

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
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HUBUNGAN FAKTOR SOSIODEMOGRAFI DENGAN KEJADIAN
ABORTUS SPONTAN PADA IBU HAMIL DI RS ALIA DEPOK TAHUN
2023**

ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Di Indonesia kejadian abortus spontan sebesar 10-15% dari 6 juta kehamilan setiap tahunnya atau 600.000-900.000. Faktor sosiodemografi, termasuk usia, pendidikan, dan jarak fasilitas kesehatan, telah banyak diteliti dan ditemukan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan risiko abortus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Usia, Pendidikan, Pekerjaan, Jarak Fasilitas Kesehatan, Jumlah Paritas dan Jarak Kehamilan dengan kejadian Abortus Spontan di RS Alia Depok.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan 114 responden. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square dengan signifikansi nilai $p < 0,05$. Analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistic berganda untuk mengetahui pengaruh bersama variabel independen terhadap kejadian abortus spontan.

Hasil: Mayoritas pasien tidak mengalami abortus spontan sebanyak 67,5%, berada pada usia yang tidak berisiko (73,7%), memiliki jarak yang jauh untuk ke fasilitas kesehatan terdekat (85,1%), jarak kehamilan tidak berisiko (83,3%), pendidikan SMA – Perguruan Tinggi (82,5%), jumlah paritas terbanyak multipara/primipara (91,2%), dan sebanyak 50,9% tidak bekerja. Hasil uji Chi-square didapatkan hubungan yang signifikan jarak kehamilan & pendidikan terhadap kejadian abortus spontan. Hasil analisis multivariat bahwa jarak kehamilan dan pendidikan memiliki hubungan paling kuat dengan kejadian abortus dibandingkan variabel lain, dengan $p\text{-value} < 0,001$.

Kesimpulan: Jarak kehamilan dan Pendidikan memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian abortus spontan di RS Alia Depok tahun 2023.

Kata Kunci : Abortus Spontan, Pendidikan, Jarak Fasilitas Kesehatan, Jumlah Paritas, Jarak Kehamilan

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND
SPONTANEOUS ABORTION INCIDENCE IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT
ALIA HOSPITAL DEPOK IN 2023***

ABSTRACT

Objective: In Indonesia, the incidence of spontaneous abortion is 10-15% of 6 million pregnancies every year, or 600,000-900,000 cases. Sociodemographic factors, including age, education, and distance to healthcare facilities, have been widely studied and found to have a significant relationship with the risk of abortion. This study aims to investigate the relationship between age, education, occupation, distance to healthcare facilities, number of parities, and pregnancy interval with the incidence of spontaneous abortion at Alia Hospital Depok.

Methods: This study uses a cross-sectional design with 114 respondents. Bivariate analysis was conducted using the chi-square test with a significance value of $p < 0.05$. Multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression was performed to assess the combined effect of independent variables on the incidence of spontaneous abortion.

Results: The majority of patients did not experience spontaneous abortion (67.5%), were at a non-risk age (73.7%), had a long distance to the nearest healthcare facility (85.1%), had a non-risk pregnancy distance (83.3%), had a high school to college education (82.5%), the majority had a parity of multipara/primipara (91.2%), and 50.9% were unemployed. The Chi-square test results showed a significant relationship between pregnancy interval and education with the incidence of spontaneous abortion. Multivariate analysis indicated that pregnancy distance and education had the strongest relationship with abortion incidence compared to other variables, with a $p\text{-value} < 0.001$.

Conclusion: Pregnancy interval and education have a significant relationship with the incidence of spontaneous abortion at Alia Hospital Depok in 2023.

Keywords: Spontaneous Abortion, Education, Distance to Healthcare Facilities, Number of Parities, Pregnancy Interval.