ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a reproduction process that needs special care, in order to run well, containing the lives of pregnant mothers and fetuses. Abortion is one of the risk or harm during pregnancy. Abortion is the end of a pregnancy before 22 weeks gestation with fetal weight less than 500 grams.

Risk factors in pregnant women as age is too young or old, many children, hemoglobin levels in the blood anda upper arm circumference of mothers is a factor that may influence the occurrence of miscarriage in pregnant women, therefore the purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of age, gravida, hemoglobin, and upper arm circumference on the incidence of abortion.

This study was an analytical study by using a cross sectional study design. Population was all pregnant women who experience abortion or not abortion from January to December 2010 at the Health Center Jabon numbering 482 people with a sample 214 people. Independent variables: age, gravida, hemoglobin, upper arm circumference and the dependent variable: abortion. Tracking data was collected secondary data contained in the report LB3 KIA.

Based of logistic regression statistical test obtained results there was no influence of maternal age on the incidence of abortion (p = 0.802), there was influence of gravida (p=0,018), hemoglobin levels (p=0,028) and upper arm circumference (p=0.024) on the incidence of abortion.

Based on these results in the expected role of health professionals to further enhance and motivational counseling to pregnant women about the importance of antenatal testing during pregnancy.

Key words : Age, Gravida, Hemoglobin, Upper Arm Circumference, Abortion