

ABSTRAK

Penyulit persalinan merupakan kondisi yang menghambat kelancaran persalinan normal serta meningkatkan risiko kesakitan dan kematian ibu maupun bayi. Di Puskesmas Plaosan ditemukan kasus penyulit berupa ketuban pecah dini, preeklamsia dan kala I lama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penyulit persalinan, serta menentukan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian penyulit persalinan di Puskesmas Plaosan tahun 2023–2025.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh ibu bersalin dengan penyulit yang tercatat dalam rekam medis Puskesmas Plaosan tahun 2023–2025 sebanyak 97 orang, menggunakan *total sampling* dengan variable *dependent* penyulit persalinan dan variable *independent* meliputi usia, paritas dan pekerjaan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi logistik multinomial dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu bersalin dengan penyulit berada pada kelompok usia reproduksi sehat, memiliki paritas primipara dan berstatus tidak bekerja. Penyulit persalinan sebagian besar ditemukan pada kala I. Hasil analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan *p-value* $>0,05$ sehingga usia ibu, paritas, dan pekerjaan tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap jenis penyulit persalinan yang terjadi. Namun, paritas merupakan variabel yang dominan walaupun belum menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik.

Disimpulkan bahwa usia, paritas, dan pekerjaan tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap penyulit persalinan di Puskesmas Plaosan. Kejadian penyulit persalinan kemungkinan dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain seperti status gizi, riwayat obstetric, riwayat penyakit. Oleh karena itu, deteksi dini faktor risiko serta peningkatan kualitas pelayanan antenatal dan intranatal tetap perlu dilakukan untuk mencegah terjadinya penyulit persalinan.

Kata kunci : penyulit persalinan, usia, paritas, pekerjaan, ibu bersalin

ABSTRACT

Labor complications are conditions that hinder the normal progress of childbirth and increase the risk of morbidity and mortality for both mothers and infants. At Plaosan Community Health Center, the most common labor complications identified were premature rupture of membranes (PROM), preeclampsia, and prolonged first stage of labor. This study aimed to identify labor complications and determine the most influential factors associated with labor complications at Plaosan Community Health Center during 2023–2025.

This study employed a quantitative analytic observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of all mothers with labor complications recorded in the medical records of Plaosan Community Health Center from 2023 to 2025, totaling 97 respondents, selected using total sampling. The dependent variable was labor complications, while the independent variables included maternal age, parity, and occupation. Data were analyzed using multinomial logistic regression with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results showed that most mothers experiencing labor complications were within the healthy reproductive age group, had primiparous parity, and were unemployed. Labor complications were predominantly found in the first stage of labor. Multinomial logistic regression analysis revealed p -values > 0.05 , indicating that maternal age, parity, and occupation had no significant effect on the type of labor complications experienced. However, parity was identified as the dominant variable, although it did not show a statistically significant association.

It can be concluded that maternal age, parity, and occupation did not significantly influence labor complications at Plaosan Community Health Center. Labor complications may be affected by other factors not examined in this study, such as nutritional status, obstetric history, and disease history. Therefore, early detection of risk factors and improvement of antenatal and intranatal care services remain essential to prevent labor complications.

Keywords: labor complications, maternal age, parity, employment status, mothers in labor.