HUBUNGAN ANTARA USIA IBU, PARITAS, INFEKSI GENITALIA DAN STATUS PEKERJAAN DENGAN KEJADIAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI DI RSUP FATMAWATI PERIODE JANUARI 2017 - DESEMBER 2017

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ABSTRAK

Ketuban pecah dini (KPD) merupakan masalah penting obstetri berkaitan dengan penyulit seperti lahir prematur, infeksi korionamnionitis dan sepsis yang meningkatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu. Beberapa faktor resiko yang mempengaruhi KPD seperti usia, paritas, inkompetensi serviks, sefalopelvik disproporsi, infeksi genitalia, trauma, riwayat KPD, kelainan letak, kehamilan ganda, hidramnion, trauma, pekerjaan, defisiensi gizi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara usia ibu, paritas, infeksi genitalia dan status pekerjaan dengan KPD. Penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional* yang diambil dengan teknik *systematic random sampling* dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Penelitian ini dianalisis dengan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik. Hasil uji *chi-square* menunjukan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara usia ibu (p=0,000; OR=0,111; 95%CI=0,030–0,405), paritas (p=0,009; OR=3,287; 95%CI=1,314–8,223), infeksi genitalia (p=0,041; OR=2,505; 95%CI=1,208-6,104) dan status pekerjaan (p=0,047; OR=0,402; 95%CI=0,162-0,999) dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini. Hasil uji regresi logistik menunjukan bahwa infeksi genitalia memiliki nilai *odds ratio* tertinggi, yaitu 10,182. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah kejadian ketuban pecah dini periode Januari 2017-Desember 2017 berhubungan dengan usia, paritas, infeksi genitalia dan status pekerjaan, sedangkan infeksi genitalia memiliki pengaruh paling dominan terhadap kejadian ketuban pecah dini.

Kata kunci : Ketuban pecah dini, Paritas, Usia ibu

RELATION BETWEEN MATERNAL AGE, PARITY, GENITAL INFECTION, AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS WITH PREVALENCE OF PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANE AT RSUP FATMAWATI PERIOD JANUARY 2017 – DECEMBER 2017

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ABSTRACT

Premature rupture of membrane (PROM) was an important obstetric problem associated with complication such as preterm birth, choriomnionitis infection, and sepsis, which increased maternal morbidity and mortality. Several factors that influence PROM such as age, parity, cervical incompetence, cephalopelvic disproportion, genital infection, trauma, PROM history, position abnormalities, multiple pregnancy, hydramnion, occupation, nutritional deficiency. This study aimed to investigate the relation between maternal age (p=0,000; OR=0,111; 95%CI=0,030–0,405), parity (p=0,009; OR=3,287; 95%CI=1,314–8,223), genital infection (p=0,041; OR=2,505; 95%CI=1,208-6,104), and occupational status (p=0,047; OR=0,402; 95%CI=0,162-0,999) with PROM. This study was an analytical research with cross-sectional design which taken by systematic random sampling technique from secondary data. This study was analyzed with chi-square and logistic regression test. Chi-square test results showed that there was a relation between age, parity, genital infection, and occupational status with PROM. Logistic regression test results showed that genital infection had highest odds ratio, that was 10,182. The conclusion of this study was prevalence of PROM period January 2017-December 2017 was related to age, parity, genital infection, and occupational status, while genital infection had the most dominant influence on prevalence of PROM.

Keyword : Maternal Age, Parity, Premature rupture of membrane