

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi S1 Kebidanan Fakultas Kesehatan
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**HUBUNGAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI TERHADAP KEJADIAN
PERSALINAN PREMATUR DI RSUD DR. H. JUSUF SK
TARAKAN TAHUN 2025**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Persalinan prematur adalah Persalinan yang terjadi sebelum 37 minggu, atau 259 hari. Sampai saat ini, persalinan prematur masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global karena memengaruhi 7-12% dari semua persalinan di dunia. Persalinan prematur masih menjadi masalah besar karena secara signifikan berkontribusi pada mortalitas ibu dan bayi. Salah satu penyebab dari persalinan prematur adalah ketuban pecah dini. Ketuban pecah dini dapat menyebabkan infeksi dalam rahim karena kuman dapat masuk ke kantong ketuban. Akibatnya, kehamilan harus dihentikan jika belum cukup bulan. Ketuban pecah dini juga dapat menyebabkan komplikasi, seperti infeksi pada ibu atau bayi dan partus prematur. **Tujuan Penelitian :** Untuk Mengetahui hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini terhadap kejadian persalinan prematur di RSUD dr. H. Jusuf SK Tarakan Tahun 2025. **Metode Penelitian :** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain analitik observasional dan pendekatan *cross sectional* Berdasarkan perhitungan, didapatkan besar sampel yang diperlukan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 144 sampel. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. **Hasil :** Terdapat Hubungan KPD terhadap Kejadian Persalinan Prematur di RSUD dr. H. Jusuf SK Tarakan Tahun 2025 dengan nilai *P-Value* sebesar $0.000 < 0.005$ dan nilai *Odd Ratio* 29.510 sehingga diharapkan Ibu hamil untuk lebih meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya pemeriksaan kehamilan secara rutin guna mendeteksi dini risiko ketuban pecah dini (KPD) dan mencegah terjadinya persalinan prematur.

Kata Kunci: KPD, Persalinan Prematur

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREMATURE RUPTURE OF
MEMBRANES AND THE INCIDENCE OF PRETERM LABOR
AT RSUD DR. H. JUSUF SK TARAKAN IN 2025**

ABSTRACT

Background: preterm labor is Labor occurring before 37 weeks, or 259 days. To date, preterm labor remains a global health problem as it affects 7–12% of all deliveries worldwide. It is estimated that 15 million preterm births occur each year, with 1.1 million infant deaths annually. Preterm labor continues to be a major issue because it significantly contributes to maternal and infant mortality. In addition, deliveries that occur before term can lead to complications that may potentially cause death in children under five years of age. Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) is the leading factor causing preterm labor. PROM can result in intrauterine infection because pathogens can enter the amniotic sac. Consequently, pregnancy must be terminated if it is not yet at term. PROM may also cause complications, such as infections in the mother or infant, and preterm labor. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between premature rupture of membranes and the incidence of preterm labor at RSUD dr. H. Jusuf SK Tarakan in 2025. **Methods:** This study used an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. Based on the calculations, the required sample size for this study was 144 samples. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between premature rupture of membranes and the incidence of preterm labor at RSUD dr. H. Jusuf SK Tarakan in 2025, with a p-value of 0.000 (<0.005) and an odds ratio of 29.510.

Keywords: Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM), Preterm Labor