

ABSTRACT

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTHER GIVING BIRTH WITH PRIMARY
POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE VAGINAL AND SECTION CAESARIAN
DELIVERY IN RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA FROM 2016-2017**

Background: Based on WHO (2015), the number of maternal deaths from 1990 to 2015 had decreased 44%. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, in Indonesia, MMR from 2012-2015 decreased from 395 to 305 per 100,000 live birth. Precisely in Surabaya, MMR decreased from 2014, from 90.19 to 87.35 of 100,000 live birth in 2015. Even though the maternal deaths have decreased, postpartum hemorrhage still one of leading cause of maternal deaths.

Objective: To identify characteristic of pregnant mothers that can leads to primary postpartum hemorrhage in order to reduce maternal mortality rate and improving the quality of health.

Method: This study was a retrospective descriptive study of patients who giving birth with primary postpartum hemorrhage in RSUD Dr. Soetomo from 2016-2017. This study used total secondary medical record data sampling.

Result: Total subjects were 42 patients. Patient characteristics were caused primary postpartum hemorrhage were age above 30 year (2.03%), mothers with primipara (2.12%), pregnant mothers who work (66.67%), and last education most are high school (61.9%). When pregnant, the predisposing factor patients caused primary postpartum hemorrhage the most were placenta accreta (10.94%), and anemia (12.57%). At the time of delivery, the most cause of primary postpartum hemorrhage was due to placental retention (42.86%). Labored with section caesarean way (61,9%).

Conclusion: Characteristic patients caused primary postpartum hemorrhage the most were above 30 years. primiparas, working, last education most are high school,

placenta accreta, anemia, caused by retained placenta, delivered with section caesarean way.

Keywords: Primary Postpartum Haemorrhage, Postpartum Haemorrhage.