



INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Persalinan pervaginam berisiko terjadinya perdarahan yang disebabkan oleh retensi plasenta. Insiden retensi plasenta pada persalinan pervaginam di RSUP dr. Soeradji Tirtomoro Klaten pada Januari 2017 sampai dengan Desember 2020 sebesar 11,84%. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor risiko terjadinya retensi plasenta pada persalinan pervaginam di RSUP dr. Soeradji Tirtomoro Klaten.

Metode: Metode penelitian studi *case control*, pemilihan sampel *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria inklusi dan ekslusi. Penelitian pada Juli 2021 sampai Juli 2022. Jumlah sampel 112 kasus dan 224 kontrol. Data dari rekam medis Januari 2017 sampai Desember 2020. Analisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square*, *Fisher* dan *Regresi Logistic*

Hasil: Dari uji bivariat 9 variabel bebas yang di teliti di dapatkan 4 faktor resiko yang bermakna yaitu paritas dengan *p-value* : 0,00, Riwayat kuretase *p-value* 0,00 dan Riwayat abortus *p-value* 0,00 dan stillbirth dengan *p-value* 0,01 . *Hasil analisis multivariat* yaitu multiparitas (*p-value* 0,00; OR : 2,522; 95% CI 1,576-4,547), dan riwayat aborsi (*p-value* 0,00; OR: 2,732; 95% CI 1,378-6,046)

Kesimpulan: Faktor risiko kejadian retensi plasenta pada pasien persalinan pervaginam adalah multiparitas, riwayat abortus ,riwayat kuretase dan stillbirth dan yang paling berpengaruh adalah riwayat abortus, multi paritas

Kata kunci: Retensi Plasenta, multiparitas, abortus



ABSTRACT

Background: Vaginal delivery is at risk of bleeding caused by retained placenta. Incidence of retained placenta in vaginal delivery at dr. Soeradji Tirtongoro Klaten from January 2017 to December 2020 are 11.84%. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors for retained placenta in vaginal delivery at dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten.

Methods: The research method is a case control study, the selection of samples is purposive sampling with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study was conducted from July 2021 to July 2022. The number of samples was 112 cases and 224 controls. Data from medical records, January 2017 to December 2020. Analysis using Chi Square, Fisher and Logistic Regression tests

Results: From the bivariate test of 9 independent variables, 4 significant risk factors were obtained, multiparity with p-value: 0.00, history of curettage p-value 0.00 and history of abortion p-value 0.00 and stillbirth with p-value 0.01. The results of the multivariate analysis were multiparity (p-value 0.00; OR: 2.522; 95% CI 1.576-4.547), and history of abortion (p-value 0.00; OR: 2.732; 95% CI 1.378-6.046)

Conclusion: The risk factors for the incidence of retained placenta in vaginal delivery patients are multiparity, history of abortion, history of curettage and stillbirth and the most influential are history of abortion, multiparity.

Keywords: Retained placenta, multiparity, abortion