

Hubungan makrosomia dengan perdarahan postpartum di Indonesia tahun 2012 analisis data SDKI 2012 = The association of macrosomia and postpartum hemorrhage in Indonesia 2012 IDHS data analysis 2012

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Makrosomia merupakan salah satu faktor risiko terjadinya pendarahan postpartum. Peneliti ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara makrosomia dengan perdarahan postpartum di Indonesia tahun 2012. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kasus kontrol dengan bersumber dari data survey demografi dan kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012. Semua kasus yaitu sebanyak 497 dianalisis dalam penelitian ini sedangkan kontrol dirandom dari seluruh eligible kontrol sehingga didapatkan besar sampel yaitu 994 dengan perbandingan kasus dan kontrol adalah 1:1. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa makrosomia merupakan faktor risiko kejadian perdarahan postpartum dengan nilai $OR_{adjusted}=1.525$ (95% CI 1.031-2.255) setelah dikontrol oleh variabel kunjungan anc dan penolong persalinan. Penelitian ini menyarankan. Penelitian ini menyarankan kepada wanita hamil untuk meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya pemeriksaan antenatal care dan penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan.

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ABSTRACT

Macrosomia is a risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage. This study aim to determine the relationship between macrosomia with postpartum hemorrhage in Indonesia in 2012. This study used a case-control study design using Demographic and Health Survey Indonesia (IDHS) 2012. All of 497 cases were analyzed in this study, while controls were randomized from eligible controls in order to obtain a sample of 994 with a ratio of cases and controls were 1:1. The results showed that macrosomia as a risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage with $OR_{adjusted} = 1.525$ (95% CI 1.031-2.255) (controlled by antenatal care visits and birth attendants). This study suggests to pregnant woman to increase awareness of the importance of checking of antenatal care and birth attendant by health workers.;Macrosomia is a risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage. This study aim to determine the relationship between macrosomia with postpartum hemorrhage in Indonesia in 2012. This study used a case-control study design using Demographic and Health Survey Indonesia (IDHS) 2012. All of 497 cases were analyzed in this study, while controls were randomized from eligible controls in order to obtain a sample of 994 with a ratio of cases and controls were 1:1. The results showed that macrosomia as a risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage with $OR_{adjusted} = 1.525$ (95% CI 1.031-

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