

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Ruptur perineum berdampak pada derajat kesehatan wanita menurun Hasil studi pendahuluan selama bulan Januari hingga Maret Tahun 2019 di RSUD Jayapura menemukan kejadian ruptur perineum sebanyak 259 kasus dari jumlah persalinan sebanyak 370 persalinan. Ruptur perineum tersebut terdiri dari derajat 1 (165 kasus), derajat 2 (60 kasus), derajat 3 (22 kasus), dan derajat 4 (12 kasus). Ruptur perineum dapat dipengaruhi oleh usia, paritas, dan berat badan lahir bayi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan usia, paritas, dan berat badan lahir bayi dengan derajat ruptur perineum. **Metode :** penelitian analitik observasional pendekatan *case control*. Jumlah sampel 654. Teknik yang digunakan dalam pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Variabel independennya yaitu usia, paritas, berat badan lahir, sedangkan variabel dependen yaitu ruptur perineum. Uji analisis bivariat menggunakan korelasi rank *Spearman*. Uji analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik berganda dengan metode *backward*. **Hasil :** Prevalensi ruptur perineum derajat 3 dan 4 sebanyak 3% dan 1% dengan karakteristik hampir seluruhnya usia reproduksi sehat 20-35 tahun, sebagian besar multipara, dan hampir seluruhnya berat badan lahir 2500-4000 gram. Hasil uji *korelasi Spearman rho* menghasilkan nilai p usia (0,007), paritas (0,000), dan BBL (0,002) kurang dari 0,05 artinya ada hubungan antara usia, paritas, dan BBL dengan derajat ruptur perineum. Uji analisis regresi logistik berganda menunjukkan bahwa BBL merupakan faktor yang paling dominan dengan nilai $p = 0,000$ (OR=142,273(15,493-1269,612)). **Kesimpulan :** Ada hubungan antara usia, paritas, dan BBL dengan derajat ruptur perineum. BBL merupakan faktor independen yang paling dominan terhadap derajat ruptur perineum..

ABSTRACT

Background: Perineal rupture has an impact on women's health status. The results of a preliminary study from January to March 2019 at Jayapura Regional Hospital found 259 cases of perineal rupture from a total of 370 deliveries. The perineal rupture consisted of grade 1 (165 cases), grade 2 (60 cases), grade 3 (22 cases), and degree 4 (12 cases). Perineal rupture can be affected by the age, parity, and birth weight of the baby. This study aims to analyze the correlation between age, parity, and birth weight of infants with the degree of perineal rupture. **Method:** : This study was an observational analytic study with case control approach. The number of samples is 654 were selected by total sampling. The independent variables are age, parity, birth weight, while the dependent variable is perineal rupture. Bivariate analysis test uses Spearman rank correlation. Bivariate data analysis using Spearman rank correlation and multivariate test is multiple logistic regression tests. **Results:** The prevalence of grade 3 and 4 perineal rupture were 3% and 1% with characteristics of almost all healthy reproductive ages 20-35 years, mostly multiparous, and almost all birth weight 2500-4000 grams. Spearman rho correlation test results p-value of age (0.007), parity (0,000), and birth weight (0.002) less than 0.05 meaning that there are a relationship between age, parity, and birth weight with the degree of perineal rupture. The multiple logistic regression analysis test shows that BBL is the most dominant factor with p-value = 0,000 (OR = 142,273 (15,493-1269,612)). **Conclusion:** There are correlation between age, parity, and birth weight with the degree of perineal rupture. BBL is the most dominant independent factor to the degree of perineal rupture.