

RINGKASAN

Angka kematian ibu di Indonesia masih sangat tinggi. Menurut Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI), pada tahun 2007 AKI di Indonesia tercatat 228 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Salah satu penyebab tingginya angka kematian ibu adalah perdarahan postpartum (25%). Perdarahan postpartum adalah perdarahan setelah melahirkan yang melebihi 500 ml.

Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor resiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum dan seberapa besar faktor-faktor resiko tersebut secara bersama-sama terhadap kejadian perdarahan postpartum di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya Tahun 2009.

Metode penelitian, analitik dengan desain penelitian *case control study*. Populasi yaitu semua ibu bersalin di RSUD Dr. Soetomo tahun 2009. Sampel yaitu sebagai kasus, semua ibu bersalin yang mengalami perdarahan postpartum diambil secara *total sampling* dan sebagai kontrol, sebagian ibu bersalin yang tidak mengalami perdarahan postpartum diambil secara *simple random sampling*. Besar sampel yaitu kasus 67 responden dan kontrol 67 responden. Variabel independen yaitu kehamilan kembar, multiparitas, riwayat HPP, bekas SC, bayi besar, hidramnion dan variabel dependen yaitu perdarahan postpartum. Analisa data secara *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor resiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum berdasarkan analisa multivariate riwayat perdarahan postpartum sebelumnya (OR = 2,244 ; p = 0,042), bekas SC (OR = 2,534; p = 0,030), bayi besar (OR = 3,478; p = 0,006), probalitas ibu untuk mengalami perdarahan postpartum yang memiliki faktor-faktor resiko tersebut di atas adalah 88%. Faktor-faktor resiko yang tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum adalah kehamilan kembar, multiparitas, hidramnion.

Kesimpulan, ibu yang memiliki riwayat perdarahan postpartum sebelumnya, bekas SC, bayi besar akan memiliki resiko terjadinya perdarahan postpartum sebesar 88%.

Kata kunci : perdarahan postpartum, faktor resiko perdarahan postpartum

ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still very high. According to Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), in 2007, the *AKI* in Indonesia recorded that there were 228 per 100,000 live births. One of the causes of high maternal mortality is postpartum hemorrhage (25%). Postpartum hemorrhage is defined as a loss of blood in the postpartum period of more than 500 ml.

The objective of the study was to determine the risk factors associated with the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage and how great these risk factors influenced together on the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage in Dr. Soetomo Hospital during 2009.

Research method used was analytical research design case control study. The population is all mothers giving birth in Dr. Soetomo in 2009. The sample used as a case was all delivering mothers who experienced postpartum hemorrhage. It was taken in total sampling. Meanwhile, the control group taken by simple random sampling was some delivering mothers who did not experience postpartum hemorrhage. The total sample of cases was 67 respondents while the control group consisted of 67 respondents. The independent variables were multiple pregnancy, multiparity, history of HPP, SC scar, big babies, and hydramnion. Meanwhile, the dependent variable was postpartum hemorrhage. The data was analyzed by using chi-square test.

The results showed that risk factors associated with the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage were based on multivariate analysis of the history of previous postpartum hemorrhage (OR = 2.244, $p = 0.042$), SC scar (OR = 2.534, $p = 0.030$), and large babies ((OR = 3.478 ; $p = 0.006$). The probability of mother to experience postpartum hemorrhage which had the factors mentioned above was 88%. The risk factors that were not associated with the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage is a twin pregnancy, multiparity, and hydramnion.

In conclusion, mothers who have a history of previous postpartum hemorrhage, SC scar, and big babies will have a risk of postpartum hemorrhage by 88%.

Keywords: postpartum hemorrhage, risk factors of postpartum hemorrhage