaitu sebesar 9% dari seluruh angka kematian ibu. Tingginya angka kejadian persalinan lama berkaitan dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini (KPD). Menurut data prasurvei di RSUD Sleman tahun 2019 terdapat 13,19% ibu bersalin yang mengalami partus lama.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan ketuban pecah dini dengan persalinan lama pada ibu bersalin di RSUD Sleman Tahun 2020.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *case-control study* yang menggunakan sistem *simple random sampling*, responden sebanyak 55 ibu dengan persalinan lama dan 55 ibu yang tidak mengalami persalinan lama. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei 2020 dengan menggunakan *secondary data* yang di ambil dari data rekam medis RSUD Sleman Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Alat ukur adalah c*heck list* dan uji statistik dalam penelitian ini uji *chi square.*

Hasil Penelitian: Ada hubungan signifikan KPD dengan persalinan lama(p=0,000) OR=9.109, berat badan janin dengan persalinan lama (p=0,006) OR=3.674, paritas dengan persalinan lama (p=0,000) OR=6.602, disproporsi kepala panggul dengan persalinan lama (p=0,019) OR=3.157, malpresentasi/ malposisi dengan persalinan lama (p=0,000) OR=4.618, inersia uteri dengan persalinan lama (p=0,000) OR=4.997. Hasil analisis paling dominan adalah KPD sangat berpengaruh dengan persalinan lama p=0,001, OR=13.720

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan ketuban pecah dini dengan kejadian persalinan lama pada ibu bersalin. Ibu bersalin dengan KPD memiliki resiko 9.109 kali mengalami persalinan lama dibandingkan ibu hamil yang tidak KPD.

Kata Kunci: KPD, Persalinan Lama

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREMATUR RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES WITH PROLONGED LABOR IN MATERNITY WOMEN AT RSUD SLEMAN IN 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background : The prolonged labor is the central problem in Indonesia and ranked 5th as the main cause of maternal death. Indonesia's prolonged labor rate is 9% of the overall mortality rate of 3%-5% of the birth process. In 2012, the prolonged labor recorded as much as 35% of the entire labor, and in 2017 SDKI data increased to 41%. The cause of prolonged labor is the premature rupture of a membrane.

Research Purpose : To find out that the Premature rupture of membrane (PROM) relationship with prolonged labor in maternity mother at Regional Public Hospital Sleman in 2020.

Research method : Quantitative research with case-control study designs that used a simple random sampling system, respondents as many as 55 mothers with prolonged labor, and 55 mothers who do not experience prolonged labor. The study had been implemented in May 2020 using secondary data taken from medical record data of the Regional Public Hospital of Sleman, Yogyakarta. A measuring device technique used an observation sheet. Analysis of the frequency distribution with a percentage than the chi-square test and multiple logistic regression.

Research result : The result showed a significant link to prolonged labor (p=0,000) OR=9.109, fetal weight to prolonged labor (p=0,006) OR=3.674, parity with prolonged labor (p=0,000) OR=6.602, pelvic head disproportion with prolonged labor ((p=0,019) OR=3.157, malpresentation/malposition with prolonged labor (p=0,000) OR=4.618, uterial inertia with prolonged labor (p=0,003) OR=2,106, parity with prolonged labor (p=0,000) OR=4.997. The most dominant analysis result PROM is highly influential with the prolonged labor of p=0,001, OR=13.720

Conclusion : There was a Premature rupture of membrane relationship with the prolonged labor in maternity mothers. Mother's maternity with the Premature rupture of membrane (PRM) had a risk of 9,109 times experiencing prolonged labor.

Keywords : Premature rupture of membrane (PROM), prolonged labor