

**FAKULTAS DAN TEKNOLOGI
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STUDI D3 KEPERAWATAN**

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**FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
PERDARAHAN POSTPARTUM DI RUMAH SAKIT PALEMBANG
TAHUN 2025**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perdarahan masih merupakan masalah utama dalam bidang obstetri perdarahan termasuk kematian maternal utama baik di negara maju dan negara berkembang. Identifikasi faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum sangat penting untuk meningkatkan upaya pencegahan, deteksi dini, serta penanganan yang tepat. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan usia, paritas dan anemia dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Palembang Tahun 2025. **Metode:** kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Populasi penelitian seluruh ibu bersalin yang tercatat di rekam medis periode januari- desember berjumlah 116 responden dengan sampel sebanyak 89 responden yang diperoleh dengan rumus slovin dan teknik simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar ceklist. Analisis data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square*. **Hasil:** Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 89 responden, sebanyak 48 responden (53,9%) mengalami perdarahan postpartum, usia tidak beresiko sebanyak 58 responden (65,2%), paritas tidak beresiko sebanyak 48 responden (53,9), dan yang mengalami anemia sebanyak 48 responden (53,9%). Tidak ada hubungan antara usia dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum ($p\text{-value}=0,143$), Tidak ada hubungan paritas dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum ($p\text{-value}=0,705$). Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara anemia dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum ($p\text{-value}=0,000$). **Saran:** Meningkatkan upaya pencegahan dan penanganan anemia pada ibu hamil melalui pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin secara rutin, deteksi dini faktor risiko, serta pemantauan yang optimal selama masa kehamilan dan persalinan.

Kata kunci : Perdarahan postpartum, usia, paritas, anemia

Daftar Pustaka: 25 (2020-2025)

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**RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF
POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE AT PALEMBANG HOSPITAL IN 2025**

ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum hemorrhage remains a major problem in obstetrics and is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality in both developed and developing countries. Identification of risk factors associated with postpartum hemorrhage is essential to improve prevention efforts, early detection, and appropriate management. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between age, parity, and anemia with the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Muhammadiyah Palembang Hospital in 2025. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative method with a retrospective approach. The study population consisted of all women who gave birth and were recorded in the medical records from January to December, totaling 116 respondents. The sample consisted of 89 respondents obtained using the Slovin formula and simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a checklist sheet. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test. **Results:** The results showed that among 89 respondents, 48 respondents (53.9%) experienced postpartum hemorrhage. The majority of respondents were in the non-risk age group, totaling 58 respondents (65.2%), had non-risk parity, totaling 48 respondents (53.9%), and experienced anemia, totaling 48 respondents (53.9%). There was no significant relationship between age and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage ($p\text{-value} = 0.143$). There was no significant relationship between parity and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage ($p\text{-value} = 0.705$). However, there was a significant relationship between anemia and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$). **Recommendation:** Efforts to prevent and manage anemia in pregnant women should be improved through routine hemoglobin level examinations, early detection of risk factors, and optimal monitoring during pregnancy and childbirth.

Keywords: Postpartum hemorrhage, age, parity, anemia

Bibliography: 25 (2020-2025)