

ABSTRACT

“Analysis of Factors That Affect The Ability of Pregnant Mother in Early Detection of The Risk of Post Partum Bleeding and Preeclampsia (Study in Sawahan Public Health Center and Mulyorejo Public Health Center of Surabaya)”

The main factor that cause maternal death are postpartum bleeding (28%), preeclampsia (24%) and infection (11%) (Indonesia Health Profile, 2007). Those factors that cause maternal death actually could be prevented by pregnancy and early detection of the risk of pregnancy check up.

The type of this research is analitic observational by using cross sectional design. Population in Sawahan is consist of 171 pregnant mother and about 164 pregnant mother in Mulyorejo. The sample used are amount of 62 pregnant mothers of each public health center. The sample used is probability sampling with stratified random sampling technique. The dependent variables are the ability of early detection of the risk of postpartum bleeding and preeclampsia, whereas the independent variables are the characteristics factors of the pregnant mothers which consist of age, education, occupation, parity, knowledge, experience, and supporting factors include ANC check up, socio-economic, disclosure of information and type of information that they had been got. Data collection using primary data with questionnaire instrument. The data which has been got still in the form of raw data, then processed and calculated by frequence table and cross tabulation. Furthermore, the data would be analyzed with simple logistic regression analysis and multiple logistic regression analysis.

Based on the results of multiple logistic regression analysis in Sawahan show parity variable with significancy of value 0,006 and Exp (B) 9,060, and disclosure information variable of danger signs with significancy of value 0,033 and Exp (B) 5,657 are significant variables. On the other hand, the results of multiple logistic regression analysis in Mulyorejo show age variable with significancy of value 0,000 and Exp (B) 15,068 and ANC variable with signicant of value 0,029 and Exp (B) 0,244 is significant variable.

The research results in Sawahan Public Health Center are most of pregnant mothers has primigravida and grandemultigravida parity so those pregnant mothers have less ability to do early detection of the risk of postpartum bleeding and preeclampsia. It was similar with disclosure of information, not only pregnant mothers who got information, but also pregnant mothers who has less information, less ability to do early detection of the risk of postpartum bleeding and preeclampsia.

Keywords : Early Detection, Postpartum Bleeding, Preeclampsia.

ABSTRACT

“Analysis of Factors That Affect The Ability of Pregnant Mother in Early Detection of The Risk of Post Partum Bleeding and Preeclampsia (Study in Sawahan Public Health Center and Mulyorejo Public Health Center of Surabaya)”

The main factor that cause maternal death are postpartum bleeding (28%), preeclampsia (24%) and infection (11%) (Indonesia Health Profile, 2007). Those factors that cause maternal death actually could be prevented by pregnancy and early detection of the risk of pregnancy check up.

The type of this research is analitic observational by using cross sectional design. Population in Sawahan is consist of 171 pregnant mother and about 164 pregnant mother in Mulyorejo. The sample used are amount of 62 pregnant mothers of each public health center. The sample used is probability sampling with stratified random sampling technique. The dependent variables are the ability of early detection of the risk of postpartum bleeding and preeclampsia, whereas the independent variables are the characteristics factors of the pregnant mothers which consist of age, education, occupation, parity, knowledge, experience, and supporting factors include ANC check up, socio-economic, disclosure of information and type of information that they had been got. Data collection using primary data with questionnaire instrument. The data which has been got still in the form of raw data, then processed and calculated by frequence table and cross tabulation. Furthermore, the data would be analyzed with simple logistic regression analysis and multiple logistic regression analysis.

Based on the results of multiple logistic regression analysis in Sawahan show parity variable with significancy of value 0,006 and Exp (B) 9,060, and disclosure information variable of danger signs with significancy of value 0,033 and Exp (B) 5,657 are significant variables. On the other hand, the results of multiple logistic regression analysis in Mulyorejo show age variable with significancy of value 0,000 and Exp (B) 15,068 and ANC variable with signicant of value 0,029 and Exp (B) 0,244 is significant variable.

The research results in Sawahan Public Health Center are most of pregnant mothers has primigravida and grandemultigravida parity so those pregnant mothers have less ability to do early detection of the risk of postpartum bleeding and preeclampsia. It was similar with disclosure of information, not only pregnant mothers who got information, but also pregnant mothers who has less information, less ability to do early detection of the risk of postpartum bleeding and preeclampsia.

Keywords : Early Detection, Postpartum Bleeding, Preeclampsia.