ABSTRACT

The mortality is an indicator in determining the level of health. The cause of maternal mortality mostly is postpartum hemorrhage. This research conducted to identify the incidents of postpartum hemorrhage and to analyze the factors within the risks.

The research uses non-reactive design which is a research for secondary data. This research is conducted on 71 data of normal bearing mother. The subjects taken from population using systematic random sampling method. The independent variables were prolonged labor, history of postpartum hemorrhage and the weight of new born baby.

The prevalence of bleeding incidents which is found in this research is 32.4%. Bivariat analysis by 2x2 table shows that the history of postpartum hemorrhage and the weight of new born baby has meaningful relation with postpartum hemorrhage (p<0.05). Besides that, prolonged labour does not show meaningful relation with postpartum hemorrhage (P>0.05). The logistic regression test shows that there is a relation between the history of postpartum hemorrhage and the weight of new baby with postpartum hemorrhage. (P=0.025;OR=6.573) and (P=0.001;OR=20)

The conclusion is the history of postpartum hemorrhage and the weight of new born baby have high level of risk to get bleeding incident after delivery process.

Keywords: prolonged labor, history of postpartum hemorrhage, the weight of new born baby, postpartum hemorrhage.