

HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN IBI HAMIL TRIMESTER III DENGAN LAMA PERSALINAN DI RB ANNISA KOTA SEMARANG

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Kematian ibu di Indonesia yaitu 390 per 100000 kelahiran hidup merupakan tertinggi di ASEAN menurut SDKI 1994. Penyebab langsung kematian ibu antara lain perdarahan (28%), eklampsia (24 %), infeksi(11%), partus lama (5%), abortus (5%) dan lain-lain (11%). Penyebab tidak langsungnya antara lain anemia, kurang energi kronis (KEK) dan keadaan 4 terlalu (terlalu muda/tua, sering dan banyak). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar Hb ibu trimester III dengan lama persalinan di RB Annisa Kota Semarang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah *explanatory research* dengan metode survei analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil trimester III yang memeriksakan kemalilan dan bersalin di RB Annisa Kota Semarang sebanyak 52 orang ibu hamil. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive*. Pengolahan dan analisa data dilakukan dengan menggunakan komputer SPSS 10.0 diuji dengan uji *Chi-Square* untuk keseluruhan responden kemudian dibagi atas primipara dan multipara dan masing-masing diuji lagi dengan korelasi *Pearson Product Momen*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden adalah primipara (65,4%), kadar Hb normal (78,8%), lama persalinan normal (84,6%). Rata-rata kadar Hb 11,594 gram %, rata-rata lama persalinan responden 242,27 menit. Standar deviasi kadar Hb 0,909. Standar deviasi lama persalinan 133,11. Hasil uji statistik dengan *Chi-Square* pada keseluruhan responden menunjukkan probabilitas 0,218 artinya tidak ada hubungan antara kadar hb ibu hamil trimester III dengan lama persalinan di RB Annisa Kota Semarang. Pda primipara setelah diuji dengan korelasi *Pearson Product Momen* menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara kadar hb ibu hamil trimester III dengan lama persalinan di RB Annisa Kota Semarang ($p=0,080$; $r=-0,304$). Demikian juga pada multipara tidak ada hubungan antara kadar hb ibu hamil trimester III dengan lama persalinan di RB Annisa Kota Semarang ($p=0,394$; $r=0,214$). Disarankan bagi peneliti lain agar penelitian selanjutnya dapat meneliti variabel-variabel lain yang belum diteliti yang mungkin berhubungan dan mempengaruhi lama persalinan dengan jumlah sampel yang lebih besar.

Kata Kunci: Kadar Hb, hamil, lama persalinan

RELATION OF PREGNANT WOMAN HEMOGLOBIN RATE (HB) TRIMESTER III WITH LONG DURATION LABOUR IN RB ANNISA SEMARANG

Mother mortality in Indonesia that is 390 per 100000 birth of life represent highest in ASEAN according to SDKI 1994. Direct cause of mother mortality for example bleeding (28%), eklampsia (24 %), infeksi(11%), prolonged labour(5%), abortus (5%) others (11%). Indirect cause of mother mortality for example anemia, lack chronic energy (KEK) and situation 4 too (too young/old, often and many). This research aim to know thr relation of pregnan moman Hb rate ththird trimester with long duration labour in RB Annisa Semarang. This research type is explanatory research with analitic survey method with approach of cross sectional. Population in this research is entire pregnant woman third trimester checking pregnancy and labour in RB Annisa Semarang counted 52 pregnant woman in month of April until Mei 2005. Intake of sample done by purposive. Processing and data analysis done by using SPSS computer 10.0 tested with Chi-Square test to the overall of reponder then divided to the multipara and primipara and each tested again with Pearson Product Moment correlation. Result of this research indicate that most responder is primipara (65,4%), normal Hb rate (78,8%), normal long duration labour (84,6%). Rate Hb mean 11,594 gram %, responder duration labour mean 242,27 menutes. Deviasi Hb rate standard 0,909. Deviasi standard duration labour 133,11. Result of statistical test with Chi-Square at overall of responder show its 1,218 probability mean there is no relation between pregnant women hb rate of third trimester with long duration labour in RB Annisa Semarang. At primipara after tested with Pearson Product Moment correlation indicate that there is no relation between pregnant women hb rate of third trimester with long duration labour in RB Annisa Semarang ($p=0,080$; $r=-0,304$). And so do at multipara there is no relation between pregnant women hb rate of third trimester with long duration labour in RB Annisa Town Semarang ($p=0,394$; $r=0,214$). Suggested to other researcher so that furthermore research can check other variable like styles of eat some food in pregnant women which not yet been checed which possible correlate and influence long duration labour with amount of larger ones sampel.

Keyword: Rate Hb, Pregnant, Long duration labour