FAKTOR-FAKTOR MATERNAL YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP KEJADIAN ABORTUS DI RSUD TARAKAN JAKARTA PERIODE JANUARI 2015 SAMPAI JUNI 2016

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Abstrak

Angka kematian ibu (AKI) di Indonesia masih sangat tinggi dibandingkan dengan negara-negara tetangga di ASEAN. Abortus sebagai salah satu penyebab kematian ibu yang diakibatkan oleh komplikasi berupa perdarahan hebat, infeksi, syok dan perforasi dapat dicegah dengan mengendalikan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi abortus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor maternal apa saja yang mempengaruhi kejadian abortus di RSUD Tarakan Jakarta. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *case control*. Sampel kasus adalah ibu hamil yang didiagnosis abortus dan sampel kontrol adalah ibu hamil yang tidak mengalami abortus. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 164 pasien yang datanya diambil dari data sekunder. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *probability sampling* dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa usia ibu (p=0,741), paritas (p=0,212), riwayat abortus (p=0,118), dan jarak kehamilan (p=0,736) tidak berpengaruh terhadap kejadian abortus. Sedangkan, ada perbedaan bermakna (p=0,001) kadar Hb abortus dan tidak abortus. Hasil analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa kadar Hb mempengaruhi kejadian abortus (OR) 1,402 setelah dikontrol variabel paritas dan riwayat abortus. Maka, kejadian anemia pada wanita hamil sebaiknya dicegah.

Kata Kunci: abortus, faktor risiko, kadar Hb

MATERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE OCCURRENCE OF ABORTION IN RSUD TARAKAN JAKARTA PERIOD JANUARY 2015 TO JUNE 2016

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Abstract

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in Indonesia is higher than other countries in ASEAN. Abortion as one of the causes of maternal death caused by complications of severe bleeding, infection, shock and perforation can be prevented by controlling factors affecting abortion. This research aimed to analyze the maternal factors which affecting the occurrence of abortion at RSUD Tarakan Jakarta. The research design used is a case control. Case sample was pregnant mothers who are diagnosed with abortion. Control sample was pregnant mothers who are not diagnosed with abortion. Total sample research as much as 164 patients whose data is taken from secondary data. Sampling method using probability sampling techniques with simple random sampling. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that maternal age (p=0,741), parity (p=0,212), history of abortion (p=0,118), and interval between pregnancies (p=0,736) did not affect abortion. Meanwhile, there was significant difference (p=0,001) in hemoglobin concentration of abortion and not abortion. The results of the logistic regression analysis showed that hemoglobin concentration had significant relation with the occurrence of abortion (OR=1,402) after the controlled variable parity and history of abortion. Thus, the occurence of anemia among pregnant women should be prevented.

Keyword: abortion, hemoglobin concentration, risk factors