

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
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ABSTRAK

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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
PERDARAHAN POST PARTUM DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH
Dr. ADHYATMA, MPH SEMARANG**

52 halaman + 13 tabel + xvii

Latar Belakang: Angka kematian ibu mencapai 529.000 jiwa setiap tahun di seluruh dunia. Perdarahan post partum berkontribusi 25-30% kematian di Negara Berkembang. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan post partum di RSUD Dr. Adhyatma, MPH Semarang.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional design*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 129 dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data melalui lembar *checklist* dan diolah secara statistik menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan riwayat persalinan buruk, usia, tingkat pendidikan, laserasi perineum, anemia, dan partus lama terhadap perdarahan post partum. Riwayat persalinan buruk dengan *p value* $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$, usia *p value* $0,001 < \alpha (0,05)$, tingkat pendidikan *p value* $0,002 < \alpha (0,05)$, laserasi perineum *p value* $0,028 < \alpha (0,05)$, anemia *p value* $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$, partus lama *p value* $0,043 < \alpha (0,05)$.

Simpulan: Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perdarahan post partum, yaitu riwayat persalinan buruk, usia, tingkat pendidikan, laserasi perineum, anemia, dan partus lama.

Kata Kunci: Perdarahan post partum, riwayat persalinan buruk, usia, tingkat pendidikan, laserasi perineum, anemia, partus lama.

Daftar Pustaka: 68 (2003-2017)

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ABSTRACT

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FACTORS CORRELATING TO POST PARTUM HEMORRHAGE IN DR. ADHYATMA, MPH PUBLIC HOSPITAL SEMARANG

52 pages + 13 tables + xvii

Background: the number of mother death has reached to 529.000 people per year throughout the world. Post partum haemorrhage has contributed 25-30% of the death in developed countries. This study aims to find out the factors correlating to post partum haemorrhage in dr. Adhyatma, MPH public hospital Semarang.

Method: This study employed cross sectional design involving 129 respondents obtained through simple random sampling. The data were obtained through sheet and then were analysed statistically using chi-square.

Result: The finding of this study showed that there was a correlation of bad childbirth history, age, educational level, lacerasi perineum, anemia, and old partus towards post partum haemorrhage. It obtained bad childbirth history with *p value* $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$, age's *p value* $0,001 < \alpha (0,05)$, educational level's *p value* $0,002 < \alpha (0,05)$, perineum laceration's *p value* $0,028 < \alpha (0,05)$, anemia's *p value* $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$, old partus' *p value* $0,043 < \alpha (0,05)$.

Conclusion: Factors correlating to post partum haemorrhage were bad childbirth history, age, educational level, lacerasi perineum, anemia, and old partus.

Keywords: Post Partum Haemorrhage, Bad Childbirth History, Age, Educational Level, Perineum Laceration, Anemia, Old Partus.

References: 68 (2003-2017)