



The Relationship Of Characteristics Of Maternal With The Duration Of Placenta Removal In The Bio Clinic In 2022

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ABSTRACT

Hemorrhage with retained placenta accounts for a small proportion of cases of postpartum hemorrhage, but the incidence of retained placenta accounts for the maternal mortality rate due to retained placenta and the incidence is 0.8-1.2% for each birth. The cause of retained placenta between the placenta has not been separated from the uterine wall and the placenta has separated, but has not been born. Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the characteristics of the mother in labor and the duration of placental separation at the Biological Clinic in 2022. The research design used in this study was an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. This is done to explore how and why the phenomenon occurs, and to study the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Population is the whole object of research or object under study. In this study, the population was all mothers who gave birth at the Biological Clinic as many as 153 people. Sampling in this study using the Slovin formula as many as 60 people. With Random Sampling Technique. The results of statistical tests with Chi-square at $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained P value = 0.006 ($p > \alpha$), thus showing that there is a significant relationship between maternal age and the duration of placental separation. The results of statistical tests with Chi-square at $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained P value = 0.023 ($p > \alpha$), thus showing that there is a significant relationship between maternal parity and the duration of placental separation. Conclusion In this study, it can be seen that there is a relationship between maternal characteristics and the duration of placental separation at the Biological Clinic in 2022. It is recommended as input so that future researchers can make this research a comparison with previous research and it is hoped that researchers will be able to develop this study with variables that different.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy and childbirth have great health risks, including for women who have no previous health problems. Postpartum hemorrhage is bleeding of more than 500-600 ml within 24 hours after the child is born. Usually after the fetus is born, a few minutes later the process of releasing the placenta begins with a little bleeding.

Based on WHO (World Health Organization) data worldwide, there are 500,000 maternal deaths per year due to pregnancy-related causes, 99% of these deaths occur in developing countries. In developing countries in general, the maternal mortality ratio ranges from 100-1000 per 100,000 live births

Based on reports from district/city profiles, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) reported in North Sumatra in 2020 is only 75/100,000 live births, but this cannot yet describe the actual MMR in the population. Based on the results of the 2020 population census, the MMR in North Sumatra is 328/100,000 live births, this figure is still quite high when compared to the national figure for the 2020 population census of 259/100,000 live births. Based on the results of the MMR and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) survey conducted by the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, it was 268 per 100,000 live births. Based on estimates, this maternal mortality rate will not decrease until 2020.

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the characteristics of the mother in labor are related to the length of time the placenta is released at the Medan Biological Clinic in 2022.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

The research design used in this study was an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. This is done to explore how and why the phenomenon occurs, and to study the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. In this study age, parity, and early initiation of breastfeeding as independent variables and duration of placental separation as dependent variables. This research was conducted in a biological clinic in 2022. This research was conducted from January 2022 to July 2022. The population is the entire object of research or the object under study. In this study, the population is all maternity mothers who give birth at the Biological Clinic in 2022. A total of 153. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. While sampling means taking a sample or taking a part of the population or universe as a representative (representation). Sampling in this study used the slovin formula. So the sample obtained was 60 people, sampling using the Random Sampling technique

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

RESULT

Table 1. Cross-tabulation of Maternal Age with Length of Placenta Release at the Biological Clinic in 2022

No	Usia	Lama Pelepasan Plasenta				Total		Asym.Sig (p)
		≤ 15 Menit		> 15 Menit		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	20-35 Tahun	22	36,7	14	23,3	39	60	0,006
2	<20 dan >35 Tahun	6	10	18	30	21	40	
Jumlah		28	46,7	32	53,3	60	100	

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that from 60 mothers. There were 36 mothers aged 20-35 years (60%) with placental separation duration 15 minutes as many as 22 people (36.7%), and with placental separation duration > 15 minutes as many as 14 people (23.3%), while There were 24 people aged <20 and> 35 years (40%) with a placental separation duration of 15 minutes as many as 6 people (10%) and 15 people (30%). Based on the test results using the Chi-Square analysis tool, it can be seen that the p value = 0.006 <0.05 so that there is a relationship between maternal age and the duration of placental separation.

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of maternal parity with the duration of placental detachment at the Biological Clinic in 2022

No	Paritas	Lama Pelepasan Plasenta				Total		Asym.Sig (p)
		≤ 15 Menit		> 15 Menit		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Primipara	16	26,7	9	15,0	25	41,7	0,023
2	Multipara	12	20,0	23	38,3	35	58,3	
Jumlah		28	46,7	32	53,3	60	100	

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that from 60 mothers (100%). There were 35 multiparous mothers (58.3%) with placental separation duration > 15 minutes as many as 23 people (38.3%), and with placental separation duration 15 minutes as many as 12 people (20%), while the primiparous mothers were 25 people. (41.7%) with placental separation duration 15 minutes as many as 16 people (26.7%) and placenta detachment duration > 15 minutes as many as 9 people (15%). Based on the statistical test using Chi-Square, it was found that p = 0.023 <0.05 so that there was a parity relationship with the duration of placental separation.

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of Pregnancy Distance with Length of Placenta Release at the Biological Clinic in 2022

No	Paritas	Lama Pelepasan Plasenta				Total		Asym.Sig (p)
		≤ 15 Menit		> 15 Menit		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	< 2 tahun	16	26,7	26	43,3	42	70	0,049
2	2-5 Tahun	12	20	5	8,3	17	28,3	
3	> 5 Tahun	0	0	1	3,1	1	1,7	
Jumlah		28	46,7	32	53,3	60	100	

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that from 60 mothers (100%). The mothers who had the most gestational interval < 2 years were 42 people (70%) with a duration of placental separation > 15 minutes as many as 26 people (43.3%), and with a duration of placental separation 15 minutes as many as 16 people (26.7%).), while those who had the least gestational interval > 5 years were 1 person (1.7%) with a length of placental separation > 15 minutes.

DISCUSSION

The relationship between parity and the duration of placental detachment shows a significant relationship, this is evident from the results of studies that show the duration of placental detachment based on parity. The results of statistical tests with Chi-square at = 0.05 obtained P

value = 0.023 ($p > \alpha$), thus showing that there is a significant relationship between maternal parity and the duration of placental separation.

This is in accordance with the theory which states that parity that is too high has a risk of childbirth, one of which is the detachment of the placenta. Multiparas have a longer time to deliver the placenta because in multiparas the uterus tends to work less efficiently at all stages of labor.

This is in line with Gita Kostania's research on the relationship between parity and the duration of placental release in maternity at BPS Sarwo Endah Kadipaten, Andong, Boyolali from January to April 2011 which said that there was a significant relationship between parity and the duration of placental detachment in maternity. Square $p = 0.023$.

Based on the results of the study, the authors concluded that there was a relationship between parity and the duration of placental separation, this is because parity greatly affects placental separation, especially in multiparas who have a high risk, because more and more mothers give birth, the condition of the uterus becomes less efficient, namely there is no attachment site for the placenta, because the former implantation in a previous delivery.

The relationship between the distance of pregnancy and the duration of placental separation shows a significant relationship, this is evident from the results of studies that show the length of time for placental separation based on the distance of pregnancy. The results of statistical tests with Chi-square at = 0.05 obtained P value = 0.049 ($p > \alpha$), thus showing that there is a significant relationship between the distance between the mother's pregnancy and the duration of placental separation.

In accordance with the theory that a short pregnancy interval will directly have an effect on the health of women and the health of the fetus they contain. A woman after giving birth takes 2 to 3 years to recover her body and prepare herself for the next pregnancy and childbirth. The closer the distance between the mother's pregnancy, the more it will affect the incidence of retained placenta.

Based on the results of the study, the authors concluded that there was a relationship between the distance of pregnancy and the duration of placental separation, this is because the distance of pregnancy is too close resulting in high-risk labor, the more often pregnant women and childbirth, the closer the distance between pregnancy and delivery, the elasticity of the uterus is increasingly disturbed, as a result the uterus does not become pregnant. fully contracted.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted with the title Relationship of Maternal Characteristics in Maternity with the Length of Placenta Release at the Hj Clinic. Dermawati Nasution Medan in 2016, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Of the 60 people studied, most of the mothers who gave birth aged < 20 and > 35 years were 18 (30%), mothers with multipara were 35 people (58.3%), and most of the mothers gave birth with a gestation interval of < 2 years. namely 26 people (43.3%).
- 2) According to the category of duration of placental detachment at the Hj. Dermawati Nasution Medan In 2016, from 60 cases found 32 cases (53.3%) > 15 minutes and 28 cases (46.7%) < 15 minutes.
- 3) In this study, it can be seen that there is a relationship between maternal characteristics and the duration of placental separation at the Hj Clinic. Dermawati Nasution Medan 2016.

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