ABSTRACT

Relationship between anemia in pregnancy with the incidence of primary postpartum haemorrhage
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Background: Cases of primary hemorrhage in Sampang in 2013 until 2015 remain high and has no significant change and quite a role as a cause of maternal mortality (31.58%). Case Fatality Rate due to postpartum hemorrhage in 2014 which amounted to 1.97% (6 deaths). Cases of anemia in Sampang experiencing an increasing trend from 2013 to 2015 and anemia trend has become more and more every year.

Aim: this study aims to determine the relationship between anemia in pregnancy with the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage in RSUD Sampang.

Method: The method used is a case-control analytic approach. Data were taken from Registry and Patient Medical Record. The population in this study were 947 women giving birth during 2015. The number of case sample and control samples were made with a ratio of 1:1 by following the number of sample cases that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Bivariate data analysis was using Chi Square.

Result: The result p=0.000 <0.05 then Ho is rejected, it means that there is a relationship of anemia in pregnancy with the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage in. Contingency coefficient is 0.593, which means the power connection medium. Then the results of Odds Ratio (OR) result in 43.5 [95% CI 16.05 - 117.93] which means the mother giving birth with anemia in pregnancy chance of primary postpartum hemorrhage 43.5 is greater than without anemia.

Conclusion: there is a relationship between anemia in pregnancy with the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage.

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Keywords: Anemia, Primary Postpartum Haemorrhage, Case-control