Perbandingan nilai risiko indeks persalinan preterm dan panjang servik terhadap kejadian kelahiran preterm pada kasus persalinan preterm tanpa ketuban pecah (penelitian pendahuluan) = Risk value comparison of preterm labor index to cervical length on preterm birth incident in preterm labor without rupture of membrane cases preliminary study

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Pendahuluan : Prediksi persalinan preterm penting untuk menunda terjadinya kelahiran preterm dan merujuk ke fasilitas dengan perawatan neonatal intensif. Hal ini penting guna menurunkan mortalitas dan morbiditas neonatal. Beberapa metode untuk memprediksi persalinan preterm adalah menggunakan prediksi klinis yaitu indeks persalinan preterm atau prediksi biofisik dengan mengukur panjang servik.
Tujuan: Membandingkan nilai risiko indeks persalinan preterm dan panjang servik terhadap kejadian kelahiran preterm pada kasus persalinan preterm tanpa ketuban pecah.
Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah case- control menggunakan data dari rekam medis, dilakukan di RS Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo sejak Agustus 2013 ? Februari 2014. Semua pasien persalinan preterm tanpa ketuban pecah pada periode tersebut ditelusuri. Dilakukan pengamatan data demografik dan klinis, setelah itu dilakukan penilaian indeks persalinan preterm dan panjang servik. Kemudian selanjutnya pasien ditentukan apakah mengalami kelahiran preterm atau tidak
Hasil: Dari bulan Agustus 2013 ? Februari 2014 terdapat 127 kasus persalinan preterm tanpa ketuban pecah, tetapi hanya 57 subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Karakteristik demografik dan klinis pada kelompok indeks persalinan preterm dan panjang servik tidak berbeda bermakna saat dibandingkan. Duapuluh dari 57 subjek mengalami kelahiran preterm (35.1%).
Dari hasil analisis bivariat, variabel yang bermakna mempengaruhi kejadian kelahiran pretem adalah indeks persalinan preterm dan panjang servik. Pasien dengan indeks persalinan preterm 4 memiliki kemungkinan 4 kali lipat (OR = 4,024) untuk mengalami kelahiran preterm. Sementara itu, pasien dengan panjang serviks 25 mm memiliki kemungkinan hingga 38 kali lipat (OR = 38,00) untuk mengalami kelahiran preterm.
Kesimpulan : Indeks persalinan preterm dan panjang servik merupakan variabel yang baik untuk menilai risiko terjadinya kelahiran preterm pada persalinan preterm tanpa ketuban pecah.
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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Prediction of preterm labor is important to delay the incident of preterm birth and refers to the facility with a neonatal intensive care. It is important to reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity. Several methods for predicting preterm labor are using clinical prediction : preterm labor index or biophysical prediction with measurement cervical length.
Objectives : comparing risk value of preterm labor index to cervical length on preterm birth incident in preterm labor without rupture of membrane cases
Methods : the research was a case control study using data from medical records in Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital since August 2013 ? February 2014. All preterm labor without rupture of membrane cases were traced. Demographic and clinical data were observed. After that preterm labor index and cervical length were assessed. Then patients were determined whether they had experienced preterm birth or not.
Results : From August 2013 - February 2014 there were 127 cases of preterm labor without rupture of membrane, but only 57 research subjects who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the index group of preterm labor and cervical length did not differ significantly when compared. Twenty from 57 subjects were experience preterm birth (35.1%). From the results of the bivariate analysis, the variables that significantly affect the incidence of preterm birth are preterm labor index and cervical length Patients with preterm labor index 4 has a possibility of 4-fold (OR = 4.024) to
experience preterm birth. Meanwhile, patients with a cervical length 25 mm have the possibility of up to 38-fold (OR = 38.00) to experience preterm birth.
Conclusions : Preterm labor index and cervical length is a good variable for assessing the risk of preterm birth in preterm labor without rupture of membrane cases;Introduction : Prediction of preterm labor is important to delay the incident of preterm birth and refers to the facility with a neonatal intensive care. It is important to reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity. Several methods for predicting preterm labor are using clinical prediction : preterm labor index or biophysical prediction with measurement cervical length.
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