



ABSTRACT

Background: Currently there is no specific number of the incidence of abortion especially spontaneous abortion in Indonesia. Therefore there is an urgent need to know the incidence of abortion and its risk factors in order to prevent the risk of abortion in pregnant women thus prevent them from facing the complication of abortion that might harm the women lives. This study took place in Purworejo District of Central Java Province where there are around 17 000 households from various background.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to know the incidence and risk factors of abortion in Purworejo District.

Methods: This study is nested cohort study. Secondary data is used to calculate the incidence and to know the risk factors and its relation to spontaneous abortion. A two-stage cluster sampling method with probability proportional to estimate size of cluster is used to select households' representatives of the district. Data collection is based on the precoded questionnaires taken by trained field workers. Data will be analyzed by using Chi-Square with relative risk and 95% Confidence Interval. Logistic regression is used to know the relation between risk factors.

Results: The study showed that the incidence of abortion in Purworejo District is 56.77 in 1000 live birth. Abortion is positively related to maternal age ($p=0.001$) and educational level of the mother ($p=0.047$).

Conclusion: The study is importance for health workers or public health policy maker to prevent the incidence and risk factors of abortion that might harm mother's lives and increased the maternal mortality rate due to its complication.

Keywords: Abortion, risk factors, maternal age, high parity, low educational level, history of abortion, poor nutritional status, lower socioeconomic level and infection