POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNGKARANG
JURUSAN KEBIDANAN
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Intan Nurcahya

Hubungan Umur, Paritas Dan Anemia Dengan Kejadian Retensio Plasenta Pada Perdarahan Post Partum Di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2021-2023.
xiv + 60 halaman + 9 tabel + 2 gambar dan 18 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Penyebab perdarahan post partum paling sering adalah atonia uteri serta retensio plasenta, penyebab lain kadang-kadang adalah laserasi serviks atau vagina, ruptur uteri dan inversi uteri (Saifuddin, 2014). Kementerian Kesehatan RI mencatat 7.389 ibu di Indonesia meninggal pada tahun 2021. Sebanyak 1.320 ibu meninggal akibat perdarahan. Menurut Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung tahun 2022 AKI mencapai 96 kasus dimana 24 kasus dikarenakan perdarahan post partum.

Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan umur, paritas dan anemia dengan kejadian retensio plasenta pada perdarahan post partum di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek tahun 2021-2023.

Metode pada penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross Sectional* menggunakan teknik *Total Sampling*. Jumlah sampel 102 responden. Uji statistik menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil analisis univariat mayoritas umur beresiko 45 (65,2%), 29 paritas beresiko (69,0%), anemia 48 (51,6%). Hasil penelitian hubungan umur, paritas dan anemia masing-masing sebagai berikut umur nilai ρ value $0,001 < 0,05$ OR 18.750, paritas ρ value $0,001 < 0,05$ OR 4.814, anemia $0,024 < 0,05$ OR 8.174. Kesimpulannya adalah ada hubungan umur, paritas dan anemia dengan kejadian retensio pada perdarahan postpartum di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek tahun 2021-2023. Disarankan bagi petugas kesehatan agar dapat memberi asuhan pada ibu hamil sehingga dapat mencegah perdarahan post partum dan dapat menekan Angka Kematian Ibu.

Kata Kunci : Umur, Paritas, Anemia, Retensio Plasenta
Daftar Bacaan : 40 (2013 – 2023)

Intan Nurcahya

The relationship between age, parity and anemia with the incidence of retained placenta in post partum hemorrhage at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province 2021-2023.

xiiv + 60 pages + 9 tables + 2 pictures and 18 appendices

ABSTRACT

The most common causes of post-partum bleeding are uterine atony and placental retention, other causes are sometimes cervical or vaginal lacerations, uterine rupture and uterine inversion (Saifuddin, 2014). The Indonesian Ministry of Health recorded that 7,389 mothers in Indonesia died in 2021. A total of 1,320 mothers died due to bleeding. According to the Lampung Province Health Profile in 2022, MMR reached 96 cases, of which 24 cases were caused by post-partum bleeding.

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between age, parity and anemia with the incidence of retained placenta in post partum hemorrhage at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek in 2021-2023.

The method in this research is quantitative with a Cross Sectional design using Total Sampling techniques. The total sample was 102 respondents. Statistical tests use univariate and bivariate analysis.

Results of univariate analysis, the majority of ages at risk were 45 (65.2%), parity was at risk 29 (69.0%), anemia was 48 (51.6%). The results of research on the relationship between age, parity and anemia are as follows: age ρ value $0.001 < 0.05$ OR 18,750, parity ρ value $0.001 < 0.05$ OR 4,814, anemia $0.024 < 0.05$ OR 8,174. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between age, parity and anemia with the incidence of retention in postpartum hemorrhage at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek 2021-2023. It is recommended that health workers provide care to pregnant women so that they can prevent post-partum bleeding and reduce the maternal mortality rate.