SUMMARY

Maternal mortality is one indicator of obstetric care in particular health status of a country. Maternal mortality is a complex problem that not only gives effect to the ladies only, but will also affect surrounding communities and even families. Indonesia as a developing country, still has a maternal mortality rate is quite high, based on demographic and health survey of Indonesia (IDHS) in 2002-2003 showed that the MMR was 307 per 100,000 live births. In the year 2005 amounted to 262 per 100,000 live births in 2005. In the year 2007 amounted to 228 per 100,000 live births and maternal mortality rate fell targeted 2010 to 125 per 100,000 live births. Sidoarjo as one of the districts close to the Provincial Capital and existing resources is a district with a maternal mortality rate is quite high. McCarthy and Maine (1992) suggests the existence of three factors that influence the occurrence of maternal deaths. That is close determinant, determinant and the determinant far between. Mortality maternal according to the limits of the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD - 10) is the woman's death that occurs during pregnancy, or within 42 days after the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the length and location of pregnancy, caused by anything related to pregnancy, or are aggravated by the pregnancy or the handling, but not death caused by accident or coincidence. This study aims to analyze the determinants of the risk factors include close, distant determinants between and determinants of maternal mortality in Sidoarjo district. This type of study is an observational analytic study with case-control study design, carried out in Sidoarjo district by the number of samples 66, which includes 33 cases and 33 kontrol. variabel dependent in these studies was variable, while maternal mortality is a determinant close independentnya which include complications of pregnancy, complications labor and childbirth complications. Determinant of which include age, parity, history of complications, pregnancy history, birth history, antenatal, health care utilization, family planning, birth place, mode of delivery, relief delivery, referral, maternal education, maternal employment status, mother’s residence. Data obtained through secondary data and in-depth interviews. Analysis performed using multiple logistic regression statistics. The results showed that the risk factors affecting maternal mortality are complications of pregnancy (OR = 5.7, 95 CI = 1.43 to 22.78, p = 0.001), delivery complications (OR = 4.35, 95% CI = 1.07 to 17.63, p = 0.001), complications of childbirth (OR = 4.46, 95% CI = 1.51 to 13.12, p = 0.002) and referral (OR = 5.34, 95% CI: 1.53 to 16.70, p = 0.003). Based on this research, then the program should increase early detection and recognition of signs and symptoms of complications of pregnancy, childbirth and childbirth from the level of the family, the community through IEC programs, class of pregnant women and programs that are community based. The need for mentoring programs among health workers for the ministry of
labor until puerperium. Improve assessment of competence midwives / doctors in handling obstetric emergencies both at the level of basic health services and referrals. Conduct a situation analysis of the referral system at both the basic health services and hospitals as a health care referral. Improve the implementation and evaluation of maternal mortality audits for cases of maternal deaths that occurred in the Hospital. Mother Friendly Movement (GSI) so intertwined cross-sectoral cooperation in reducing maternal mortality. For other researchers are expected to conduct research with better study designs such as the study cohort.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS OF MATERNAL MORTALITY AT SIDOARJO DISTRICT

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia remain high, i.e. approximately 228 per 100,000 live birth 2007. MMR is an indicator of maternal’s health, especially the risk of being death for a mother while pregnant and delivery. McCarthy and Maine shows three factors that influence maternal mortality, i.e. proximate determinant, intermediate determinant and distant determinant. Sidoarjo district is one of district in the province of East Java which have maternal mortality case still high, so it is necessary to study the risk factors that influence maternal mortality in that district. The study was carried out to know the risk factors that influence maternal mortality, which consist of proximate determinant, intermediate determinant and distant determinant. This was an observational research using case control study. Number of samples was 33 cases and 33 controls. Data were analyzed by bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression. The result showed that risk factors that influence maternal mortality according to multivariate analysis were pregnancy complication (OR = 5.7; p = 0.001), delivery complication (OR = 4.35; p = 0.001), post delivery complication (OR = 4.46; p = 0.002), and late referral (OR = 5.34; p = 0.003). This research recommended that it is necessary to early detect signs of pregnancy, delivery, and post delivery complication, delivery advocacy, areferral preparation, pregnancy planning.

Keywords : maternal mortality, risk factors, case control study