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HUBUNGAN BERAT BADAN BAYI LAHIR DENGAN KEJADIAN RUPTUR PERINEUM PADA PERALINAN NORMAL DI BPM RETNO SUKENSIH WINONG, PURWOREJO 2020

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Salah satu indikator penting dalam melakukan penilaian derajat kesehatan masyarakat suatu negara yaitu Angka kematian ibu (AKI). Kematian ibu diketahui penyebab utamanya diantaranya infeksi, hipertensi, perdarahan, dan penyakit penyerta lainnya sebelum kehamilan. Rupture perineum merupakan penyebab perdarahan pada Ibu setelah retensio plasenta dan atonia uteri. Rupture perineum ialah luka pada jalan lahir ketika persalinan dan disebabkan beberapa faktor antara lain berat badan bayi lahir.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini ialah observasional analitik dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *Total sampling* atau sampel keseluruhan yaitu sebanyak 112 sampel. Instrumen pengambilan data menggunakan master tabel, dan analisa data menggunakan uji Chi-square.

Hasil : Berat badan bayi lahir 2500-3500 gram sebanyak 98 bayi (87.5%), berat badan bayi lahir >3500 gram sebanyak 14 bayi (12.5%). Ibu bersalin dengan ruptur perineum sebanyak 63 orang (56.3%), persalinan tanpa ruptur perineum sebanyak 49 orang (43,8%). Hasil uji statistik *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai *p value* yaitu 0.008 < taraf signifikansi (0,05) maka H_a diterima. Dan hasil dari analisis diperoleh nilai OR sebesar 12.480 yang berarti kelompok BB bayi lahir >3500 gram memiliki peluang 12 kali lebih besar untuk terjadi ruptur perineum.

Simpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara berat badan bayi lahir dengan kejadian ruptur perineum pada persalinan normal di BPM Retno Sukengsih Winong, Purworejo tahun 2020. Saran dalam penelitian ini diharapkan ibu hamil untuk bisa mengontrol berat badan supaya saat bayi dilahirkan tidak terlalu besar.

Kata Kunci : Berat Badan Bayi Lahir, Kejadian Rupture Perineum

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIRTH WEIGHT AND THE
INCIDENCE OF PERINEAL RUPTURE IN NORMAL DELIVERY AT
BPM, THE MAIN CAUSES OF WHICH ARE RETNO SUKENGSIH
WINONG PURWOREJO IN 2020**

ABSTRACT

Background: One of the important indicators in assessing the degree of public health of a country is the maternal mortality rate (MMR). known maternal mortality infection, hypertension, bleeding, and other comorbidities before pregnancy. Perineal rupture is the cause of bleeding in the mother after retained placenta and uterine atony. Perineal rupture is a wound in the birth canal during delivery and is caused by several factors, including weight of the newborn.

Methods: This type of research is an analytical observational study using cross-sectional study design. This sampling technique technique in the research sample Total sampling 112 samples. using the whole as much as data collection using a master table, data analysis using the Chi-square test.

Results: 98 babies (87.5%) born 2500-3500 grams, 14 babies (12.5%) born >3500 grams. There were 63 women who gave birth with perineal rupture (56.3%), 49 people who gave birth without perineal rupture (43.8%). The results of the Chi-Square statistical test showed that the p value was 0.008 < significance level (0.05), so H_a was accepted. And the results of the analysis obtained an OR value of 12,480, which means that the group BW of babies born > 3500 grams has a 12 times greater chance of perineal rupture.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between birth weight and the incidence of perineal rupture in normal delivery at BPM Retno Sukengsih Winong, Purworejo in 2020. Suggestions in this study it is hoped that pregnant women can control their weight so that when the baby is born it is not too big.

Keyword: Birth Weight, Rupture Incidence