ABSTRACT

Perineal lacerations is one of the several factor from bleeding. Perineal lacerations can be happen because of spontan laceration or episiotomy. Episiotomy in primiparous occurred between 0-95% while in multiparous is smaller. One of the effect of complication from perineal laceration is Obstetric Anal Spincter Injury (OASI) cause alvi incontinence with the incidence 2.5% in vaginal delivery with mediolateral episiotomy and 11% with medial episiotomy.

The study employed cross sectional method of analitc observational. Samples were taken by total sampling of woman with vaginal delivery at BPM Marlina, AMd.Keb Kota Batu, BPM Siti Hamiyah, SST Kota Batu, and BPM Win Kusanti, AMd.Keb Kota Batu. Data analysis we used Spearman's test, T2 independent sample, Mann Whitney, and Chi square.

The result of this study found that 36.8% of patients with spontan laceration and 38.7% episiotomy with the incidence of first degree is 14.1% and second degree is 61.3%, and mean of perineal laceration length is 1.98 cm. The value $p>a$ ($a=0.05$) is the result test for age with laceration length is $p=0.110$, BBL with laceration length $p=0.292$, age with laceration degree $p=0.988$, parity with laceration degree $p=0.091$, and BBL with laceration degree $p=0.960$. While value $p<a$($a=0.05$) is for the test of parity and episiotomy with laceration length ($p=0.000$) anda the test of episiotomy with laceration degree ($p=0.000$)

The conclusion of this study there is a corelation between parity and episiotomy with perineal laceration length. And the corelation between episiotomy with perineal laceration degree.

Keyword: Episiotomy, perineal laceration, perineal laceration degree, perineal laceration length

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