

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCES IN WHITE BLOOD CELL CELL COUNTS IN PATIENTS WITH A TERM DAN PRETERM PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY SECTION OF DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK LAMPUNG PROVINCE IN 2018

By

RATU NIRMALA WAHYUNINDITA

Background Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) is one of the important problems in the field of obstetrics and gynecology because it can increase maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity. Early rupture of membranes is divided into premature rupture of membranes at term and preterm premature rupture of membranes based on maternal gestational age. The incidence of term KPD occurs in approximately 6.46-15.6% of term pregnancies and preterm KPD occurs in about 2-3% of all pregnancies. PROM related to changes in the biochemical processes that occur within the amnion and chorionic extracellular matrix collagen that is mediated by leukocytes. This study aims to determine the differences of leukocyte levels in premature rupture of membranes at term and preterm pregnancies.

Methods: An observational research with a cross-sectional study design, using comparative analytic method. Data were obtained from medical records of 73 pregnant women with PROM and PPRM with consecutive sampling methods. Data analysis was performed by Mann Whitney test.

Results: Research on 73 sample indicate that in premature rupture of membranes at term gestational age 21.9% leukocytosis and 34.2% normal while in premature rupture of membranes in preterm gestation 12.3% leukocytosis and 31.5% normal. Based on the results of data analysis using the Mann Whitney statistical test, p value of 0.177 (p value <a). This shows that there is no statistically significant difference between leukocyte levels in premature rupture of membranes at term and preterm pregnancy.

Conclusion: This study does not have a significant differences in leukocyte levels in premature rupture of membranes at term and preterm pregnancies.

Keywords: *Leukocyte count, PROM, PPRM.*

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN KADAR HITUNG JUMLAH LEUKOSIT PADA PASIEN DENGAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI ATERM DAN PRETERM DI BAGIAN OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2018

Oleh

RATU NIRMALA WAHYUNINDITA

Latar Belakang: Ketuban pecah dini (KPD) merupakan salah satu masalah penting di bidang obstetri dan ginekologi karena dapat meningkatkan mortalitas dan morbiditas maternal maupun perinatal. Ketuban Pecah Dini dibedakan menjadi ketuban pecah dini aterm dan ketuban pecah dini preterm berdasarkan usia kehamilan ibu. Kejadian KPD aterm terjadi pada sekitar 6,46-15,6% kehamilan aterm dan KPD preterm terjadi pada sekitar 2-3% dari semua kehamilan. Pecahnya selaput ketuban diduga berkaitan dengan perubahan proses biokimia yang terjadi di dalam kolagen matriks ekstraseluler amnion dan korion yang diperantarai oleh leukosit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan kadar leukosit pada ketuban pecah dini kehamilan aterm dan preterm.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik komparatif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis 73 ibu hamil dengan ketuban pecah dini usia kehamilan aterm dan preterm dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan uji *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil Penelitian: Penelitian pada 73 sampel menunjukkan bahwa pada ketuban pecah dini usia kehamilan aterm 21,9% leukositosis dan 34,2% normal sedangkan pada ketuban pecah dini usia kehamilan preterm didapatkan 12,3% leukositosis dan 31,5% normal. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *Mann Whitney*, *p value* sebesar 0,177 (*p value* < α). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa secara statistik tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara kadar leukosit pada ketuban pecah dini kehamilan aterm dan preterm.

Kesimpulan: Secara statistik tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara kadar leukosit pada ketuban pecah dini kehamilan aterm dan preterm.

Kata Kunci: Kadar Leukosit, KPD Aterm, KPD preterm