

ABSTRACT

Analysis of Risk Factors Potential Increased Pregnancy Risk In Working Area of Kebonsari Public Health Center Madiun Regency

High risk and very high risk pregnancies in East Java was measured using indicators Poedji Rochjati Score Card consisting of 28 risk factors. The Objective of this research was to analyze 28 of risk factors, plus 4 of risk factors from register cohort of mothers, which dominant can caused increase Poedji Rochjati Score or increase pregnancy category. This was a secondary data research cross sectional conducted in Agustus – November 2014, using data from register cohort of mother in 2009 – 2013 in working area of Public Health Center. The population was all pregnant women that exist in the register cohort of mothers Public Health Center in 2009 – 2013. The sample were taken with calculation formula of cross sectional research survey in proportion and in accordance with the criteria of inclusion number of 147 pregnant mothers. The research result showed that of the 32 risk factors were analyzed, only 1 which has the effect of increasing Poedji Rochjati Score, and the that was statistically significant anemia. The value of anemia (6.737). The conclusion is pregnant mothers with anemia have risk of 6.737 times for increased scores compared with pregnant mothers who are not anemia. The advice is prevention anemia with mentoring and monitoring consumption of iron tablet pregnant mothers by health personnel, changes in lifestyle, information and knowledge are given to pregnant mothers and families by health personnel about anemia in pregnant mothers, prevention and consequently, the measurement of hemoglobin regularly every trimester to pregnant mothers, her husband and family support to pregnant mothers for regularly consume iron tablets as a form of effort involved reducing the number of maternal and neonatal mortality.

Keywords: risk factors, pregnancy, Poedji Rochjati Score Card.