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HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT PERSALINAN PREMATUR DENGAN
PERSALINAN PREMATUR SAAT INI DI RS DERA ASY-STIFA
BANJARHARJO

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Tingginya angka persalinan prematur di RS Dera Asy-Syifa (13% pada tahun 2024) berdampak pada perawatan bayi di ruang NICU dan risiko gangguan kesehatan jangka panjang. Riwayat persalinan prematur pada kehamilan sebelumnya diduga kuat menjadi faktor risiko rekurensi pada kehamilan saat ini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat persalinan prematur dengan kejadian persalinan prematur saat ini di RS Dera Asy-Syifa.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain analitik observasional dengan rancangan *case control*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu bersalin di RS Dera Asy-Syifa periode November 2023-november 2025. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan metode *matching* 1:1 berdasarkan usia dan paritas dari Rekam Medis Elektronik (RME).

Hasil: Uji statistik *Chi-Square* menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara riwayat persalinan prematur dengan kejadian persalinan prematur saat ini, diperoleh nilai $p\text{-value}=0,003$ ($p<0,05$). Nilai *Odds Ratio* (OR) sebesar 2,878 menunjukkan bahwa ibu dengan riwayat persalinan prematur memiliki risiko 2,878 kali lebih besar untuk mengalami kejadian serupa.

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara riwayat persalinan prematur dengan kejadian persalinan prematur saat ini. Disarankan bagi tenaga kesehatan, khususnya bidan, untuk memperkuat skrining awal melalui anamnesis riwayat obstetrik untuk mencegah rekurensi.

Kata Kunci: Persalinan Prematur, Riwayat Persalinan, *Case Control*.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HISTORY OF PRETERM BIRTH AND
CURRENT PRETERM BIRTH AT DERA ASY-SYIFA HOSPITAL
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ABSTRACT

Background: The high rate of preterm of labor at Dera Asy-Syifa Hospital (13% in 2024) significantly impact neonatal care in the NICU and increases the risk of long-term health complication. A history of preterm birth in previous pregnancies is strongly suspected to be a risk factor for recurrence in the current pregnancy.

Objective: To determine the relationship between a history of preterm birth and the incidence of preterm labor at Dera Asy-Syifa Hospital.

Methods: This quantitative study employed an observational analytical design with a case-control approach. The population consisted of all women who gave birth at Dera Asy-Syifa Hospital between November 2023 and November 2025. Sampling was conducted using purposive sampling with 1:1 matching based on age and parity, sourced from Electronic Medical Record (EMR).

Result: The Chi-Square statistical test revealed a significant correlation between a history of preterm birth and the current incidence of preterm labor, with a p-value of 0,003 ($p < 0,05$). The Odds Ratio (OR) of 2,878 indicates that mothers with a history of preterm birth are 2,878 times more likely to experience a recurrent episode.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between a history of preterm birth and the current occurrence of preterm labor. It is recommended that healthcare providers, particularly midwives, strengthen early screening though obstetric history taking to prevent recurrence.

Keyword: Preterm Labour, Obstetric History, Case-Control.