

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN JUMLAH KELAHIRAN DAN JARAK KEHAMILAN DENGAN KEJADIAN PERDARAHAN KARENA ATONIA UTERI PADA IBU BERSALIN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS WARU

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Pendahuluan: Perdarahan karena atoni uteri pada ibu hamil merupakan kondisi serius yang dapat mengancam nyawa ibu dan janin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan jumlah kelahiran dan jarak kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan karena atonia uteri pada ibu bersalin di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Waru. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian dengan desain *analitik korelasional*. Populasi sebanyak 119 orang dengan teknik *simpel random sampling* yaitu dengan cara diacak sehingga sampel diperoleh menjadi 91 orang. Alat ukur instrumen menggunakan kuesioner. **Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan hampir seluruhnya dengan jumlah 2-4 kelahiran (multipara) sebanyak 76 orang (83,5%), sebagian besar jarak kehamilan >2 tahun sebanyak 60 orang (65,9%), sebagian besar tidak atonia uteri sebanyak 65 orang (71,4%). Hasil uji *regresi logistik* didapatkan *p value* 0,038 (<0,05) artinya, secara simultan ada hubungan jumlah kelahiran dan jarak kehamilan dengan perdarahan karena atonia uteri pada ibu bersalin di Puskesmas Waru Kabupaten Pamekasan. **Pembahasan:** Ibu yang memiliki jumlah kelahiran yang tinggi cenderung memiliki risiko lebih tinggi mengalami perdarahan karena atonia uteri. Selain itu, jarak kehamilan yang terlalu pendek juga dapat menjadi faktor risiko yang berkontribusi pada kasus perdarahan tersebut. Program pemantauan rutin dan pendidikan kesehatan maternal dapat membantu ibu memahami pentingnya menjaga jarak kehamilan yang sehat. **Kesimpulan:** Ada Hubungan jumlah kelahiran dan jarak kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan karena Atonia Uteri pada ibu bersalin di Puskesmas Waru.

Kata kunci : jumlah kelahiran, jarak kehamilan, perdarahan atonia uteri

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE NUMBER OF BIRTH AND DISTANCE OF PREGNANCY WITH THE INCIDENT OF BLEEDING DUE TO UTERINE ATONIA FOR MOTHER'S MATERNING IN THE WORK AREA WARU HEALTH CENTER

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Introduction: Bleeding due to uterine atony in pregnant women is a serious condition that can threaten the lives of the mother and fetus. This study aims to determine the relationship between the number of births and the spacing of pregnancies with the incidence of bleeding due to uterine atony in mothers giving birth in the Waru Health Center Working Area. **Method:** This research uses a research method with a correlational analytical design. The population was 119 people using a simple random sampling technique, namely randomization so that the sample obtained was 91 people. The instrument measuring tool uses a questionnaire. **Results:** The results of this study were obtained almost entirely with the number of 2-4 births (multiparous) as many as 76 people (83.5%), the majority of pregnancies were >2 years as many as 60 people (65.9%), the majority did not have uterine atony as much as 65 people (71.4%). The results of the logistic regression test showed a p value of 0.038 (<0.05), meaning that simultaneously there was a relationship between the number of births and the distance between pregnancies and bleeding due to uterine atony in mothers giving birth at the Waru Community Health Center, Pamekasan Regency. **Discussion:** Mothers who have a high number of births tend to have a higher risk of bleeding due to uterine atony. Apart from that, a pregnancy interval that is too short can also be a risk factor that contributes to cases of bleeding. Routine monitoring programs and maternal health education can help mothers understand the importance of maintaining a healthy pregnancy gap. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between the number of births and the spacing of pregnancies with the incidence of bleeding due to uterine atony in mothers giving birth at the Waru Health Center.

Key words: number of births, pregnancy spacing, uterine atony bleeding