

ABSTRAK

Ibu dengan ketuban pecah dini berisiko mengalami sindrom distress pernapasan, persalinan prematur, asfiksi, hipoksia dan infeksi pada maternal dan neonatal. Ibu bersalin berisiko tinggi mengalami ketuban pecah dini dikarenakan adanya berbagai faktor yang bisa mempengaruhi seperti serviks inkompeten, ketegangan rahim berlebih, umur, paritas, anemia, panggul sempit, infeksi dan trauma. Fenomena yang terjadi yakni adanya peningkatan kasus ketuban pecah dini setiap tahunnya di RSUD Kabupaten Subang. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini pada ibu bersalin di RSUD Kabupaten Subang. Jenis penelitian korelasi dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 1061 orang, sampel sebanyak 582 orang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara lembar ceklist. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan bivariat menggunakan *chi square*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan hasil bahwa faktor yang berhubungan dengan ketuban pecah dini pada ibu bersalin diantaranya serviks inkompeten (*p-value* 0,026<0,05), ketegangan rahim (*p-value* 0,003 <0,05), umur (*p-value* 0,000<0,05), paritas (*p-value* 0,000<0,05), anemia (*p-value* 0,000<0,05), infeksi (*p-value* 0,015<0,05) dan trauma (*p-value* 0,038<0,05). Ketuban pecah dini disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor sehingga dalam mencegah terjadinya ketuban pecah dini perlu penatalaksanaan komprehensif pada ibu hamil dengan faktor risiko tinggi. Simpulan penelitian ini yaitu faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan ketuban pecah dini adalah serviks inkompeten, ketegangan rahim berlebih, umur, paritas, anemia, panggul sempit, infeksi dan trauma. Saran bagi tempat penelitian terus meningkatkan kemampuan dalam penatalaksanaan ketuban pecah dini dikarenakan kejadian ketuban pecah dini semakin terus meningkat seiring banyaknya faktor yang mempengaruhi.

Kata Kunci : Faktor-Faktor, Ibu Bersalin, Ketuban Pecah Dini

Sumber : 32 Buku (Tahun 2016-2022)

8 jurnal (Tahun 2017-2022)

ABSTRACT

Mothers with premature rupture of membranes are at risk of experiencing respiratory distress syndrome, preterm labor, asphyxiation, hypoxia and maternal and neonatal infections. Maternity mothers are at high risk of experiencing premature rupture of membranes due to various factors that can influence it, such as an incompetent cervix, excess uterine tension, age, parity, anemia, narrow pelvis, infection and trauma. The phenomenon that occurs is that there is an increase in cases of premature rupture of membranes every year at RSUD Kabupaten Subang. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of premature rupture of membranes in mothers giving birth at RSUD Kabupaten Subang. This type of correlation research with a case control approach. The research population was 1061 people, the sample was 582 people with the sampling technique that is random sampling. Data collection was carried out by means of a checklist sheet. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using chi square. The results showed that the factors associated with premature rupture of membranes in women giving birth included incompetent cervix (p-value $0.026 < 0.05$), uterine tension (p-value $0.003 < 0.05$), age (p-value $0.000 < 0.05$), parity (p-value $0.000 < 0.05$), anemia (p-value $0.000 < 0.05$), infection (p-value $0.015 < 0.05$) and trauma (p-value $0.038 < 0.05$). Premature rupture of membranes is caused by various factors so that preventing premature rupture of membranes requires comprehensive management in pregnant women with high risk factors. The conclusion of this study is that the factors associated with premature rupture of membranes are incompetent cervix, excess uterine tension, age, parity, anemia, narrow pelvis, infection and trauma. Suggestions for research sites continue to improve capabilities in the management of premature rupture of membranes because the incidence of premature rupture of membranes continues to increase along with the many influencing factors.

Keywords : Factors, Mothers in Birth, Premature Rupture of Membrane,

References : 32 Books (2016-2022)

8 journals (Year 2017-2022)