RELATIONSHIP OF MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORY OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION WITH THE INCIDENCE OF EARLY RUPTURED AMNIOTIC IN TURI HEALTH CENTER 2020

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ABSTRACT

Background: Early Ruptured Amniotic is an early amniotic rupture that can occur at the end of pregnancy or before the time to give birth. This study aimed to find out the relationship of maternal characteristics and history of urinary tract infections with the incidence of early ruptured amniotic in Turi Health Center.

Method: This research was analytical research with case control approach. The population of cases was all maternity mothers who give birth in the area of Turi Health Center. The criteria for inclusion of cases were maternity mothers who had complete medical record data and experience early ruptured amniotic, had no history of other diseases while pregnant such as hypertension, korioamniotosis and fetal malposition. Sampling used random sampling techniques for case group and control group, the sample size was 40 samples with a case comparison of control (1:1). The data source came from medical records and register books in poly maternity. Data analysis used Chi Square test and logistic regression.

Results: Factors affecting the incidence of early ruptured amniotic proved influential: maternal age at risk during pregnancy (p 0.007 OR 3,500), parity (p 0.044 OR 2,551), and history of urinary tract infections (p 0.000 OR 6.375)

Conclusion: The most influential factor to the incidence of early ruptured amniotic in Turi Health Center is the history of urinary tract infections. While maternal age and parity are counfounding factors of early ruptured amniotic events.

Keywords: Early Ruptured Amniotic, history of urinary tract infections, maternal age and parity.

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU DAN RIWAYAT INFEKSI SALURAN KENCING DENGAN KEJADIAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI DI PUSKESMAS TURI 2020

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Ketuban Pecah Dini (KPD) merupakan pecahnya ketuban sebelum waktunya melahirkan yang dapat terjadi pada akhir kehamilan maupun jauh sebelum waktunya melahirkan. penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu dan riwayat infeksi saluran kencing dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini di Puskesmas Turi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi kasus adalah seluruh ibu bersalin yang melahirkan di wilayah Puskesmas Turi. Adapun kriteria inklusi kasus adalah ibu bersalin yang memiliki data rekam medis lengkap dan mengalami ketuban pecah dini, tidak memiliki riwayat penyakit lain saat hamil seperti hipertensi, korioamniotosis dan malposisi janin. Pengambilan sampel memggunakan tehnik *random sampling* untuk kelompok kasus dan kelompok kontrol, besar sampel adalah 40 sampel dengan perbandingan kasus :kontrol (1:1). Sumber data berasal dari rekam Medis dan Buku Register di Poli bersalin. Analisa data menggunakan *uji Chi Square* dan *regresi logistik*.

Hasil: faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian *Ketuban pecah dini* terbukti berpengaruh: usia ibu berisiko saat hamil *(p 0,007 OR 3,500)*, paritas *(p 0,044 OR 2,551)*, dan riwayat infeksi saluran kencing (p 0,000 OR 6,375)

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian ketuban pecah dini di puskesmas Turi adalah riwayat infeksi saluran kencing. Sedangkan usia ibu dan paritas merupakan faktor counfounding kejadian ketuban pecah dini

Kata Kunci: Ketuban Pecah Dini, riwayat infeksi saluran kencing, usia ibu dan paritas.