

ABSTRACT

Background: PROM is the rupture of the amniotic membrane before any signs of labor. PROM itself contributes to a fairly high maternal mortality rate. Factors such as maternal age, occupation, gestational age, parity, fetal malpresentation, urogenital infection, routine blood results, blood sugar levels, and leukocyturia also influence the risk of PROM.

Method: This study used a descriptive design based on secondary data. The population consisted of all mothers diagnosed with PROM who gave birth at RSUD Raden Mattaher during the 2020–2023 period, totaling 270 samples selected using total sampling technique.

Results: This study found that pregnant women with PROM were in the risk age group (<20 or >35 years) (45.6%), employed (19.6%), uneducated (3%), with preterm gestational age (17%), multiparous (62.2%), and had malpresentation (25.2%). Blood profiles showed low hemoglobin (27.8%), low platelets (4.1%), elevated leukocytes (20.7%), low erythrocytes (2.2%), and low hematocrit (38.9%). Additionally, 15.2% had elevated random blood glucose, 10% had increased urine leukocytes, 20.7% had a history of PROM, 18.9% had irregular antenatal visits, and 7.8% of the babies were born preterm.

Conclusion: In this study, the profile of pregnant women with PROM was most commonly found in multiparous mothers.

Keywords: PROM, Maternal Characteristics, Risk Factors for PROM

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: KPD adalah pecahnya membran amniotik sebelum adanya tanda persalinan. KPD sendiri menjadi penyumbang angka kematian ibu yang cukup tinggi, Faktor-faktor seperti usia ibu, pekerjaan, usia kehamilan, paritas, malpresentasi janin, infeksi urogenital, hasil darah rutin, kadar gula darah, dan leukosituria turut memengaruhi risiko KPD.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan melihat data sekunder. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu yang bersalin dan terdiagnosa KPD di RSUD Raden Mattaher Periode 2020-2023 yakni sebanyak 270 sampel dengan teknik *total sampling*

Hasil: Penelitian ini ditemukan ibu hamil dengan KPD berada pada usia berisiko (<20 atau >35 tahun) (45,6%), bekerja (19,6%), tidak bersekolah (3%), usia kehamilan preterm (17%), multipara (62,2%), malpresentasi (25,2%). Profil darah hemoglobin menurun (27,8%), trombosit menurun (4,1%), leukosit meningkat (20,7%), eritrosit menurun (2,2%), dan hematokrit menurun (38,9%), kadar GDS meningkat (<200 mg/dL) (15,2%) dan kadar leukosit urine meningkat (0–5/HPF) (10%), memiliki riwayat KPD sebelumnya (20,7%), kunjungan antenatal tidak teratur (18,9%), kelahiran bayi preterm sebanyak 21 (7,8%).

Kesimpulan: Pada penelitian ini didapatkan profil ibu hamil dengan kejadian KPD paling banyak terjadi pada ibu multipara.

Kata Kunci: KPD, Karakteristik Maternal, Faktor Risiko KPD