ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGGI BADAN IBU DENGAN ANGKA KEJADIAN PERSALINAN NORMAL DI PUSKESMAS KEDATON KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN 2018

Oleh

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Latar belakang: Salah satu penyebab tingginya angka kematian ibu dan anak di Indonesia adalah kejadian distosia kepala-panggul (DKP). Pemeriksaan *antenatal* (ANC) dilakukan untuk mempersiapkan proses persalinan. Pemeriksaan ANC terdiri dari 10 T dan salah satunya adalah pemeriksaan tinggi badan ibu. Tujuannya yaitu menggetahui hubungan tinggi badan ibu dengan angka kejadian persalinan normal di puskesmas kedaton kota Bandar Lampung tahun 2018.

Metode: Penelitian observasional non-eksperimental yang menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Kedaton, Bandar Lampung selama 3 bulan dimulai sejak dikeluarkannya izin dari komite etik penelitian. Sampel penelitian yaitu pasien yang melakukan persalinan fisiologis Puskesmas Kedaton, Bandar Lampung periode Oktober – Desember 2018. Data yang didapat berupa data sekunder dalam bentuk Rekam Medis. Data kemudian diolah dan dianalisis menggunakan program statistik dengan uji *Chi Square* sebagai analisa bivariat.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan antara tinggi badan ibu dengan jenis persalinan, dengan nilai $p = 0,001$. Analisa terhadap jumlah paritas adanya hubungan antara jumlah paritas dengan jenis persalinan dengan nilai $p = 0,026$ ($p<0,05$). Analisa terhadap hubungan berat janin dengan jenis persalinan dilakukan uji *Fisher exact*. Di dapatkan nilai ($p>0,05$) yaitu 0,583. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara berat bayi dengan jenis persalinan.

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan tinggi badan ibu dengan angka kejadian persalinan fisiologis di Puskesmas Kedaton di Bandar Lampung Tahun 2018.

Kata kunci: Fisiologis, Tinggi Badan Materna, Normal, Persalinan

ABSTRACT

Relationship of Maternal Height with Vaginal Deliveries at the Kedaton Health Center in Bandar Lampung City in 2018

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Background: One of the causes of high maternal and child mortality in Indonesia is the occurrence of head-hip dystocia (DKP). Antenatal examination (ANC) is carried out to prepare for labor. ANC examination consists of 10 T, one of which is an examination of maternal height. This anthropometric examination can be useful to predict labor outcomes, where mothers of high height can have vaginal deliveries more easily than low height.

Methods: A non-experimental observational study using a cross sectional design. The study was conducted at the Kedaton Health Center, Bandar Lampung for 3 months starting from the issuance of a permit from the research ethics committee. The research sample was patients who performed physiological childbirth at the Kedaton Health Center, Bandar Lampung in the period from October to December 2018. The data obtained were secondary data in the form of a Medical Record. The data is then processed and analyzed using a statistical program with the Chi Square test as a bivariate analysis.

Results: There was a relationship between maternal height and type of labor, where p was 0.001. In this study also analyzed the relationship of parity with the type of labor results obtained p value of 0.026 (p> 0.05). In the analysis of the relationship between fetal weight and type of labor Fisher exact test was performed because the chi square test requirements could not be fulfilled. The results of the p value is 0.583. This shows that there is no relationship between the weight of the baby with the type of delivery, where p> 0.05.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between maternal height and the incidence of physiological birth at the Kedaton Health Center in Bandar Lampung in 2018.

Keywords: Deliveries, Maternal Height, Normal, Physiologic