

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION THE MEAN DURATION OF THE SECOND STAGE OF LABOR AND TIME OF FIRST VOIDING IN POSTPARTUM WOMEN AT PRIVATE MATERNITY CLINIC IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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Background: Prolonged duration of second stage of labor may lead to impaired bladder function in the postpartum period, one of which is postpartum urinary retention which can result in bladder overdistension, persistent detrusor muscle damage, recurrent urinary tract infections, and long-term voiding dysfunction. The relationship between the duration of the second stage of labor and the time to first voiding as a clinical parameter reflecting early recovery of bladder function has not been widely studied, particularly in maternal healthcare facilities such as private maternity clinics. This study aimed to determine the association between the mean duration of the second stage of labor and the time to first voiding among postpartum women in a private clinic in Bandar Lampung.

Methods: A quantitative study with a prospective cohort design was conducted on 39 postpartum women who underwent vaginal delivery, with the duration of the second stage obtained from the partograph and the time to first voiding recorded using an observation sheet. The association between these variables was analysed using Pearson's correlation test.

Results: The mean duration of the second stage of labor was associated with the time to first voiding in postpartum women ($p = 0.021$; $r = 0.369$).

Conclusions: There was a significant association between mean duration of second stage of labor and time to first voiding.

Keywords: Duration of second stage of labor, time of first postpartum void, postpartum women

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN RERATA DURASI PERSALINAN KALA II DENGAN WAKTU BUANG AIR KECIL (BAK) PERTAMA KALI PADA IBU POSTPARTUM DI KLINIK BERSALIN SWASTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Durasi persalinan kala II yang berkepanjangan dapat menimbulkan gangguan fungsi kandung kemih pada periode postpartum, salah satunya retensio urin postpartum yang dapat menyebabkan overdistensi kandung kemih, kerusakan otot detrusor yang menetap, infeksi saluran kemih berulang, hingga gangguan berkemih jangka panjang. Hubungan antara durasi persalinan kala II dan waktu BAK pertama kali sebagai parameter klinis yang dapat mencerminkan awal pemulihan fungsi kandung kemih masih belum banyak dikaji, khususnya di fasilitas pelayanan seperti klinik bersalin swasta. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara rerata durasi persalinan kala II dengan waktu buang air kecil (BAK) pertama kali pada ibu postpartum di klinik swasta Bandar Lampung.

Metode: Studi kuantitatif dengan desain kohort prospektif dilakukan pada 39 ibu postpartum yang menjalani persalinan pervaginam, dengan pengukuran durasi kala II dari partograf dan pencatatan waktu BAK pertama menggunakan lembar observasi. Analisis hubungan menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson.

Hasil: Rerata durasi persalinan kala II berhubungan dengan waktu buang air kecil (BAK) pertama kali pada ibu postpartum ($p = 0,021$; $r = 0,369$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara rerata durasi kala II dan waktu BAK pertama kali pada ibu postpartum.

Kata Kunci: Durasi persalinan kala II, waktu buang air kecil (BAK) pertama kali, ibu postpartum