

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEJADIAN ABORTUS DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH GAMBIRAN KOTA KEDIRI

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Tingginya kejadian abortus disebabkan oleh faktor ketuban pecah dini, persalinan *premature hyperemesis gravidarum*, preeklamsia. Masalah tersebut dapat beresiko kematian ibu dan janin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian abortus di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Gambiran Kota Kediri. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian korelasional dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Responden diambil dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Populasi sebanyak 207 orang dengan sampel sebanyak 136 orang. Variabel independen adalah ketuban pecah dini, persalinan *premature hyperemesis gravidarum*, preeklamsia dan variabel dependen adalah kejadian abortus. Hasil uji statistik menggunakan *chi square*. Hasil penelitian diketahui sebanyak 81 (59.6%) tidak terjadi KPD. Persalinan *premature* diketahui sebanyak 98 (72.1%) dalam kategori tidak beresiko. *Hyperemesis gravidarum* diketahui sebanyak 109 (80.1%) dalam kategori tidak terjadi. Preeklamsia diketahui sebanyak 120 (88.2%) dalam kategori tidak preeklamsia dan sebanyak 94 (69.1%) dalam kategori tidak abortus. Hasil analisa data menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh ketuban pecah dini, persalinan *premature*, *hyperemesis gravidarum*, *preeklamsia* terhadap kejadian abortus. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka disimpulkan bahwa ketuban pecah dini, persalinan *premature*, *hyperemesis gravidarum*, preeklamsia berpengaruh terhadap kejadian abortus. Diharapkan agar Bidan dapat menganjurkan ibu untuk melakukan kunjungan kehamilan secara teratur dan apabila terjadi abortus maka cepat dilakukan tindakan lanjut.

Kata Kunci : Abortus, Hiperemesis Gravidum, Ketuban Pecah Dini, Persalinan Prematur, Preeklamsia

ABSTRACT

FACTORS INFLUENCING ABORTION OCCURRENCES IN GAMBIRAN REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL KEDIRI CITY

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The high incidence of abortion is caused by premature rupture of membranes, premature delivery of hyperemesis gravidarum, preeclampsia. These problems can be at risk of maternal and fetal death. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the incidence of abortion at Gambiran Regional General Hospital, Kediri City. The design of this study was a correlational study with a retrospective approach. Respondents were taken using a simple random sampling technique. The population was 207 people with a sample of 136 people. The independent variables were premature rupture of membranes, premature delivery of hyperemesis gravidarum, preeclampsia and the dependent variable was the incidence of abortion. The results of the statistical test used chi square. The results of the study showed that 81 (59.6%) did not experience KPD. Premature delivery was known to be 98 (72.1%) in the no-risk category. Hyperemesis gravidarum was known to be 109 (80.1%) in the category of not occurring. Preeclampsia was known as many as 120 (88.2%) in the non-preeclampsia category and as many as 94 (69.1%) in the non-abortion category. The results of the data analysis showed that there was an influence of premature rupture of membranes, premature labor, hyperemesis gravidarum, preeclampsia on the incidence of abortion. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that premature rupture of membranes, premature labor, hyperemesis gravidarum, preeclampsia had an effect on the incidence of abortion. It is hoped that midwives can encourage mothers to make regular pregnancy visits and if an abortion occurs, further action can be taken quickly.

Keywords : Abortion, Hyperemesis Gravidum, Premature Rupture of Membranes, Premature Labor, Preeclampsia