FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POSTPARTUM BLEEDING IN SURAKARTA, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum haemorrhage is a leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide, although it is preventable in most cases. However, studies into its associated factors in Indonesian population are lacking. This study aimed to determine factors associated with postpartum bleeding in Surakarta, Central Java.

Subjects and Method: This was a case control study carried out at Dr. Moewardi Hospital and Surakarta City Hospital, Surakarta, Central Java, from May 2017 to May 2018. A sample of 200 postpartum women were selected for this study by fixed disease sampling, comprising 50 women with postpartum bleeding and 150 women without postpartum bleeding. The dependent variable was postpartum haemorrhage. The independent variables were age, birth space, parity, anemia, antenatal care (ANC), and self-efficacy. The data were collected by questionnaire. Data on postpartum haemorrhage were obtained from medical record. The data were analyzed by multiple logistic regression.

Results: Postpartum bleeding was associated with age <20 or ≥35 years (OR= 15.62; 95% CI= 3.57 to 68.46; p<0.001), birth space ≥2 years (OR= 0.05; 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.22; p<0.001), parity ≥4 (OR= 12.21; 95% CI= 1.26 to 118.13; p=0.031), anemia (OR= 3.57; 95% CI= 1.16 to 10.97; p=0.027), ANC (OR= 0.12; 95% CI= 0.02 to 0.54; p=0.006), and self-efficacy (OR= 0.03; 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.13; p<0.001). Nagelkerke R²= 73.9%.

Conclusion: Postpartum bleeding is associated with age, birth space, parity, anemia, ANC, and self-efficacy.

Keywords: postpartum bleeding, age, birth space, parity, anemia, ANC, self-efficacy