

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo Ungaran

Program Studi Kebidanan, Fakultas Kesehatan

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Monalisa

152201175

Gambaran Kejadian Partus Lama Berdasarkan Usia Dan Paritas di Puskesmas Tanjung Lago Tahun 2022

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Persalinan adalah proses membuka dan menipisnya serta turunnya janin ke jalan lahir. Kejadian partus lama dapat disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor diantaranya usia dan paritas. Ibu bersalin dengan paritas beresiko memiliki proporsi kejadian partus lama karena disebabkan uterus mengalami kekendoran, sedangkan ibu yang mengalami partus lama akibat usia yaitu ibu yang berumur < 20 tahun dan > 35 tahun. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kejadian partus lama berdasarkan usia dan paritas.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *deskriptif*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh ibu bersalin sebanyak 39 responden. Teknik *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 39 responden. Metode pengumpulan data yaitu data sukender.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil Ibu bersalin dengan kejadian partus lama berdasarkan usia dari 39 responden terdapat 22 responden (56,4%) terjadi pada usia (<20 dan >35 tahun). Ibu bersalin dengan kejadian partus lama berdasarkan paritas dari 39 responden ibu dengan paritas ke 3 dengan 15 responden kemudian paritas ke 4 sebanyak 11 responden, ibu bersalin dengan paritas ke 1 dan 2 sebanyak 8 dan 5 responden.

Kesimpulan : Sebagian besar ibu bersalin mengalami kejadian partus lama berdasarkan usia dan paritas. Disarankan bagi tenaga kesehatan Bidan dalam melakukan observasi persalinan dengan menggunakan partograf diharapkan dilakukan dengan baik dan mampu mengidentifikasi secara cepat dan tepat penyebab partus lama, sehingga dapat dilakukan penatalaksanaan lanjutan secara cepat.

Kata kunci : Ibu Bersalin, Partus Lama, Usia dan paritas

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo Ungaran

Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health

Final Project, March 2022

Monalisa

152201175

**Description of The Incidence of Prolonged Labor by Age and Parity at
Tanjung Lago Health Center in 2022**

ABSTRACT

Background : Labor is the process of opening and thinning and descending of the fetus into the birth canal. The incidence of prolonged labor can be caused by various factors, including age and parity. Mothers who give birth with parity are at risk of having a long labor incidence because the uterus is loosened, while mothers who experience prolonged labor due to age are mothers aged < 20 years and > 35 years. The purpose of this study was to describe the incidence of prolonged labor based on age and parity.

Methods : This study uses a descriptive design. Population in In this study, all mothers giving birth were 39 respondents. Total sampling technique with a sample of 39 respondents. The data collection method is data sukender.

Research Results : The results of the mother giving birth with the incidence of prolonged labor based on age of 39 respondents there were 22 respondents (56.4%) occurred at the age (<20 and >35 years old). Mothers giving birth with prolonged labor events based on parity of 39 maternal respondents with parity 3 with 15 respondents then parity 4 as many as 11 respondents, mothers giving birth with parity to 1 and 2 as many as 8 and 5 respondent.

Conclusion : Most of the mothers who gave birth experienced prolonged labor based on age and parity. It is recommended for health workers Midwives in Observing labor using a partograph is expected done well and able to identify quickly and accurately causes of prolonged labor, so that further management can be carried out hurry

Keywords : Maternal maternity, Prolonged parturition , Age and parity