

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN PENYULIT PROSES PERSALINAN PERVAGINAM PADA REMAJA DI BANYUMAS

Puput Priyanti, Nina Setiawati, Aprilia Kartikasari

Latar Belakang : Kehamilan pada usia remaja masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan reproduksi yang berisiko tinggi terhadap terjadinya penyulit persalinan. Ketidaksiapan biologis dan psikologis remaja dapat meningkatkan risiko komplikasi selama proses persalinan pervaginam, yang berdampak pada keselamatan ibu dan bayi.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif. besar sampel sebanyak 57 ibu usia remaja dengan menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan Kolmogorov-smirnov. Kuesioner menggunakan lembar *checklist*/observasi berdasarkan rekam medis.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa median usia responden adalah 20 tahun dengan rentang usia 14–22 tahun. Mayoritas responden merupakan primipara sebanyak (87,7%) dan sebagian besar berstatus menikah sebanyak (68,4%). Median usia gestasi adalah 37 minggu dengan rentang 25–42 minggu. Penyulit persalinan pervaginam yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah ketuban pecah dini (KPD) sebanyak (75,4%) kasus, diikuti oleh lama kala (5,3%) kasus, partus lama (3,5%) kasus, *disproporsi cephalon pelvic* (CPD) (14,0%) kasus, dan *intrauterine fetal death* (IUFD) (1,8%) kasus. Tidak ditemukan kasus inersia uteri dan distosia bahu (0%).

Kesimpulan : Penyulit persalinan pervaginam pada ibu usia remaja di Banyumas paling banyak berupa ketuban pecah dini. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa ibu usia remaja masih memiliki risiko tinggi mengalami penyulit persalinan, sehingga diperlukan peningkatan upaya pencegahan, pemantauan kehamilan, serta edukasi kesehatan reproduksi bagi remaja.

Kata Kunci : Ketuban pecah dini; penyulit persalinan; persalinan pervaginam; remaja.

ABSTRACT

OVERVIEW OF COMPLICATION IN VAGINAL DELIVERY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN BANYUMAS

Puput Priyanti, Nina Setiawati, Aprilia Kartikasari

Background: Adolescent pregnancy remains a reproductive health problem that carries a high risk of delivery complications. The biological and psychological immaturity of adolescents can increase the risk of complications during vaginal delivery, which may affect the safety of both mother and baby.

Methods: This study used a descriptive quantitative research design. The sample consisted of 57 adolescent mothers selected using a total sampling technique. Data were collected using a checklist/observation sheet based on medical records. Data analysis was performed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test.

Result: The results showed that the median age of respondents was 20 years, with an age range of 14–22 years. The majority of respondents were primiparous (76.9%) and married (60.0%). The median gestational age was 37 weeks, ranging from 25 to 42 weeks. The most common complication in vaginal delivery was premature rupture of membranes (PROM) (75.4%), followed by prolonged stage of labor (5.3%), prolonged labor (3.5%), cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD) (14.0%), and intrauterine fetal death (IUFD) (1.8%). No cases of uterine inertia or shoulder dystocia were found (0%).

Conclusion: The most common complication of vaginal delivery among adolescent mothers in Banyumas was premature rupture of membranes. These findings indicate that adolescent mothers remain at high risk of experiencing delivery complications. Therefore, improved prevention efforts, pregnancy monitoring, and reproductive health education for adolescents are needed.

Keywords: Adolescents; labor complications; premature rupture of membranes; vaginal delivery.