

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
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ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN LAMA PERSALINAN KALA I DENGAN
KESEJAHTERAAN JANIN DI RUMAH BERSALIN DELIMA
KALIGAWA SEMARANG**

62 hal + 7 tabel + xiii (jumlah hal depan) + jumlah lampiran

Latar Belakang: Lama persalinan kala I mengakibatkan suplai oksigen (O₂) menuju janin berkurang, sehingga kesejahteraan janin terganggu ditandai dengan distress janin akibatnya denyut jantung janin tidak normal. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan lama persalinan kala I dengan kesejahteraan janin.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif *observasional* dengan studi *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan lembar partograf. Jumlah responden sebanyak 38 dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah secara statistik dengan rumus *koefisiensi kontingensi*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh 57.9% dengan persalinan kala I lama. Sebanyak 50.0% dengan DJJ normal atas dan bawah. Terdapat 39.5% dengan persalinan kala I lama dan denyut jantung janin normal bawah, dan 18.4% dengan denyut jantung janin normal atas. Sedangkan persalinan kala I normal dan denyut jantung janin normal bawah sebanyak 10.5%, dan 31.6% dengan denyut jantung janin normal atas.

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan lama persalinan kala I dengan kesejahteraan janin (ρ value = 0.009)

Kata Kunci: Lama persalinan kala I, Kesejahteraan Janin, DJJ

Daftar Pustaka: 22 (2009-2018)

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ABSTRACT

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The Relationship Between the Duration of Labor at First Time and Fetal Well-Being

xiii (number of preliminary pages) 62 pages + 7 table + appendices

Background: The duration of labor in the first stage results in reduced oxygen supply (O₂) to the fetus, so that fetal well-being is disturbed characterized by fetal distress as a result of abnormal fetal heart rate. The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between the duration of labor at first time and fetal well-being.

Method: This research was used on observational quantitative method with cross sectional study. The data was collected by gave partograph sheets. Researcher was used 38 respondents as a sample with total sampling technique. The data obtained were processed statistically using the contingency coefficient formula.

Results: Based on the results of the study obtained 57.9% with the first time labor. 50.0% with normal upper and lower FHR. There are 39.5% with long time labor and a normal lower fetal heart rate, and 18.4% with a normal upper fetal heart rate. While the first stage of labor is normal and the normal fetal heart rate is below 10.5%, and 31.6% with a normal upper fetal heart rate.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the duration of labor at first time and fetal well-being (p value = 0.009).

Keywords: Period of labor at first time, Fetal Well-Being, DJJ

Bibliographies: 22 (2009-2018)