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UMUR IBU,DAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN RUPTURE PERINEUM DI PMB NY.M

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Rupture perineum ialah penyebab pendarahan kedua setelah atonia uteri. Penyebab terjadinya ruptur perineum bisa disebabkan oleh dua hal yaitu penyebab maternal dan penyebab neonatal. Data di PMB Ny.M, tahun 2017 jumlah ibu bersalin sebanyak 213 orang dan ibu yang mengalami ruptur perineum sebanyak 60 orang (28 %), pada tahun 2018 diperoleh data ibu bersalin sebanyak 201 orang dan yang terjadi ruptur perineum 54 orang (26 %), dan tahun 2019 didapatkan jumlah ibu bersalin sebanyak 147 orang dan yang mengalami ruptur perineum sebanyak 45 orang (30 %). Tujuan penelitian ini Untuk mengetahui umur ibu dan berat badan lahir berhubungan dengan kejadian ruptur perineum di PMB Ny.M.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif analitik* dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu seluruh ibu bersalin. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *non-random sampling* secara total *sampling* atau sampel keseluruhan yaitu sebanyak 185 orang. Instrumen pengambilan data menggunakan master data dan analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square*. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2020.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian diketahui sebagian besar tidak mengalami ruptur perineum sebanyak 125 responden (67,6%), responden umur resiko rendah sebanyak 150 responden (81,1%), dan responden berat badan lahir < 4000 sebanyak 179 responden (96,8%). Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi-square* di dapatkan nilai *p value* $0,000 < \alpha 0,05$ maka H_0 diterima, dan berat badan lahir di dapatkan nilai *p value* $0,357 < \alpha 0,05$ maka H_0 di tolak.

Simpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara umur ibu dengan kejadian ruptur perineum dan tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara berat badan lahir dengan kejadian ruptur perineum di PMB Ny.M.

Kata Kunci: Rupture Perineum, Umur Ibu, dan Berat Badan Lahir

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MOTHER'S AGE, AND BIRTH WEIGHT RELATED TO THE EVENT OF THE RUPTURE PERINEUM IN PMB NY.M

ABSTRACT

Background: Rupture of the perineum is the second cause of bleeding after uterine atonia. The cause of perineum rupture can be caused by two things, namely maternal causes and neonatal causes. Data in PMB Ny.M, in 2017 the number of maternity mothers as many as 213 people and mothers who experienced rupture perineum as many as 60 people (28 %), in 2018 obtained data of maternity mothers as many as 201 people and that occurred rupture perineum 54 people (26 %), and in 2019 obtained the number of maternity mothers as many as 147 people and who suffered a rupture perineum as many as 45 people (30 %). The purpose of this study to find out the age of the mother and birth weight is related to the incidence of rupture perineum in MRS.M.

Method: This type of research is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all mothers giving birth. The sampling technique used non-random sampling with total sampling or a total sample of 185 people. The data collection instrument used master data and data analysis used the chi square test. The research was conducted in December 2020.

Result: The results showed that 125 respondents (67.6%) did not experience perineal rupture, 150 respondents (81.1%) of low risk age, and 179 respondents (96.8%) who had birth weight <4000. Based on the results of the chi-square test, the p value is $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, then H_a is accepted, and the birth weight is obtained a p value of $0.357 < \alpha 0.05$, then H_a is rejected.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between maternal age and the incidence of perineal rupture and there is no significant relationship between birth weight and the incidence of perineal rupture in PMB Ny.M.

Keywords: Perineal Rupture, Maternal Age, and Birth Weight