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HUBUNGAN USIA DAN PARITAS IBU BERSALIN DENGAN KEJADIAN KPD DI PUSKESMAS KARANGANYAR KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Untuk menurunkan angka kematian bayi dan meningkatkan kesehatan ibu, perlu dilakukan upaya untuk mencegah kejadian ketuban pecah dini, salah satunya dengan melakukan pemantauan secara cermat faktor yang mempengaruhi ketuban pecah dini. Studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan di Puskesmas Karanganyar pada kasus ibu yang mengalami ketuban pecah dini diperoleh data tahun 2024 didapatkan 115 kasus ketuban pecah dini dari 575 persalinan yang dirujuk. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan usia dan paritas ibu bersalin dengan kejadian KPD di Puskesmas Karanganyar.

Metode : Desain penelitian adalah analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan crosssectinal, populasi adalah ibu bersalin di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karanganyar sebanyak 575 orang. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan data rekam medis. Hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat untuk mengetahui distribusi frekuensi dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi Square*

Hasil : Kejadian ketuban pecah dini di Puskesmas Karanganyar sebanyak 20%, usia responden kelompok kasus mayoritas usia reproduksi sehat (87,8%) mayoritas usia responden kelompok kontrol kategori usia reproduksi sehat (88,7%). Paritas responden kelompok kasus mayoritas kategori paritas tidak beresiko (51,3%), mayoritas paritas responden kelompok kontrol kategori paritas tidak beresiko (67,8%).

Simpulan : Penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan usia ibu dengan ketuban pecah dini, nilai $\rho=0,838 > 0,05$, terdapat hubungan paritas ibu dengan ketuban pecah dini, nilai $\rho=0,011 < 0,05$. Ibu hamil untuk rutin melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan guna mendeteksi kemungkinan komplikasi saat melahirkan dan mengidentifikasi faktor risiko usia dan paritas. Hal ini untuk memastikan bahwa ketuban pecah dini dapat dideteksi sejak dini oleh tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci : Usia, Paritas, Ketuban Pecah Dini

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHERS IN GIVING BIRTH WITH THE INCIDENCE OF KPD AT KARANGANYAR PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PEKALONGAN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: To reduce infant mortality and improve maternal health, efforts need to be made to prevent premature rupture of membranes, one of which is by carefully monitoring the factors that influence premature rupture of membranes. A preliminary study conducted at the Karanganyar Health Center on cases of mothers experiencing premature rupture of membranes obtained data from 2024, there were 115 cases of premature rupture of membranes from 575 referred deliveries. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the age and parity of mothers giving birth and the incidence of PROM at the Karanganyar Health Center.

Method: The research design was correlational analytic with a cross-sectional approach, the population was 575 mothers giving birth in the Karanganyar Health Center work area. The research instrument used medical record data. The results of the study were analyzed using univariate analysis to determine the frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using the Chi Square test.

Results: The incidence of premature rupture of membranes in the Karanganyar Health Center was 20%, the age of respondents in the case group was mostly in the healthy reproductive age (87.8%), the majority of respondents in the control group were in the healthy reproductive age category (88.7%). The parity of respondents in the case group was mostly in the non-risk parity category (51.3%), the majority of respondents in the control group were in the non-risk parity category (67.8%).

Conclusion: This study shows that there is no relationship between maternal age and premature rupture of membranes, the value of $\rho = 0.838 > 0.05$, there is a relationship between maternal parity and premature rupture of membranes, the value of $\rho = 0.011 < 0.05$. Pregnant women should routinely have pregnancy check-ups to detect possible complications during childbirth and identify risk factors for age and parity. This is to ensure that premature rupture of membranes can be detected early by health workers.

Keywords: Age, Parity, Premature Rupture of Membranes