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HUBUNGAN PARITAS DAN BERAT BADAN BAYI LAHIR DENGAN KEJADIAN RUPTUR PERINEUM DI PRAKTIK MANDIRI BIDAN MARUSIA BALIKPAPAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Faktor maternal, faktor janin, dan faktor prosedur persalinan faktor penting terjadinya ruptur perineum. Paritas yang dimiliki oleh ibu merupakan faktor yang berhubungan dengan ruptur perineum saat persalinan begitu pula berat bayi lahir termasuk faktor risiko yang dapat meningkatkan kejadian robekan perineum selama persalinan dimana resiko tersebut semakin besar jika berat badan bayi lahir >3500 gram.

Metode: Desain penelitian *case control study*. Populasi penelitian seluruh ibu bersalin di PMB Marusia Inna tahun 2023. Teknik sampel *total sampling* sebanyak 60 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan master data. Analisis univariat uji distribusi frekuensi persentase. Analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi square* dan analisis korelasi *spearman*.

Hasil: Dari 60 ibu bersalin terdapat 45 (75%) ibu mengalami ruptur perineum dan ibu yang tidak ruptur sebanyak 15 (25%). Ibu primipara 38 (63%), ibu yang multipara yaitu 22 (37%). Berat bayi lahir ≥ 3000 gr total 43 (71,7%). Hasil *p-value* $< 0,05$ yaitu 0,000 bermakna terdapat hubungan paritas dengan kejadian ruptur perineum. Hasil *Correlation Coefficient Sig. (2-tailed)* diperoleh nilai signifikansi sebesar $0.01 < \alpha (0.05)$ artinya terdapat hubungan berat badan bayi lahir dengan kejadian ruptur perineum di PMB Marusia Inna Balikpapan

Simpulan: Mayoritas ibu bersalin di PMB Marusia Inna mengalami ruptur perineum, mayoritas adalah primipara, mayoritas berat badan bayi lahir ≥ 3000 gr. Terdapat hubungan paritas dan berat badan bayi lahir dengan ruptur perineum tahun 2023.

Kata Kunci: ruptur perineum, paritas, berat badan bayi lahir.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARITY AND BABY BORN WEIGHT
WITH PERINEAL RUPTURE
AT THE INDEPENDENT PRACTICE OF BIDAN MARUSIA BALIKPAPAN**

ABSTRACT

Background : Maternal factors, fetal factors, and delivery procedure factors are important factors in the occurrence of perineal rupture. The mother's parity is a factor associated with perineal rupture during childbirth, as well as the birth weight of the baby, including risk factors that can increase the incidence of perineal tears during childbirth, where the risk is greater if the baby's birth weight is >3500 grams.

Method : Design research case control study . Population research all mothers will give birth at PMB Marusia Inna in 2023. Technique sample total sampling as much 60 respondents. Data collection uses master data. Analysis univariate test distribution frequency percentage. Bivariate analysis with chi square test and Spearman correlation analysis .

Results : From 60 mothers maternity occurs 45 (75%) Mother experience perineal rupture And Mother who does not rupture as much 15 (25%) . Primiparous mother 38 (63%), mother who are multiparous that is 22 (37%). Birth weight ≥ 3000 gr total 43 (71.7%). The p -value < 0.05 , namely 0.000, means that there is a relationship between parity and the incidence of perineal rupture. Results of Correlation Coefficient Sig. (2-tailed) obtained a significance value of $0.01 < \alpha$ (0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between birth weight of the baby and the incidence of perineal rupture at PMB Marusia Inna Balikpapan

Conclusion : The majority of mothers giving birth at PMB Marusia Inna experienced perineal rupture, the majority were primiparas, the majority of babies' birth weight was ≥ 3000 g. There is a relationship between parity and birth weight of babies with perineal rupture in 2023.

Word Key : perineal rupture, parity, birth weight of the baby.