

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARITY WITH THE INCIDENCE OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE IN HOSPITALS IN 2011 SLEMAN

Arum Ridha Prastuti¹, Sri Handayani², Dechoni Rahmawati³

ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum hemorrhage is bleeding that occurs after childbirth. This is caused by an interruption of pregnancy. Factors that influence include: pregnant women never examined her pregnancy, but not regularly during their pregnancy, uterine atony, retained placenta, uterine rupture, uterine inversion, the birth trauma and disorders of blood clotting system, predisposing factors to be considered is the history of postpartum hemorrhage previously, multiparity, antepartum hemorrhage, and long confinement.

Research objectives: Knowing the relationship of parity with postpartum hemorrhage in Hospital Lahore in 2011.

Research Methods: The study used a descriptive analytic study design with a cross sectional approach. samples in this study were all mothers in maternity hospitals Lahore in 2011 as many as 108 respondents. Analysis of data using univariate and bivariate using chi square with significance level 0.05.

Research: Maternal characteristics with most of the junior high school education by 32 people (29.6%) and housewives work as many as 79 people (73.1%). Sleman parity risk in hospitals as much as 69 people (63.9%). Hospital incidence of bleeding in Lahore for 52 people (48.1%)

Conclusion: There is a relationship between parity with the incidence of post partum hemorrhage in Hospital Lahore with $p = 0.002$ ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Parity, postpartum hemorrhage

¹ Student of School of Health Sciences Achmad Yani Yogyakarta,

² Supervising Scientific Paper Of Achmad Yani Yogyakarta, School of Health Sciences

³ Supervising Scientific Paper Of Achmad Yani Yogyakarta, School of Health Sciences

HUBUNGAN PARITAS DENGAN KEJADIAN PERDARAHAN POST PARTUM DI RSUD SLEMAN PADA TAHUN 2011

Arum Ridha Prastuti¹, Sri Handayani², Dechoni Rahmawati³

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Perdarahan postpartum adalah perdarahan yang terjadi setelah persalinan. Hal ini disebabkan karena adanya gangguan pada kehamilan. Faktor yang mempengaruhi antara lain : ibu hamil tidak pernah memeriksakan kehamilannya, memeriksakan kehamilan tetapi tidak teratur, atonia uteri, retensio plasenta, ruptur uteri, inversio uteri, trauma jalan lahir dan gangguan sistem pembekuan darah, faktor predisposisi yang harus dipertimbangkan adalah riwayat perdarahan pasca persalinan sebelumnya, multiparitas, perdarahan *Antepartum*, dan partus lama.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui hubungan paritas dengan perdarahan postpartum di RSUD Sleman pada tahun 2011.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian *diskriptif analitik* dengan pendekatan cross sectional. sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu bersalin di RSUD Sleman tahun 2011 yaitu sebanyak 108 responden. Analisa data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat menggunakan chi square dengan tingkat kemaknaan 0,05.

Hasil Penelitian : Karakteristik ibu bersalin dengan pendidikan sebagian besar SMP sebesar 32 orang (29,6%) dan pekerjaan ibu rumah tangga sebanyak 79 orang (73,1%). Paritas berisiko di RSUD Sleman sebanyak 69 orang (63,9%). Kejadian perdarahan di RSUD Sleman sebanyak 52 orang (48,1%)

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara paritas dengan kejadian perdarahan post partum di RSUD Sleman dengan $p = 0,002$ ($p < 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Paritas, Perdarahan Post Partum

¹Mahasiswa STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta

²Pembimbing Karya Tulis Ilmiah STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta

³Pembimbing Karya Tulis Ilmiah STIKES A. Yani Yogyakarta