

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Kejadian perdarahan postpartum merupakan penyebab kematian ibu tertinggi ketiga di Kota Surabaya Provinsi Jawa Timur. Hal tersebut diiringi oleh kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Indonesia yang meningkat pada tahun 2018 sebesar 48.9% daripada tahun 2013 sebesar 37.1%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan anemia dalam kehamilan dengan perdarahan postpartum primer di Rumah Sakit DKT Gubeng Pojok Kota Surabaya. **Metode :** penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *case control design*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 60 ibu bersalin secara pervaginam yang sesuai dengan kriteria eksklusi dan inklusi. Variabel bebas anemia dalam kehamilan adalah sedangkan variabel terikat adalah perdarahan postpartum primer. **Hasil :** Sebagian besar ibu bersalin secara pervaginam 60% mengalami anemia dalam kehamilan dengan analisis uji *chi square* menunjukkan *p value* = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), *Odds Ratio* sebesar 21.35, dan berdasarkan hasil uji T test didapatkan rata-rata kadar Hb pada kelompok anemia sebesar 9.058 g% dengan standar deviasi 0.9782 dan rata-rata kadar Hb pada kelompok non-anemia sebesar 12.063 g% dengan standar deviasi 1.13792 yang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan. **Kesimpulan :** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara anemia dalam kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum primer sehingga bidan sebagai tenaga kesehatan di lini utama harus memperhatikan kadar Hb pada masa kehamilan.

Kata kunci : anemia , perdarahan postpartum primer, persalinan pervaginam

ABSTRACT

Background : Primary postpartum hemorrhage was the third-highest cause of maternal death in the city of Surabaya, East Java Province. This was accompanied by the incidence of anemia in a pregnant women in Indonesia which increased in 2018 by 48.9% compared to 2013 at 37.1%. This study aimed to analyze the relationship anemia in pregnancy with primary postpartum hemorrhage in DKT Gubeng Pojok hospitals in Surabaya city East Java. **Methods :** This study used analytic observational methods with a *case-control* study research design. The number of samples was 60 vaginal delivery mothers who were under the criteria of exclusion and inclusion. A sampling of this study used purposive sampling with independent variable is anemia in pregnancy and dependent variable is primary postpartum hemorrhage. **Result :** Most of mothers that gave birth pervaginally 60% had anemia in pregnancy with analysis *chi-square* test showing *p-value* =0.000 ($p<0.05$) , Odds Ratio of 21.35, and based on the results of the T-test it was found that the mean Hb level in the anemic group was 9.058 g% with standard deviation of 0.9782 and the mean Hb level in the non-anemic group was 12.063 g% with standard deviation of 1.13792 indicating that there were significant differences. **Conclusion :** There is a significant relationship between anemia in pregnancy with the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage , so that midwives as health workers in the mainline must pay attention to Hb levels during pregnancy.

Keywords : *anemia , primary postpartum hemorrhage, pervaginam birth*