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Hubungan Antara Anemia dan Paritas Dengan Kejadian Perdarahan Postpartum

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Menurut (*World Health Organization*) pada tahun 2019 angka kematian ibu sangat tinggi. Tahun 2017 >810 wanita meninggal setiap hari karena komplikasi kehamilan dan persalinan. Terjadi penurunan AKI pada tahun 1991–2015 dari 390 menjadi 305/100.000 kelahiran hidup. Pada tahun 2018 AKI di Provinsi Lampung mencapai 69/ 100.000 KLH. Faktor utama kematian ibu adalah pre eklmaksi dan perdarahan, faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya perdarahan postpartum adalah paritas, dan anemia pada ibu hamil. Sebesar 48,9% ibu hamil mengalami anemia menurut Riskesdas 2018. Di Negara berkembang prevalensi grande multiparitas masih tinggi. Semakin tinggi paritas ibu maka semakin besar kemungkinan terjadinya perdarahan postpartum.

Tujuan : Untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan anemia dan paritas dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di RS Wisma Rini Pringsewu

Metode : Metode yang digunakan adalah analitik korelasional dengan desain *cross sectional* dimana data penelitian menggunakan data sekunder dengan melihat hasil rekam medis ibu bersalin di RS Wisma Rini Kabupaten Pringsewu periode 1 Januari–30 Desember 2021. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh ibu bersalin sebanyak 515 orang. Sampel penelitian 48 orang, dengan 16 responden dengan kasus perdarahan dan 32 responden tidak perdarahan. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah total sampling dimana seluruh ibu bersalin yang mengalami perdarahan digunakan untuk sampel. Analisa data menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan analisis uji statistik menggunakan *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai $p = 0,206$ ($>0,005$) dan OR (0,644) sehingga tidak ada hubungan antara paritas dengan kejadian perdarahan sehingga ibu yang memiliki paritas tinggi kemungkinan sangat kecil untuk mengalami perdarahan. Ada hubungan antara anemia dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di RS Wisma Rini Pringsewu. Ibu yang mengalami anemia beresiko mengalami perdarahan sebesar 15,4 kali dibanding ibu yang tidak mengalami anemia, nilai $p=0,001$ nilai $P(<0,005)$, OR (15.400).

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada hubungan antara paritas dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum da nada hubungan antara anemia dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di RS Wisma Rini Pringsewu.

Kata Kunci : Anemia, Paritas, Perdarahan

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ABSTRACT

Background : According to the (World Health Organization) in 2019, the maternal mortality rate was very high. In 2017 >810 women died every day due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth. There was a decline in Maternal Mortality in 1991–2015 from 390 to 305/100,000 live births. In 2018 the Maternal Mortality in Lampung Province reached 69/100,000 KLH. The main factors of maternal mortality are pre-eclampsia and bleeding, factors that influence the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage are parity, and anemia in pregnant women. According to the 2018 Riskesdas, 48.9% of pregnant women experience anemia. In developing countries, the prevalence of grande multiparity is still high. The higher the parity of the mother, the greater the possibility of postpartum hemorrhage.

Objective : To identify the relationship between anemia and parity with the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Wisma Rini Pringsewu Hospital
Methods: The method used is correlational analytic with a cross sectional design where the research data uses secondary data by looking at the medical records of mothers giving birth at Wisma Rini Hospital, Pringsewu Regency for the period January 1–December 20, 2021. The population in this study were all mothers who gave birth as many as 515 people. The study sample was 48 people, with 16 respondents with bleeding cases and 32 respondents not bleeding. The sampling technique was total sampling where all pregnant women who experienced bleeding were used for the sample. Data analysis using Chi Square test.
Results : Based on the results of the study which was carried out by statistical analysis using Chi-Square, the p value = 0.206 (>0.005) and OR (0.644) so that there was no relationship between parity and the incidence of bleeding so that mothers who had high parity were very unlikely to experience bleeding. There is a relationship between anemia and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Wisma Rini Pringsewu Hospital. Mothers who experience anemia are at risk of bleeding by 15.4 times compared to mothers who do not experience anemia, p value = 0.001 P value (<0.005), OR (15.400).

Conclusion : There is no relationship between parity with the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage and there is a relationship between anemia and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Wisma Rini Pringsewu Hospital.

Keywords : *Anemia, Parity, Bleeding*