

## ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN TAKSIRAN BERAT JANIN DENGAN KEMAJUAN PERSALINAN KALA I FASE AKTIF

xv + 72 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 2 Gambar + 13 Lampiran

Kemajuan persalinan merupakan termasuk indikator penting guna menilai normal tidaknya proses persalinan. Kemajuan ini ditandai dengan dilatasi serviks, turunnya bagian terendah janin, serta kontraksi uterus yang teratur dan semakin intens. Salah satu faktor yang berkaitan dengan kemajuan persalinan yaitu *passenger*, meliputi janin, plasenta, dan ketuban. Berat janin yang besar dapat menghambat kemajuan persalinan akibat ketidakseimbangan antara ukuran janin dan panggul ibu. Taksiran berat janin dapat diketahui dari tinggi fundus uterus, kemudian dihitung rumus *Johnson-Tausack*.

Penelitian ini dilakukan guna mengetahui hubungan taksiran berat janin dengan kemajuan persalinan kala I fase aktif. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kuantitatif dengan desain observasional dan studi *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri 41 ibu bersalin kala I fase aktif yang dipilih memakai teknik *purposive sampling*. Variabel *independent* taksiran berat janin dan variabel *dependent*-nya kemajuan persalinan kala I fase aktif. Data diperoleh melalui lembar partograf dan pengumpulan data, kemudian data dianalisis dengan uji *Fisher Exact*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, hampir seluruh responden memiliki taksiran berat janin normal (95,1%) dan kemajuan persalinan normal (87,8%). Hasil analisis dengan uji *Fisher Exact* menyatakan bahwa taksiran berat janin tidak berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kemajuan persalinan kala I fase aktif (*pvalue* 0,232).

Kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa taksiran berat janin tidak berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kemajuan persalinan kala I fase aktif. Maka, pemantauan kemajuan persalinan dapat mempertimbangkan faktor lain dari *power, passage, passenger, psychologic, dan position of mother*.

Kata Kunci : Persalinan, Kemajuan Persalinan, Taksiran Berat Janin

Daftar Bacaan : 14 buku (2018 – 2025)

## **ABSTRACT**

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*THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ESTIMATED FETAL WEIGHT AND THE PROGRESS OF LABOR IN THE ACTIVE PHASE OF THE FIRST STAGE*

*xv + 72 Pages + 6 Tables + 2 Figures + 13 Appendices*

*Progress of labor is one of the key indicators for assessing whether the labor process is normal. This progress is marked by cervical dilation, descent of the fetal presenting part, and regular increasingly intense uterine contractions. One factors related to labor progress is the passenger, which includes the fetus, placenta, and amniotic sac. A large fetal weight can hinder labor progress due to an imbalance between the size of the fetus and the mother's pelvis. Fetal weight can be estimated based on the height of the uterine fundus, which is then calculated using the Johnson-Tausack formula.*

*This study was conducted to determine the relationship between estimated fetal weight and the progress of labor in the active phase of the first stage. This study employed a quantitative method with an observational design and a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 41 mothers in the active phase of the first stage of labor, selected using purposive sampling technique. The independent variable is estimated fetal weight and the dependent variable is the progress of labor in the active phase of the first stage. Data were obtained through partograph sheets and data collection, and then data analysis using the Fisher Exact test.*

*Based on the study results, almost all respondents had normal estimated fetal weight (95,1%) and normal labor progress (87,8%). Analysis using Fisher Exact test showed that estimated fetal weight were not significantly associated with the progress of labor in the active phase of the first stage ( $p$ value 0,232).*

*The conclusion from the results of this study is that the estimated fetal weight were not significantly associated with the progress of labor in the active phase of the first stage. Therefore, monitoring labor progress can consider other factors such as power, passage, passenger, psychologic, and position of mother.*

*Keywords : Labor, Progress of Labor, Estimated Fetal Weight*

*References : 14 books (2018 – 2025)*