

ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate is one of indicator in determining health status. Most causes of maternal mortality in 2011 was post partum hemorrhage. This study was conducted to identify the incidence of bleeding after childbirth and analyzing risk factors.

The experiment was conducted with a non-reactive design that was a kind of research for secondary data. The type of data used was medical record data. The study was conducted with a sample of 66 mothers of normal birth and did Antenatal Care (ANC) at Jagir health centers, Surabaya. Samples were obtained by simple random sampling. The independent variables in this study were maternal characteristics (age, parity, birth range and anemia). While the dependent variable of this study was post partum hemorrhage.

The results showed that most respondents experienced postpartum hemorrhage it was equal to 31.58%. Test of influence between variables with multiple logistic regression showed that the variables that influence were the age with $p = 0.000$ Exp (B) value = 0.050, anemia $p = 0.016$ Exp (B) value = 0.078 While the factors that have no effect were parity and birth range.

It was recommended for pregnant women with age risk (<20 years or >35 years) to do Antenatal Care (ANC) visits regularly and consume iron tablet once a day, as many as 90 tablets, during pregnancy to prevent anemia and the occurrence of bleeding complications during childbirth, especially post partum.

Keywords: characteristics, maternal, postpartum hemorrhage