ABSTRACT

Prolonged labor is one of the direct causes of maternal death. In 2013, the incident of prolonged labor in Indonesia amounted to 5% of all causes of maternal mortality. Prolonged of first stage is one of the big problems in the delivery process can adversely affect the mother and the fetus. This study was conducted to determine the effect of reproductive factors and maternal anemia on prolonged active phase.

This research used cross-sectional design with sample 84 mothers of normal birth in RSI Jemursari Surabaya. Samples were obtained by simple random sampling. The independent variables in this study were maternal reproductive factors (age, parity, and birth spacing) and anemia. While the dependent variable in the research is the long active phase of the first stage of labor.

The results showed that most respondents passed the active phase of the first stage of labor normally is equal to 58.33%. Influence test for variables by multiple logistic regression showed the age with p value = 0.024 Exp (B) = 14.849, p = 0.041 for birth spacing with Exp (B) = 14.816, p = 0.016 for anemia with Exp (B) = 12.723. While reproductive factor haven't influence ia parity.

Conclusion from this research was found influence between reproductive factors and anemia toward prolonged active phase. The recommended that health care workers continues to provide family planning counseling right after delivery to avoid spacing is too close. Besides counseling on nutrition during pregnancy and consumption of Fe tablets regularly is very necessary to avoid the occurrence of anemia in pregnancy.

Keywords: reproductive factors, anemia, active phase of the first stage of labor