

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS AISYIYAH
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Hubungan Faktor *Tone*, *Tissue*, Dan Trauma (3T) Dengan Kejadian Perdarahan Postpartum Di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Palembang Tahun 2025.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perdarahan postpartum merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian ibu di dunia maupun di Indonesia. Faktor penyebab yang paling sering dikaitkan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum adalah faktor Tone (atonia uteri), Tissue (retensio plasenta), dan Trauma (robekan jalan lahir) yang dikenal sebagai konsep 3T. Identifikasi faktor-faktor tersebut penting untuk mendukung upaya pencegahan dan penatalaksanaan perdarahan postpartum. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan faktor Tone, Tissue, dan Trauma (3T) dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Palembang Tahun 2025. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu bersalin yang tercatat dalam rekam medis di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Palembang periode Januari–Desember 2025. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar checklist dan dianalisis secara univariat serta bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat kemaknaan $\alpha = 0,05$. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara faktor, Tone, Tissue, dan Trauma dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum. **Saran:** Diharapkan tenaga kesehatan dapat meningkatkan deteksi dini dan penatalaksanaan faktor Tone, Tissue, dan Trauma selama proses persalinan guna menurunkan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Palembang.

Kata Kunci: Perdarahan Postpartum, Tone, Tissue, Trauma.

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**FACULTY OF HEALTH AND TECHNOLOGY AISYIYAH UNIVERSITY
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**The Relationship Between Tone, Tissue, and Trauma Factors (3T) and the
Incidence of Postpartum Hemorrhage at Muhammadiyah Hospital
Palembang in 2025**

ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum hemorrhage is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality worldwide, including in Indonesia. The factors most commonly associated with postpartum hemorrhage are Tone (uterine atony), Tissue (retained placenta), and Trauma (birth canal lacerations), collectively known as the 3T concept. Identifying these factors is essential to support the prevention and management of postpartum hemorrhage. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between the Tone, Tissue, and Trauma (3T) factors and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Muhammadiyah Hospital Palembang in 2025. **Methods:** This study employed a quantitative analytic design with a retrospective approach. The study population consisted of all women who delivered and were recorded in the medical records of Muhammadiyah Hospital Palembang from January to December 2025. Samples were selected using simple random sampling. Data were collected using a checklist sheet and analyzed through univariate and bivariate analyses using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results:** The results showed that there were significant associations between the Tone, Tissue, and Trauma factors and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. **Conclusion:** There were significant relationships between the Tone, Tissue, and Trauma (3T) factors and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Muhammadiyah Hospital Palembang. **Recommendation:** Healthcare professionals are expected to improve the early detection and management of the Tone, Tissue, and Trauma factors during the labor process to reduce the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Muhammadiyah Hospital Palembang.

Keywords: *Postpartum Hemorrhage, Tone, Tissue, Trauma.*

References: 24 references (2018–2025).