

ABSTRACT

CERVICAL LENGTH CORRELATION WITH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TOCOLYTICS THERAPY IN THREATENED PRETERM LABOR 24-34 WEEKS

Memmi Oktania, Dovy Djanas, Hafni Bachtiar

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Faculty of Medicine Andalas University
Dr. M. Djamil Central General Hospital Padang

Objective: To know the correlation between the cervical length and the effectiveness of tocolytics therapy in threatened preterm labor.

Methods: This research was conducted by observational analytic study with cross sectional approach in PONEK and maternal ward room of RSUD Dr. MA. Hanafiah Batusangkar from December 2015 until February 2016, until the sample size is met with 17 of threatened preterm labor patients with cervical length < 25 mm, and 17 of threatened preterm labor patients with cervical length ≥ 25 mm, who met the inclusion criteria and no exclusion criteria. All patients were treated with tocolytics therapy according to the standard procedure, and observed within 48 hours, whether the tocolytics therapy is effective, which we succeed in prolonged the pregnancy to finish the fetal lung maturation, or not effective, which the active phase of labor happened within 48 hours. Then statistical analytics was performed to determine whether there was correlation between the cervical length and the effectiveness of tocolytics therapy in threatened preterm labor patients.

Result: Maternal age and the age of pregnancy was not statistically influenced the result of this research, with p value > 0.05 . Correlation between the cervical length and the effectiveness of tocolytics therapy was statistically significant with p value = 0.018 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is correlation between the cervical length and the effectiveness of tocolytics therapy in threatened preterm labor patients.

Keywords: Cervical length, tocolytics, threatened preterm labor.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PANJANG SERVIKS DENGAN EFEKTIVITAS PEMBERIAN TERAPI TOKOLITIK PADA PARTUS PREMATURUS IMINNENS 24-34 MINGGU

Memmi Oktania, Dovy Djanas, Hafni Bachtiar

Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas
RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan panjang serviks dengan efektivitas pemberian terapi tokolitik pada partus prematurus iminnens.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional di PONEK dan ruang rawatan Obstetri dan Ginekologi RSUD Dr. MA. Hanafiah Batusangkar sejak Desember 2015-Februari 2016, sampai jumlah sampel terpenuhi, 17 pasien partus prematurus iminnens dengan panjang serviks < 25 mm, dan 17 pasien partus prematurus iminnens dengan panjang serviks \geq 25 mm, yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan tidak didapatkan kriteria eksklusi. Semua pasien ditatalaksana sesuai standar prosedur, mendapatkan terapi tokolitik dan diobservasi selama 48 jam, dinilai apakah pemberian terapi tokolitik efektif, dimana kehamilan dapat dipertahankan hingga selesai terapi pematangan paru janin, atau pemberian terapi tokolitik tidak efektif, dimana fase aktif persalinan terjadi dalam 48 jam. Kemudian dilakukan analisis statistik untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara panjang serviks < 25 mm dan panjang serviks \geq 25 mm dengan efektivitas pemberian terapi tokolitik pada pasien dengan partus prematurus iminnens 24-34 minggu.

Hasil: Usia ibu dan usia kehamilan secara statistik tidak mempengaruhi hasil penelitian, dengan nilai $p > 0.05$. Hubungan panjang serviks dengan efektivitas pemberian terapi tokolitik bermakna secara statistik dengan nilai $p = 0.018$ ($p < 0.05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara panjang serviks dengan efektivitas pemberian terapi tokolitik pada pasien dengan partus prematurus iminnens.

Kata Kunci: Panjang serviks, tokolitik, partus prematurus iminnens.