

**ABSTRAK**  
**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETUBAN PECAH DINI**  
**DI KECAMATAN TLANAKAN KABUPATEN PAMEKASAN**

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*Ketuban Pecah Dini* atau *Early Ruptur of Membrane* adalah pecahnya ketuban sebelum adanya tanda persalinan dan setelah satu jam ditunggu belum ada tanda persalinan (Syarwani, Tendean and Wantania, 2020).. **Tujuan** dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi *ketuban pecah dini* di Kecamatan Tlanakan Kabupaten Pamekasan. **Metode penelitian** ini menggunakan disain *Case Control* dengan uji statistik. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada ibu yang mengalami ketuban pecah dini sebanyak 33 orang sedangkan pada ibu yang tidak mengalami ketuban pecah dini sebanyak 162 orang. **Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar paritas multipara sebanyak 19 orang (57,57%), dan untuk yang tidak ketuban pecah dini hampir besar paritas multipara sebanyak 89 orang (54,94%), ibu yang mengalami ketuban pecah dini hampir seluruhnya ibu yang tidak mengalami malpresentasi sebanyak 32 orang (96,97%), dan untuk yang tidak ketuban pecah dini hampir seluruhnya ibu tidak mengalami malpresentasi sebanyak 159 orang (98,14%), Berdasarkan ibu yang mengalami ketuban pecah dini sebagian besar ibu rumah tangga sebanyak 24 orang (72,72%), dan untuk yang tidak ketuban pecah dini hampir seluruhnya ibu rumah tangga sebanyak 136 orang (80,93%). Berdasarkan hasil uji analisis *chi-square* dan *OR* didapatkan  $p < 0,05$ , **Kesimpulan** : Dari 3 faktor yang di lakukan penelitian di dapatkan. Paritas ada hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian ketuban pecah dini, pada malpresentasi ada hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian ketuban pecah dini, sedang pada pekerjaan ibu tidak ada hubungan antara pekerjaan ibu dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini

**Kata kunci:** Faktor- faktor yang mempengaruhi *Ketuban Pecah Dini*

**ABSTRACT**  
**FACTORS AFFECTING PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES**  
**IN TLANAKAN SUB-DISTRICT, PAMEKASAN REGENCY**

*By : Ridi Susilowati*

*Early Rupture of the Membrane is the rupture of membranes before there are signs of labor, and after one hour of waiting, there are no signs of labor (Syarwani, Tendean, and Wantania, 2020). **This study aimed** to determine the factors that influence premature rupture of membranes in Tlanakan District, Pamekasan Regency. **This research method** used a Case-Control design with statistical tests. This study was conducted on mothers who experienced premature rupture of membranes, as many as 33 people, while on mothers who did not experience premature rupture of membranes, as many as 162 people. **The results** showed that most of the multiparous parity was 19 people (57.57%), and for those who did not break the membranes prematurely almost large multiparous parity as many as 89 people (54.94%), mothers who experienced premature rupture of membranes were almost all mothers who did not experience malpresentation as many as 32 people (96.97%), and for those who did not break the membranes prematurely almost all mothers did not experience malpresentation as many as 159 people (98.14%), Based on mothers who experienced premature rupture of membranes, most housewives were 24 people (72.72%), and for those who did not break their membranes early, almost all housewives were 136 people (80.93%). Based on the results of the chi-square and OR analysis tests,  $p < 0.05$  was obtained. **Conclusion:** It was obtained from the three factors in the study. Parity has a significant relationship with the incidence of premature rupture of membranes, in malpresentation there is a significant relationship with the incidence of premature rupture of membranes, while in the mother's work, there is no relationship between the mother's work and the incidence of premature rupture of membranes.*

**Keywords:** *Factors affecting premature rupture of membranes*