

**ANALISIS DETERMINAN KEMATIAN MATERNAL AKIBAT  
PERDARAHAN OBSTETRI DI KOTA PADANG  
TAHUN 2015–2019**



**Skripsi**

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## ABSTRACT

### DETERMINANT ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL DEATHS DUE TO OBSTETRIC HEMORRHAGE IN PADANG CITY FROM 2015–2019

By  
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Obstetric hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal death throughout the world. Based on McCarthy and Maine's theory, maternal death is affected by close determinants, intermediate determinants, and distant determinants. The aim of this study was to analyze the association between determinants and maternal deaths due to obstetric hemorrhage in Padang City.

This was a retrospective analytical case-control study. The cases in this study were all mothers who died due to obstetric hemorrhage during 2015–2019 and were recorded in Padang City Health Department with a total sampling technique. The control samples were represented by the mothers who suffered from obstetric hemorrhage but did not die during 2015–2019 in Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang with systematic sampling technique. In this study, there were 16 cases and 48 control samples with a ratio of 1:3.

The results showed that the highest etiology of obstetric hemorrhage in died women was uterine atony. The factors that were significantly associated with maternal deaths due to obstetric hemorrhage were interval between pregnancies ( $p = 0.045$ ; OR = 10.846 [1.040-113.165]), history of previous labor ( $p = 0.003$ ; OR = 8.556 [2.063-35.481]), and antenatal care ( $p = 0.003$ ; OR = 21.364 [2.263-201.712]).

The study concluded that there was a significant association between pregnancy interval, history of previous labor, and antenatal care with maternal deaths due to obstetric hemorrhage.

**Keywords:** determinant, maternal death, obstetric hemorrhage

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS DETERMINAN KEMATIAN MATERNAL AKIBAT PERDARAHAN OBSTETRI DI KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2015–2019

Oleh  
Dini Fajriah Omari

Perdarahan obstetri merupakan penyebab utama kematian maternal di seluruh dunia. Berdasarkan teori McCarthy dan Maine, kematian maternal dipengaruhi oleh determinan dekat, determinan antara, dan determinan jauh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan determinan dengan kematian maternal akibat perdarahan obstetri di Kota Padang.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik retrospektif dengan desain *case-control*. Sampel kelompok kasus pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu yang meninggal akibat perdarahan obstetri selama tahun 2015–2019 dan tercatat di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Padang dengan teknik *total sampling*. Sampel kelompok kontrol diambil dari ibu yang mengalami perdarahan obstetri namun tidak meninggal selama tahun 2015–2019 di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dengan teknik *systematic sampling*. Pada penelitian ini didapatkan sebanyak 16 sampel kasus dan 48 sampel kontrol dengan perbandingan 1:3

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa etiologi tertinggi perdarahan obstetri pada ibu yang meninggal adalah atonia uteri. Determinan kematian maternal akibat perdarahan obstetri yang bermakna adalah jarak kehamilan ( $p = 0,045$ ; OR = 10,846 [1,040-113,165]), riwayat persalinan sebelumnya ( $p = 0,003$ ; OR = 8,556 [2,063-35,481]), dan *antenatal care* ( $p = 0,003$ ; OR = 21,364 [2,263-201,712]).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jarak kehamilan, riwayat persalinan sebelumnya, dan *antenatal care* dengan kematian maternal akibat perdarahan obstetri.

**Kata kunci :** determinan, kematian maternal, perdarahan obstetri