

ABSTRACT

Background: WHO estimates that the main cause of almost 75% of all maternal deaths is bleeding, especially antepartum bleeding. Risk factors for mothers experiencing antepartum bleeding (HAP) are placenta praevia, placental abruption, incidental maternal factors (cervical erosion/ectropion), local cervical/vaginal infections, genital tract tumors, varicose veins, trauma, and fetal factors are vasa previa.

Objective: This study intends to determine the etiology and risk factors that influence the incidence of antepartum bleeding, placenta previa, and placental abruption in pregnant women at Raden Mattaher General Hospital, Jambi.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. carried out at the Raden Mattaher Jambi Hospital in the medical record installation section. As many 58 medical record data was taken in this research.

Result: Based on the ethology of antepartum bleeding, the most common causes were placenta previa (96.6%), placental abruption (3.4%). Risk factors for placenta previa are in the category of multiparity mothers (48.3%), former sectio cesaria (23.2%), history of previous curettage (8.9%), myoma uteri (1.8%), elderly mothers 31-40 years (43,4%). Risk factors are placental abruption include trauma (50%), previous history of placental abruption (50%), and multiparity (50%).

Conclusion: The Most prevelance of placenta previa with risk factors for multiparity mothers and elderly mothers.

Kata Kunci: Antepartum haemorrhage, placenta previa, placenta abruption

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: WHO memperkirakan penyebab utama hampir 75% dari semua kematian maternal adalah perdarahan, terutama adalah perdarahan antepartum . Faktor resiko ibu yang mengalami perdarahan antepartum (HAP) yaitu plasenta praevia, solusio plasenta, faktor dari Ibu insidental (erosi serviks/ektropion), infeksi lokal serviks/vagina, tumor saluran genital, varises, trauma,dan faktor janin adalah vasa praevia.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk mengetahui etiologi dan faktor resiko yang mempengaruhi kejadian perdarahan antepartum, plasenta previa dan solusio plasenta pada ibu hamil di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. dilakukan di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi di bagian instalasi rekam medik .

Hasil: Berdasarkan etologi perdarahan antepartum diperoleh paling banyak dengan penyebab plasenta previa sebesar (96,6%), solusio plasenta (3,4%). Faktor resiko plasenta previa kategori ibu multiparitas (48,3%), bekas sc (23,2%), kuretase berulang (8,9%), mioma uteri (1,8%), ibu usia lanjut 31-40 Tahun (43,4%) . Faktor resiko solusio plesenta kategori trauma (50%), riwayat soulisio plasenta sebelumnya (50%), dan multiparitas (50%).

Kesimpulan: Kejadian perdarahan antepartum diperoleh paling banyak dengan etiologi plasenta previa dengan faktor resiko ibu multiparitas dan ibu usia lanjut.

Kata Kunci: Perdarahan Antepartum,Plasenta Previa,Solusio Plasenta