

Characteristics of Pregnant Women With Postdate At Rs. Setio Husodo Kisaran

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ABSTRACT

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According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2010, confirmed every year around the world 358,000 mothers die during pregnancy or childbirth of which 355,000 mothers (99%) are from developing countries. The maternal mortality ratio in developing countries is the highest ranking with 290 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births when compared to the maternal mortality ratio in developed countries, which is 14 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Late pregnancy is a pregnancy that goes beyond the age of 294 days (42 weeks) with all its possible complications. Nama lain kehamilan lewat waktu adalah kehamilan serotinus, prolonged pregnancy, atau post – term pregnancy (Ida Ayu Chandranita Manuaba, dkk, 2017). Defenisioperasional is the definition of variables that will be studied operationally in the field. The variables studied are age, parity, occupation, and the data used is secondary data that is data obtained from data collection by the method of medical Record documentation. The population and sample in this study are pregnant women with postdates of 83 people. Based on the results found pregnant women with postdate menurutusia > 35 known as many as 34 cases (40.9 %) and the majority of pregnant women with postdate at the age of 20-35 years as many as 21 cases (25.3 %). Based on parity in perby the majority of pregnant women with postdate pada parity primiparous as many as 25 cases (30.3%) and a minority of pregnant women with postdate pada parity skundipara as many as 18 cases (21.6 %). Based on the work obtained the majority of pregnant women with postdate of IRT work as many as 31 cases (37.4 %) and a minority of pregnant women with postdate of civil servants as many as 24 cases (28.9 %).

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2010, confirmed every year around the world 358,000 mothers die during pregnancy or childbirth of which 355,000 mothers (99%) are from developing countries. The maternal mortality ratio in developing countries is the highest ranking with 290 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births when compared to the maternal mortality ratio in developed countries, which is 14 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. About 4 million per year babies die in the first month of life, a quarter of them die within 24 hours of life and 75% in the first week of life (Moh, 2011).

AKI in Indonesia is still fairly high in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) if compared with AKI in neighboring countries such as Malaysia is 31 per 100,000 live births, Brunei is 21 per 100,000 live births, Vietnam is 56 per 100,000 live births, Singapore 9 per 100,000 live births, the Philippines 94 per 100,000 live births Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (SDKI) in 2012 maternal mortality rate (MMR) in indonesia reached 359 per 100,000 live births, compared to the results of 2007 SDKI which reached 228 per 100,000 live births. Maternal mortality in Central Java in 2012 amounted to 116.34 per 100,000 live births, an increase when compared with maternal mortality in 2011 amounted to 116.01 per 100,000 live births. The AKI Target in indonesia in 2015 is 102 deaths per 100,000 live births (Indonesian Health Profile, 2014).

Based on data from the Riau provincial Health Office recorded AKI in 2010 amounted to 109.9 per 100,000 live births and increased in 2011 to 122.1 per live birth (profile Dinkes Riau, 2011). Based on data from the Lamongan District Health Office in 2014 the number of pregnant women as many as 21,032 people. From the data obtained, 1,850 people (8.8%) of pregnant women who experienced post date were obtained. In a preliminary study conducted at the Lamongan Health Center in 2014, 717 pregnant women were visited. Of the 717 pregnant women in the get 16 people (2.3%) post date.

According to Fibrila (2014), usui maternity risk as much as 45.2% of post-term pregnancy is associated with incomplete maturity of reproductive organs at the age of <19 years and decreased maternal organ function at >30 years. Agree with the theory put forward by Sloane (2009), that young age is considered at risk for pregnancy is <18 years and age >35 years. Pregnancy will be life-threatening for the mother and fetus if it occurs at that age.

In 2010-2015 AKI reported in North Sumatra decreased from 328/100, 000 live births to 93/100, 000 live births. While the AKB of North Sumatra fell from 21.59/1,000 to 20.22 / 1,000 live births (North Sumatra Health Office, 2015). Based on a preliminary survey conducted at the hospital. Setio Husodo Kisaran, there were 83 pregnant women with postdates in March-June 2021, therefore researchers are interested in conducting research on the characteristics of pregnant women with postdates at hospitals. Setio Husodo Range.

2. METHOD

This type of research ini is bersifat descriptive that is to determine the case study of pregnant women with postdate at the hospital. Setio Husodo Range. The population in this study was pregnant women with postdate who were hospitalized. Setio Husodo range of 83 people. The Data used in this study is secondary data obtained through data collection with *medical Record documentation method* to determine the number of pregnant women with postdate in hospital. Setio Husodo

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Postdate By Age

Based on the results found pregnant women with postdate menurutage can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women With Postdate By Age the Setio Husodo Hospital

No	Age	Frequency	%
1	< 20 Years	28	33,7
2	20 – 35 Years	21	25.3
3	>35 Years	34	41
	Total	83	100

From the table above obtained the majority of pregnant women with postdates of age > 35 years as many as 34 cases (41%) and minoritas in pregnant women with postdates at the age of 20-35 years as many as 21 cases (25.3 %).

Postdate Based On Parity

Based on the results of the study found postdate based onparity can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women With Postdate Based on parity in the range of Setio Husodo hospital

No	Paritas	Frekuensi	%
1	Primipara	25	30,1
2	Skundipara	18	21,6
3	Multipara	21	25,3
4	Grande Para	19	23
	Total	83	100

From the table above obtained the majority of pregnant women with postdate at primiparous parity as many as 25 cases (30.1%) and a minority of pregnant women with postdate at parity skundipara as many as 18 cases (21.6 %).

Postdate By Occupation

Based on the results of research in finding postdate by occupation can be seen in the following table:

Table 3 Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women With Postdate

Based on work at Setio Husodo Hospital range

No	employment	Frequency	%
1	IRT	31	37.3
2	civil servants	24	29
3	employees Suasta	28	33.7
Total		83	100

From the table above, the majority of pregnant women with postdates from IRT work were 31 cases (37.3%) and a minority of pregnant women with postdates on civil servant work were 24 cases (29%).

Discussion

Age

Based on the results of the study, the study found that pregnant women with postdates based on age at Setio Husodo hospital in the range of 2018 from 83 cases the majority of pregnant women with postdates at the age of > 35 years as many as 34 cases (41%) of minoritas pregnant women with postdates at the age of 20-35 years as many as 21 cases (25.3%).

According to Setyowati (2016), it shows that postterm pregnancy posttermat risk age is <20 years and >35 years. A woman will be at risk of developing serotinus at the age of 35 years than at the age of 20-35 years when pregnant. This is because the mother's age is less than 20 years and more than 35 years, the increase in age will be followed by changes in the organs in the pelvic cavity.

According to Fibrila (2014), maternal age at risk as much as 45.2% mengala, I postterm pregnancy is associated with incomplete maturity of reproductive organs in mothers aged <19 years and decreased maternal organ function at >30 years. Based on the theory that postdate pregnancies are more prone to occur at the age of >35 years, and the fact that the majority of postdate pregnancies occur at the age of >35 years. Researchers concluded that there is no gap between theory and research results that occur in the field.

Parity

Based on the results of the study, the study found that the postdate based on parity at Setio Husodo hospital in the range of 2018 from 83 cases, the majority of pregnant women with postdate at primiparous parity were 25 cases (30.1%) and the minority of pregnant women with postdate at skundipara parity were 18 cases (21.6%).

Parity is an important risk factor in determining the fate of the mother during pregnancy and childbirth. Pregnancy and first delivery are at risk for mothers who have never had a previous pregnancy, in addition, the new birth canal will pass through the fetus. Conversely, if too often give birth, the uterus will be weaker because uterine scarring due to repeated pregnancies can lead to complications during pregnancy and childbirth (Moh, 2008).

Based on the assumption of researchers who state that the category of prone to pregnancy apply to the pregnancy of the first child or known as primiparous. Subsequently, the danger will again increase during the fourth and subsequent pregnancies. This is because the mother has a risk of bleeding in her delivery. So there is no gap between theory and research results that occur in the field.

Employment

Based on the results of the study, the study found that the postdate based on work at Setio Husodo hospital in the range of 2018 from 83 cases, the majority of pregnant women with postdates in mothers who work as IRT were 31 cases (37.3%) and the minority of pregnant women with postdates in mothers who work as civil servants were 24 cases (29%).

Pola pekerjaan Pregnant women's work patterns affect energy needs. Physical work during pregnancy that is too heavy and long work exceeding three hours per day can result in fatigue. Work

is an important thing in life, but during pregnancy heavy work and can endanger her pregnancy should be avoided to maintain the safety of the mother and fetus. Menurut assumptions of researchers based on facts in the field there is no gap between theory and research results that occur in the field.

4. CONCLUSION

The number of postdate cases postdate at Setio Husodo Hospital in the range of 2018 based on the age of majority at the age of > 35 years as many as 34 cases with a percentage of 40.9 %. There is no gap between the theory and the results of Field Research. The number of postdate cases at Setio Husodo hospital in the range of 2018 based on primiparous parity is a majority of 25 cases with a percentage of 30.3%. There is no gap between the theory and the results of Field Research. The number of postdate cases at Setio Husodo hospital in the range of 2018 based on the majority of mothers working as IRT as many as 31 cases with a percentage of 37.4%. There is no gap between theory and research results in the field.

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