

GAMBARAN FAKTOR PENYEBAB KEJADIAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI (KPD) PADA IBU BERSALIN DI RSUD YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2015

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Ketuban Pecah Dini merupakan pecahnya selaput ketuban sebelum waktunya. Penyebab KPD belum diketahui secara pasti, akan tetapi ada hubungannya dengan hipermotilitas rahim, selaput ketuban tipis, infeksi, multipara, usia ibu, letak janin, dan riwayat ketuban pecah dini sebelumnya. Dampak terjadinya KPD dapat menyebabkan infeksi maternal maupun neonatal, hipoksia atau kompresi tali pusat, sindrom deformitas janin, meningkatnya insiden seksio sesarea atau gagal persalinan normal, dan meningkatnya morbiditas dan mortalitas maternal dan perinatal.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran faktor penyebab kejadian ketuban pecah dini pada ibu bersalin di RSUD Yogyakarta tahun 2015.

Metode Penelitian: penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *deskriptif kuantitatif* dengan pendekatan waktu *retrospektif*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu semua ibu bersalin yang mengalami ketuban pecah dini di RSUD Yogyakarta tahun 2015 yang didapat dari rekam medik. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu dengan *total sampling* dengan jumlah 427 responden. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu *analisis univariat*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden adalah multipara sebanyak 245 orang (57,4%), berusia 20-35 tahun sebanyak 265 orang (62,1%), umur kehamilan ≥ 37 minggu sebanyak 343 orang (80,3%), pembesaran uterus normal sebanyak 410 orang (96,1%), letak janin preskep sebanyak 396 orang (92,7%).

Kesimpulan: Faktor penyebab kejadian ketuban pecah dini pada ibu bersalin meliputi multipara, usia 20-35 tahun, umur kehamilan ≥ 37 minggu, pembesaran uterus normal, dan letak janin preskep.

Kata Kunci: Faktor Penyebab Ketuban Pecah Dini, Ibu Bersalin.

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THE DESCRIPTION FACTOR OF THE CAUSES INCIDENT TO PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES IN MATERNITY IN REGIONAL PUBLICHOSPITAL OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Research Background: Premature rupture of membranes is the rupture of amniotic forehanded. The cause of premature rupure of membranes is not known for certain, but nothing to do with hypermotility the uterus, thin membranes, infections, multiparous, maternal age, location of the fetus, premature rupture of membrane prior history. Impact of the KPD can lead to maternal or neonatal infection, hypoxia or compression of the umbilical cord, fetal deformity syndrome, increased inseden caesarean section or normal delivery failure, and increased morbidity and mortality of maternal perinatal.

Research Purpose: To identify the description factor causes of the incident to premature rupture of membranes in maternity in regional publichospital of Yogyakarta in 2015.

Methods: The research used discriptive kuantitatif method with retrospective time approach. The population of the research was all maternities with premature rupture of membranes in RSUD Yogyakarta got from the medical records. The sample was taken by using total sampling technique for 427 respondents. Analysis of the data used is the univariate analysis.

Result: the majority of respondents are multiparas as many as 245 people (57,4%), aged 20-35 years as many as 265 people(62,1%), gestational age ≥ 37 weeks as many as 343 people (80,3%), normal uterine enlargement as many 410 people (96,1%), location of the fetus chepalic presentation as many 396 people (92,7%).

Conclusions: Factors of the cause incident premature rupture of membranes in maternity include multiparous, aged 20-35 years, gestational age ≥ 37 weeks, normal uterine enlargement, location of the fetus chepalic presentation.

Keywords: Cause incident premature rupture of membranes, Maternity

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