ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO PERDARAHAN PASCA PERSALINAN PRIMER PADA PERSALINAN NORMAL DAN SEKSIO SESAR ATAS INDIKASI KEDARURATAN DI RSIA BUDI KEMULIAAN PERIODE JANUARI 2010- DESEMBER 2014.

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Abstrak

Kematian ibu di dunia terbanyak disebabkan oleh perdarahan. Perdarahan pasca persalinan primer merupakan perdarahan $\geq$ 500ml yang dialami ibu pada 24 jam pertama pasca persalinan. Faktor risiko perdarahan pasca persalinan primer meliputi antepartum, intrapartum dan postpartum. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah meneliti faktor risiko antepartum yakni usia, paritas, kadar Hb, jenis persalinan spontan dan seksio sesar atas indikasi darurat. Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan metode analitik dengan studi kasus kontrol. Sampel penelitian sebesar 164 orang responden yang diambil dari data sekunder. Hasil penelitian univariat menunjukan bahwa jenis persalinan yang paling banyak menyebabkan perdarahan pasca persalinan primer adalah persalinan spontan (78%), usia yang paling banyak adalah 20-35 tahun (64%). Jumlah paritas yang paling banyak adalah primipara dan grandemultipara (70,7%) untuk kadar Hb yang paling banyak adalah < 10g/dL (67,1%). Dari hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* didapatkan tidak ada hubungan antara jenis persalinan dengan perdarahan pasca persalinan primer (p:0,583), usia dengan perdarahan pasca persalinan primer (p: 1,000), tetapi pada variabel lain terdapat hubungan antara paritas dengan perdarahan pasca persalinan primer (p:0,003), kadar Hb dengan perdarahan pasca persalinan primer (p: 0,000). Hasil analisis multivariat dengan menggunakan uji regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa kadar Hb merupakan faktor risiko yang paling dominan dalam menyebabkan perdarahan pasca persalinan primer.

Kata kunci: Perdarahan pasca persainan primer, Persalinan spontan, Seksio sesar indikasi kedaruratan

ANALYZE OF RISK FACTORS FOR PRIMARY POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE IN SPONTANEOUS BIRTH AND SECTIO CAESAR INDICATION OF EMERGENCY IN RSIA BUDI KEMULIAAN FROM JANUARY 2010 UNTIL DECEMBER 2014.

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Abstract

Maternal death in the world was mostly caused by hemorrhage. Primary postpartum hemorrhage was bleeding that occured when the birth completed during the first 24 hours. Risk factor of Primary postpartum hemorrhage consisted of antepartum, intrapartum and postpartum. The main purpose of this research was to investigate the risk factor in antepartum, which was consists of age, parity and amount of hemoglobin and the type of delivery method (spontaneous birth and emergency caesarean section). The research was carried out using analytic method focused in case control. There were 164 mother whom utilizing medical records. The result of univariate showed in this research were the most type of delivery in primary postpartum hemorrhage was spontaneous birth (78%), the most age was 20-35 years old (64%). The most parity in primary postpartum hemorrhage was primpara and grandemultipara (70,7%) for the most amount of hemoglobin was $< 10g/dL$ (67,1%). The result of bivariate analysis using Chi-Square showed that there were not correlation between type of delivery and primary postpartum hemorrhage (p:0,583), between age and primary postpartum hemorrhage (p: 1,000), but in another variabel there were correlation between parity and primary postpartum hemorrhage (p:0,003), amount of hemoglobin and primary postpartum hemorrhage (p: 0,000). The result of multivariate using regression logistic showed the most significant risk factor was the amount of hemoglobin as the main cause of primary postpartum hemorrhage.

Keywords: primary postpartum hemorrhage, Spontaneous delivery, Emergency caesaran section