

ABSTRACT

Background: *Pregnancy complication refer to any health impediments that occur during a mother's pregnancy period, which can disrupt or even threaten the health of both the fetus and the mother, and will have an impact on the delivery process. This study aims to identify factors associated with the occurrence of pregnancy complications among mothers in Indonesia based on data from the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS).*

Method: *This study employed a cross-sectional study design with an analytical approach and utilized secondary data from the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate methods.*

Results: *The prevalence of pregnancy complications among mothers was 17,8%. Factors associated with the occurrence of pregnancy complications among mothers in Indonesia were antenatal care visits (p -value = 0,02, PR = 0,417 (95% CI : 0,216-0,806); PR = 0,709 (95% CI : 0,539-0,934)), birth spacing (p -value = 0,02, PR = 0,804 (95% CI : 0,656-0,985)), and maternal education (p -value = <0,001, PR = 0,722 (95% CI : 0,633-0,824); PR = 0,623 (95% CI : 0,364-1,067); PR = 0,871 (95% CI : 0,784-0,967)). Factors that were not associated occurrence of complications were maternal age and parity.*

Conclusion: *There is an association between antenatal care visits, birth interval, and education variables with the occurrence of pregnancy complications among mothers in Indonesia based on the analysis of 2017 IDHS data.*

Keywords: *Pregnancy Complications, Risk Factors, Mothers*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Komplikasi kehamilan merupakan segala sesuatu penghambat kesehatan yang terjadi selama masa kehamilan ibu yang dapat mengganggu bahkan mengancam kesehatan janin atau ibu serta akan berdampak pada masaa persalinan. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian komplikasi kehamilan pada ibu di Indonesia berdasarkan data SDKI Tahun 2017.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross-sectional dengan pendekatan analitik serta menggunakan data sekunder Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) Tahun 2017. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Prevalensi kejadian komplikasi kehamilan pada ibu sebesar 17, 8%. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian komplikasi kehamilan pada ibu di Indonesia kunjungan *antenatal care* ($p\text{-value} = 0,02$, PR = 0,417 (95% CI: 0,216-0,806); PR= 0,709 (95% CI: 0,539-0,934)), jarak kehamilan ($p\text{-value} = 0,02$, PR = 0,804 (95% CI: 0,656-0,985)), dan pendidikan ($p\text{-value} = <0,001$, PR = 0,722 (95% CI: 0,633-0,824); PR= 0,623 (95% CI: 0,364-1,067); PR= 0,871 (95% CI: 0,784-0,967)). Faktor yang tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian komplikasi yaitu usia ibu dan paritas.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan variabel kunjungan antenatal care, jarak kehamilan dan pendidikan dengan kejadian komplikasi kehamilan pada ibu di Indonesia berdasarkan analisis data SDKI Tahun 2017.

Kata Kunci: Komplikasi Kehamilan, Faktor Risiko, Ibu