

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU HAMIL, BERSALIN, DAN BAYI DI RSUD WATES KABUPATEN KULON PROGO TAHUN 2015

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INTISARI

Latar belakang : Meningkatnya kesehatan masyarakat di suatu negara dapat diukur dengan angka kematian ibu (AKI) dan angka kematian neonatus (AKN). AKN menjadi prioritas utama karena menjadi indikator kesejahteraan bayi. AKN dan AKI pada tahun 2012 sebesar 19/1000 kelahiran hidup, AKI sebesar 359 kematian ibu/100.000. Lima penyebab kematian ibu yaitu: perdarahan, hipertensi, infeksi, partus lama atau macet dan abortus. Faktor lain penyebab kematian ibu meliputi penyakit jantung, tuberkulosis paru, asma, gangguan ginjal, dan komplikasi pada kehamilan.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik ibu hamil, bersalin dan bayi di RSUD Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Metode : penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan jumlah ibu bersalin 692, teknik *total sampling* dari tanggal 01 Oktober-31 Desember 2015. Hasil penelitian akan disajikan dalam bentuk persentase.

Hasil penelitian : Karakteristik ibu yang melahirkan terbanyak berumur 20-35 tahun (78,8%), pendidikan SMA (63,2%), ibu tidak bekerja (69,5%), multipara (64,6%), ibu tidak memiliki penyakit (97%), dengan keadaan kehamilan normal (83,3%), keadaan persalinan normal (98,5%), dan keadaan pada bayi (86,3%). Kasus terbanyak pada kehamilan abortus (9,4%), persalinan prolaps uteri dan retensio plasenta (0,4%), dan pada bayi meninggal (abortus) (9,4%) serta BBLR (2,9%).

Kesimpulan : Karakteristik ibu sebagian besar berumur 20-35 tahun, SMA, tidak bekerja, multipara, tidak memiliki penyakit dan keadaan kehamilan normal, keadaan persalinan normal, serta keadaan pada bayi normal.

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik ibu hamil, bersalin, bayi

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THE DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT MOTHERS, DELIVERING MOTHERS, AND BABIES IN WATES REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL IN KULON PROGO REGION 2015

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ABSTRACT

Background: The social health improvement in a country can be assessed by maternal mortality rate (MMR) and neonatal mortality rate (NMR). MMR is primary priority as it is the indicator of baby's welfare. MMR and NMR rate in 2012 was 19/1000 live births and 359 maternal mortalities/100.000. Five major causal factors of maternal mortality are hemorrhage, hypertension, infection, prolonged labor, obstructed labor, and abortion. Other causal factors of maternal mortality are cardiac disorder, pulmonary tuberculosis, asthma, renal disorder, and complication during pregnancy.

Objective: To identify The Description of Characteristics of Pregnant Mothers, Delivering Mothers, and Babies in Wates Regional General Hospital in Kulonprogo Region.

Method: This study was descriptive and quantitative with population of 692 delivering mothers. Sampling method applied total sampling technique conducted during 1st October - 31st December 2015. The study result was about to be presented in percentage format.

Result: The characteristics of delivering mothers were mostly aged between 20-35 years old (78,8%), senior high school graduates (63,2%), unemployed (69,5%), multipara (64,6%), free disease status (97%), normal pregnancy condition (83,3%), normal delivery status (98,5%), normal neonatal status (86,3%). Cases with the highest rate were aborted pregnancy (9,4%), uterus prolapse pregnancy and placenta retention (0,4%), still birth (aborted) (9,4%) and LBW (2,9%).

Conclusion: The characteristics of mothers were mostly aged between 20-35 years old, senior high school graduates, unemployed, multipara, free disease status, normal pregnancy status, normal delivery status, and normal neonatal status.

Keywords : Characteristics of Pregnant Mothers, Delivering, Neonatal.

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