

HUBUNGAN JENIS PERSALINAN PERVAGINAM, *SECTIO CAESAREA* (SC), VAKUUM EKSTRASI (VE), DAN FORCEP DENGAN KEJADIAN RETENSI URIN PASCA PERSALINAN DI RSUD. PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO TAHUN 2010 – 2015

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Retensi urin pasca persalinan merupakan komplikasi persalinan yang bersifat sementara dan belum diketahui penyebab pasti. Jenis persalinan diduga memiliki peran sebagai penyebab retensi urin pasca persalinan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan jenis persalinan pervaginam, SC, VE, dan forcep dengan kejadian retensi urin pasca persalinan.

Metode: Penelitian observasional analisis dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*.

Hasil: Hasil uji analisis alternatif *Fisher* menunjukkan signifikan dengan nilai $p < 0,05$. Jenis persalinan ($p < 0,012$) memiliki hasil uji statistik yang signifikan. Prevalensi jenis persalinan pervaginam 61%, SC 11,7%, VE 27,3%, dan forcep 0%.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara jenis persalinan dengan retensi urin pasca persalinan. Variabel yang mempengaruhi secara signifikan antara lain paritas, lama partus kala II, rasa nyeri, dan jenis persalinan

Kata Kunci: Retensi urin pasca persalinan, Pervaginam, *Section caesarea* (SC), Vakuum ekstrasi (VE), forcep.

**RELATIONSHIP TYPE VAGINAL DELIVERY, SECTIO CAESAREA (SC),
VACUUM EXTRACTION (VE), AND FORCEP WITH EVENTS
POSTPARTUM URINARY RETENTION IN HOSPITAL PROF. DR.
MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO YEAR 2010 – 2015**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postpartum urinary retention is a complication of childbirth that is reversible and the exact cause is unknown. The method of delivery is thought to have a role as a cause of postpartum urinary retention.

Objective: Knowing the type of relationship vaginal delivery, SC, VE, and forcep with the incidence of postpartum urinary retention.

Method: Analytical observational study with cross-sectional approach.

Result: The test results of alternative Fisher analysis showed significant with $p < 0.05$. Type of delivery ($p < 0,012$) has a significant statistic result. Prevalence of vaginal delivery 61%, SC 11.7%, 27.3% VE, and forcep 0%.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the type of delivery with postpartum urinary retention. The variables that significantly affect, among others parity, duration of parturition stage II, pain, and type of delivery

Keyword: Postpartum urinary retention, vaginal, Sectio caesarea (SC), Vacuum extraction (VE), forcep.