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**Correlation Between Age And Pregnancy Duration Toward The Incidence Of Post Partum Bleeding At dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin year 2015**Sarkiah \*, Agus Mulyawan<sup>1</sup> , Trisnayusmianti<sup>1</sup> .

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Postpartum bleeding is an important issue in obstetrics related to high maternal mortality. It is about 42% in Indonesia, 29% in South Kalimantan, 43,08% in Banjarmasin in 2012, and 2.40% at Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin in 2015.

**Purpose:** Relationship Age and spacing of pregnancy with Bleeding Post in the Dr. h. Moch. Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin Hospital.

**Method :** Analytic survey Research to entire population of mothers who experience postpartum bleeding at the Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin in 2015. It used secondary data from the register book during the year 2015, along with 77 people as a sample.

**Result:** Research based on the analysis of the test data with the *Chi-Square* obtained results for age, the value of  $p = 0.181$  mean values of  $\alpha > p$  ( $\alpha = 0.5$ ) then there was no meaningful correlation between age and the incidence postpartum bleeding. The value of pregnancy duration was  $p = 0.578$ , it means a value  $\alpha > p$  ( $\alpha = 0.5$ ) then there was no meaningful correlation between pregnancy duration and postpartum bleeding.

**Congclution:** The incidence of postpartum bleeding was happened most to 20-35 year old category (72.7%), pregnancy 2-4 years duration (64.9%), the primary hemorrhage (75.3%) and caused by retensio placenta (51.9%).

**Suggestion:** Researcher provides for more samples and chooses other variables to be tested

**Keywords:** Age, Pregnancy Duration, Postpartum Bleeding

## Introduction

Based on Demographic and Health Survey Indonesia (SDKI) Maternal mortality rate 2012 (MMR) in Indonesia was 359 per 100,000 live births, while the Infant mortality rate (IMR) was 40 per 1,000 live births and the Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) was 19 per 1,000 live births. According to maternal Health 2012 MMR in Indonesia was caused by bleeding (42%), eklamsia (13%), aborts complications (11%), infection (10%), and prolong labor (9%).

The bleeding is caused by a uterine atonia, placenta retention, leaved placenta, laserasi of birth canal and blood clotting abnormalities (Maryunani, 2009). While the risk factors of bleeding are age, parity, pregnancy duration, delivery types and anemia.

Age is one's age who is calculated from the moment of being born to birthday (Yulkardi, 2002). According to wiknjosastro (2008) the classification was divided into two ; first is < 20 years, a woman's reproductive function has not been well developed and complete formed and > 35 years of a woman's reproductive function declining, then classified as at risk age, and also the age between 20-35 years old, non-risk occurrence of bleeding.

The pegnancy duration is the distance pregnancy between the earlier pregnancy to the next one. (Health RI, 2004). According to (Manuaba, 2010). It is divided into two, first is

non-risk (2-4 years), and risk category (< 2 or > 4 years).

The number of maternal deaths in South Kalimantan in 2012 was 123. It was caused by bleeding 29%; pre-eklamsi and eklamsi 21%; infections 7% and others 43% (Health Office Prov. Kalsel, 2013).

Health service data in South Kalimantan Province in the year 2012 the number of maternal deaths has been obtained in Banjarmasin were 14 people (11.38%) (Health Office Prov. Kalsel, 2013).

Based on the preliminary study to register book in maternity ward at Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin, the incidence of postpartum bleeding in the 2013 was 93 people per 1763 live birth (5.28%), in 2014 is 65 people per 2710 live birth (2.39%) and in 2015 the was 77 people per 3164 live births (2.43%).

In this kind of research method used was the research of analytic survey with test *Chi Square*.

The dependent variable was the occurrence of postpartum bleeding and the independent were age and pregnancy duration.

The population in this research was the entire postpartum mothers (77 people) who experiencing bleeding at the Dr. H. Ansari Moch Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin in 2015.

The data is qualitative, derived from the data secondary of the register book in Maternity Ward at Dr. H. Ansari Moch Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin in 2015, by using *Cheklis*.

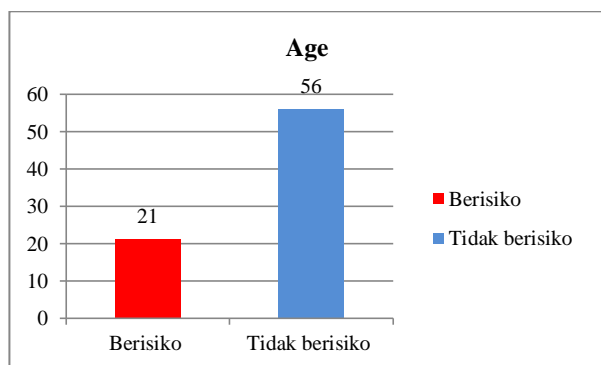
The data analysis was done by editing, coding, entering

### Research Results

The research results have obtained from data register at The Maternity Ward of Dr. H. Ansari Moch Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin on June 1, 2015 to June 23, 2016.

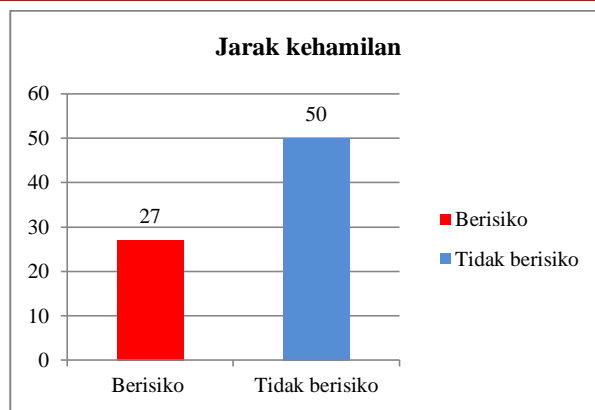
#### 1. Univariate Analysis

Picture 1 The distribution of maternal age category based on mother childbirth who experience postpartum bleeding.



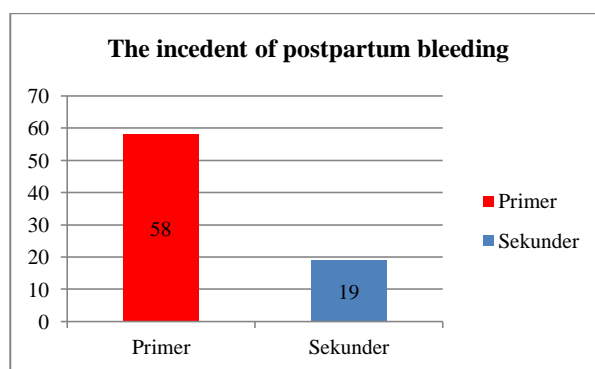
It showed that from 77 people experienced postpartum bleeding; there were 56 mothers (72.7%) in the age of 20 – 35 years old.

Pictures 2 The distribution of postpartum mother who experience bleeding base on pregnancy duration

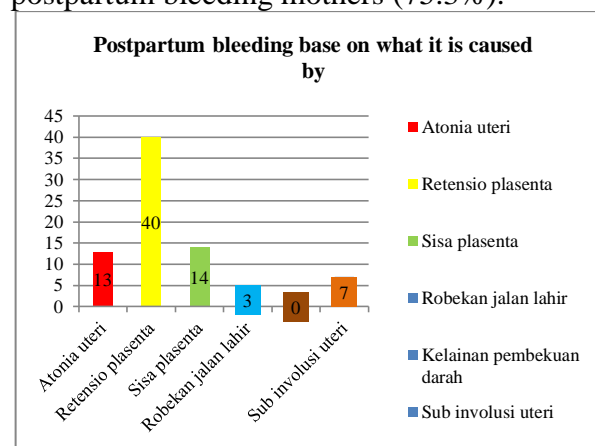


It showed that there were 50 mothers (64.9%) who had duration of pregnancy 2 – 4 years.

Pictures 3 The distribution of postpartum mothers based on bleeding category



It showed that there were 58 primer postpartum bleeding mothers (75.3%).



Pictures 4 distribution of postpartum bleeding based on its caused by

It showed that there were 40 (51.9%) postpartum bleeding mothers caused by placenta retensio.

## 2. Bivariat Analysis

Table 1 The correlation between age and the incidence postpartum bleeding by *Chi Square* test.

Variable	Bleeding				Total		p Value
	Primery		Secondary		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Age							0,181
Risk	13	16,9	8	10,4	21	27,3	
Non-risk	43	55,8	13	16,9	56	72,7	

It showed that there were 43 (55.8%) primary and 13 (16.9%) secondary postpartum bleeding mothers.

The results of test *Chi Square* value obtained  $p = 0.181$  so  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  was rejected, it was mean that there were no correlation between mothers' age and the incidence of postpartum bleeding.

Table 2 Correlation between pregnancy duration and the incidence of postpartum bleeding by using *Chi Squar* test

Variable	Bleeding				Total of p		Value
	Primary		Secondary		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
The distance of the pregnancy							0.578
Risky	17	22,1	5	6,5	22	28,6	
Do not risk	39	50,6	16	20,8	55	71,4	

The table 2 showed that there were 39 people (50.6%) primary and 16 people (20.8%) secondary bleeding.

The results of test *Chi Square* value obtained  $p = 0.578$  so  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  was rejected. It was mean that there was no correlation between pregnancy duration and postpartum bleeding.

## Discussion

### 1. Age

The results conducted in 2015 found that the non-risk age (20-35) was 56 (72.7%) people and risky age (< 20 and > 35 years) was 21 (27.3%) people.

It is not in line to the theory of Manuaba (2010), pregnancy is said to be at high risk is the < 20 years and > 35 years of age. Under 20 years old is not a good time to get pregnant because the refroduksi organs have not been perfect, it has certainly complicated the process of pregnancy and childbirth. While pregnancy > 35 years of age had a risk for experiencing complications in pregnancy and childbirth among others bleeding, gestosis or hypertension in pregnancy, dystocia and prolong delivery.

At the age of 20-35 years is an ideal age for pregnant women and childbirth. But it is inversely proportional to the results of the study showed that the incidence of postpartum bleeding was occur at these ages. There may be other factors that affect it. This shows that the age of 20 and 35 < > is not a major factor in the causes of bleeding.

### 2. The Distance Of The Pregnancy

The results conducted in 2015 found that the non-risk category pregnancy duration (2-

4 years) was 50 (64.9%) and risk one (< 2 or > 4 years) was 27 (35.1%) people.

It is also not in line to the theory of Manuaba (2010) that if the duration of the pregnancy less than 2 years mother's body is not back to normal state yet due to a previous pregnancy so that the body bear a heavier burden. But if it is between 2 and 4 the womb and the mother's health are recovering well. Pregnancy duration more than 4 years the condition will be back such as the first delivery.

Approximately 2-4 years of pregnancy is said to be the distance a safe pregnancy to pregnancy and childbirth. But it is inversely proportional to the results of the study. It showed that the incidence of bleeding, most occurred approximately 2-4 years of pregnancy. This indicates that a distance of pregnancy < 2 > 4 years and is not a major factor in the occurrence of bleeding.

### 3. The Cause of the Bleeding

The research showed primary bleeding was occurred to 56 (72.7%) people, and secondary bleeding was 21 (27.3%) people. While the incidence of postpartum bleeding based on the cause was by placenta retensio, 40 (51.9%) people.

On the placenta retensio, as along the placenta is not apart yet, it may not because of bleeding. But if part of placenta is already off it may cause big bleeding (kala

III haemorrhage) and should be anticipated by immediately perform manual placenta, although it has not passing the *uri kala*, half an hour yet.

According to Maryunani (2009) frequency postpartum bleeding is 4-15% labor. Based on the cause of bleeding they are uterine atony (50-60%), retensio placenta (16-17%), remaining placenta (23-24%), laserasi Street (4-5%), blood clotting abnormalities (0.5-0.8%).

the results of research, is still not in accordance to the theory, that said, the cause of most major bleeding is uterine atony, but on the results of research conducted a primary cause of bleeding is the placenta retensio.

### 4. Correlation between maternal Age and the incidence of postpartum bleeding.

The research showed the bleeding caused by the placenta retensio occurs in the age of non-risky category (20-35 years) was 41.5% (32 persons). From the results of the analysis of statistical test *Chi Square*, obtained a value of  $p = 0.181$  mean values of  $\alpha > p$  ( $\alpha = 0.5$ ), so  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  was rejected, this indicates that there was no correlation between age with incidence of postpartum in the maternity ward of The Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin.

It is incompatible to the theory according to the Winkjosatro (2008), the woman who

gave birth to a son at the age of 20 years < or > 35 years is one of the risk factors of the occurrence of postpartum bleeding. But in fact the research I've done the bleeding has been experienced by mothers aged 20-35 years which is the age of safe for childbirth.

However, age is not a major cause of the occurrence of postpartum bleeding but there are other factors that can lead it, such parity, type of delivery and anemia.

#### 5. Correlation between Pregnancy Duration and postpartum bleeding.

The research showed that the incidence of postpartum bleeding due to the placenta retensio happened to non-risk pregnancy duration categories (2-4 years), 36.4% (28 people).

The results of the analysis of statistical test *Chi Square*, obtained a value of  $p = 0.578$  mean values of  $\alpha > p$  ( $\alpha = 0.5$ ), so  $H_0$  and  $H_a$  was rejected, this indicates that there was no correlation between the pregnancy duration and the incidence of postpartum bleeding in maternity ward of Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Hospital Banjarmasin.

It is not in line to the theory of Manuaba (2010) which shows that the pregnancy could be a risk factor of bleeding, because the pregnancy duration less than 2 years because the mother's body is not recover to normal state yet due to a previous pregnancy so the body of the mother will bear a heavier

burden. However, pregnancy is not a major cause of the occurrence of postpartum bleeding, but there are other factors that can lead to it such as parity, type of labor and anemia

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