

ABSTRACT

During pregnancy, patient will be more vulnerable to malaria infection as well as to complication possibility. The underlying factors were possibly caused by decline body immune, since in gestation period some changes on *öcell mediated immunity* and antibody production were occurred or by several factors related to parasite multiplication. In addition, increased level of adrenal steroid placental chorionic gonadotropin, alphafetoprotein and decreased immunity.

Problem of research was increased haemorrhagic post partum in Puskesmas Takari, Kupang Regency of 11 cases (61%) in 2008 to be 16 cases (64%) in 2009. This research aimed to identify relationship between Malaria in Pregnancy and Haemorrhagic Post Partum in Puskesmas Takari, Kupang Regency-NTT.

Research method was analytic with *case control* design. The population was all women at post partum found between January 2008 until December 2009 in Puskesmas Takari, Kupang Regency-NTT of 1012 people. Sample collection for sample cases was using *Total Sampel* and for sample control using *Simple Random Sampling* with 1 : 1 ratio and number of sample was 72 respondents. Independent variable was malaria in pregnancy and the dependent variable was haemorrhagic post partum. Instrument used was data collecting sheet. Data source was from medical record. Data was analyzed using *Chi Square Test*.

Research result showed that of 36 respondents (50%) who experienced haemorrhagic post partum most had suffered malaria during pregnancy period or 30 respondent (83%). *Chi Square Test* showed $\rho < \mu$ ($0,00 < 0,05$) indicating that there is significant relationship between malaria in pregnancy period and haemorrhagic post partum incidence.

This research concluded that half of respondents experienced haemorrhagic post partum complication and almost all respondents suffered malaria when they were pregnant. And there was relationship between malaria in pregnancy and haemorrhagic post partum incidence. To decreased haemorrhagic post partum risk it was expected that women to control their pregnancy regularly to detect whether complication in pregnancy and in delivery was exist or not.

Keywords : Malaria in Pregnancy, Haemorrhagic Post Partum