

ABSTRAK

Kelahiran prematur merupakan persalinan yang berlangsung pada usia kehamilan 20 minggu hingga sebelum usia kehamilan 37 minggu. Risiko persalinan prematur dapat mengakibatkan pertumbuhan mental-intelektual yang kurang sempurna. Kehamilan usia remaja merupakan salah satu faktor risiko terjadinya kelahiran prematur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kehamilan usia remaja dengan kejadian kelahiran prematur.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional*. Populasi target adalah seluruh ibu yang melahirkan di RSUD Wonosari, sedangkan populasi terjangkau adalah seluruh ibu yang melahirkan di RSUD Wonosari periode Januari-Desember 2015. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian adalah kehamilan usia remaja dan variabel terikat adalah kejadian kelahiran prematur. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Subyek penelitian berjumlah 275 ibu yang melahirkan. Jenis data sekunder yang diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien. Analisis data menggunakan *chi-square* dan rasio prevalensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 275 ibu yang melahirkan, terdapat 207 (75,3%) ibu melahirkan tidak prematur dan 68 (24,7%) ibu melahirkan prematur dengan 27 (9,8%) ibu dalam kategori usia remaja dan 41 (14,9%) ibu dalam kategori usia bukan remaja. Uji statistik didapatkan *p-value* 0,001 antara ibu melahirkan usia remaja dengan kejadian kelahiran prematur, artinya terdapat hubungan antara ibu melahirkan usia remaja dengan kejadian kelahiran prematur dengan RP 2,085 (95% CI=1,399-3,109). Kehamilan usia remaja mempunyai risiko untuk terjadinya kelahiran prematur.

Kata kunci: Kelahiran prematur, kehamilan usia remaja

ABSTRACT

Preterm birth is a baby born at more than 20 and less than 37 weeks' gestation. The risks of preterm labor can cause the growth of mental-intellectual which is less optimum. Teenage pregnancy is one of the risks of preterm premature. Thus, this research aims to know the relationship between teenage pregnancy and preterm birth.

This research used a cross-sectional design. The target population was all the mothers who gave birth, whereas the accessible population was all the mothers who gave birth in RSUD Wonosari, period of January to December 2015. Independent variable of this research was teenage pregnancy and dependent variable was preterm birth. Moreover, the technique of taking the sample was simple random sampling. The total number of research subjects were 275 mothers who gave birth. In addition, the type of data was seconder got from a medical record of the patients. The data analyses used were chi-square and prevalence ratio.

The result of the research showed that from 275 mothers who gave birth, there were 207 (75.3%) mothers who bore not prematurely. Besides, 68 (24.7%) of mothers who gave birth prematurely, there were 27 (9.8%) mothers were in teenage and 41 (14.9%) were in mature age. The statistical test was got p-value 0.001 between mothers who bore in teenage and preterm birth. It means there is a relationship between mothers who gave birth in teenage and preterm birth, which RP 2.085 (95% CI=1.399-3.109). Thus, teenage pregnancy has risks to be preterm birth.

Keywords: *Preterm Birth, Teenage Pregnancy.*