

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS SILIWANGI
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PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PEMINATAN EPIDEMIOLOGI
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ABSTRAK

TRI KARTIKA

FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN PERDARAHAN *POST-PARTUM* DI RSUD dr. SOEKARDJO KOTA TASIKMALAYA TAHUN 2023

Perdarahan *post-partum* (PPP) merupakan keadaan darurat obstetrik dimana ibu kehilangan darah dari saluran genitalia ≥ 500 ml setelah melahirkan pervaginam atau ≥ 1000 ml setelah melahirkan secara seksio sesaria. Diperkirakan kasus perdarahan *post-partum* di Indonesia yaitu sebanyak 1.330 kasus dari 7.389 kasus kematian ibu pada tahun 2022. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan *post-partum* di RSUD dr. Soekardjo. Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan kasus kontrol. Populasi kasus sebanyak 102 ibu yang mengalami PPP dan populasi kontrol sebanyak 824 ibu yang tidak mengalami PPP. Sampel kasus sebanyak 102 ibu dan sampel kontrol sebanyak 102 ibu. Teknik pengambilan sampel untuk kelompok kasus menggunakan teknik *total sampling*, dan untuk kelompok kontrol menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Teknik pengambilan data sekunder dengan instrumen penelitian rekam medis. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara variabel umur ibu (p -value= 0,003; OR=2,410), paritas (p -value= 0,012; OR= 2,129), jarak persalinan (p -value= 0,049; OR= 1,814), anemia (p -value= 0,035; OR= 1,887), durasi persalinan (p -value= 0,008; OR= 2,838), ketuban pecah dini (p -value= 0,000; OR= 3,293) induksi persalinan (p -value= 0,001; OR= 2,749) dengan kejadian perdarahan *post-partum*. Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara variabel hipertensi pada kehamilan (p -value= 0,313) dengan kejadian perdarahan *post-partum*. Saran bagi petugas kesehatan khususnya bidan dan perawat diharapkan mampu melakukan deteksi dini kelainan (partus lama, ketuban pecah dini), dengan meningkatkan kuantitas dan kualitas pelayanan asuhan kehamilan, persalinan, dan nifas melalui pemeriksaan secara menyeluruh guna mendeteksi kemungkinan komplikasi. Bagi ibu rutin melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan, minimal enam kali.

Kata Kunci: Faktor Risiko Perdarahan, *Post-partum*
Kepustakaan: 1998-2022

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THE RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE AT dr. SOEKARDJO HOSPITAL TASIKMALAYA CITY IN 2023

Post-partum hemorrhage (PPH) is an obstetric emergency where the mother loses blood from the genital tract ≥ 500 ml after vaginal delivery or ≥ 1000 ml after cesarean delivery. Estimated cases of post-partum hemorrhage in Indonesia are 1,330 cases out of 7,389 cases of maternal death in 2022. This study aims to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of post-partum hemorrhage at dr. Soekardjo Hospital. This was an analytic observational study with a case control approach. The case population was 102 mothers who experienced PPH and the control population was 824 mothers who did not experience PPH. The case sample was 102 mothers and the control sample was 102 mothers. The sampling technique for the case group used total sampling technique, and for the control group used simple random sampling technique. Secondary data collection techniques with medical record research instruments. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test. The results showed there was a significant relationship between the variables of maternal age (p-value = 0.003; OR = 2.410), parity (p-value = 0.012; OR = 2.129), delivery distance (p-value = 0.049; OR = 1.814), anemia (p-value = 0.035; OR = 1.887), duration of labor (p-value = 0.008; OR = 2.838), premature rupture of membranes (p-value = 0.000; OR = 3.293) induction of labor (p-value = 0.001; OR = 2.749) with the incidence of post-partum hemorrhage. There was no significant relationship between the variable of hypertension in pregnancy (p-value = 0.313) with the incidence of post-partum hemorrhage. Suggestions for health workers, especially midwives and nurses, are expected to be able to carry out early detection of abnormalities (prolonged partus, premature rupture of membranes), by increasing the quantity and quality of pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum care services through a thorough examination to detect possible complications. For mothers to routinely conduct pregnancy checks, at least six times.

Keywords: Risk factors, Hemorrhage, Post-partum.

Literature: 1998-2022