

ABSTRACT

Background. Postpartum hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal death worldwide and causes 127,000 maternal deaths out of 14 million cases of bleeding that occur annually. Postpartum hemorrhage is defined as blood loss equal to or more than 500 ml, occurring earlier in the first 24 hours after delivery (secondary postpartum haemorrhage). The factors that influence the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage consist of prolonged labor, parity, birth spacing, age, and anemia. Aim. Explain and analyze the effect of parity and anemia on the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage based on empirical studies of the last five years. **Method.** This type of research is a literature review with a research design using the PRISMA approach. The search was carried out on four electronic databases (*ProQuest, DOAJ, Science Direct, Garuda, Google Scholar*) published in the last five years, namely from 2015-2020 published in Indonesian and English and according to keywords. in the journal search, 904 articles were found, then duplication was selected, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were eligible, and the full text was left, leaving 13 articles. **Results.** the results of the review of articles that have been reviewed according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria are mostly from Garuda (38,46). With an average published in 2019 (38.46). The study design mostly (53.84%) used case-control. and most of the Indonesian language journals (61.53%). **Conclusion.** The results of this review state that parity and anemia affect the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. Suggestion. Further research is needed on the influence of parity and anemia on the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage.

Keywords: Parity, Anemia, Postpartum Hemorrhage