

ABSTRAK

Retensio plasenta menjadi salah satu penyulit persalinan yang perlu diwaspadai karena berkontribusi terhadap terjadinya perdarahan pascasalin dan turut memengaruhi tingginya angka kematian ibu. Secara fungsional, kondisi ini dapat muncul ketika kontraksi uterus tidak adekuat sehingga plasenta sulit lepas, maupun akibat letak, bentuk, dan ukuran plasenta itu sendiri. Di luar itu, faktor maternal, kondisi uterus, serta karakteristik plasenta juga turut berperan. Berangkat dari hal tersebut, penelitian dilakukan untuk menelaah faktor-faktor yang ada hubungannya dengan kejadian retensio plasenta di tempat PONED UPT Puskesmas Banjarwangi pada tahun 2026.

Rancangan yang digunakan merupakan survei analitik dengan pendekatan kontrol kasus. Kelompok kasus dijaring melalui teknik total sampling sebanyak 24 responden, sementara kelompok kontrol berjumlah 72 responden yang dipilih memakai systematic random sampling atau sampel diambil secara acak. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji Chi-Square yang pertama berikutnya uji regresi logistik untuk menentukan faktor paling dominan.

Hasil uji Chi-Square mengindikasikan adanya keterkaitan antara usia ibu dengan retensio plasenta ($p=0,021$; $OR=3,571$), paritas ($p=0,034$; $OR=3,000$), jarak persalinan ($p=0,014$; $OR=3,545$), serta riwayat kuretase ($p=0,039$; $OR=3,000$). Seluruh variabel memiliki nilai p di bawah 0,05, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa usia, paritas, jarak persalinan, dan riwayat kuretase berhubungan dengan kejadian retensio plasenta di UPT Puskesmas Banjarwangi. Berdasarkan hasil uji regresi logistik, riwayat kuretase menjadi faktor paling dominan dengan OR sebesar 7,543.

Temuan ini diharapkan mampu mendorong peningkatan mutu pelayanan sekaligus penerapan langkah promotif dan preventif, sehingga risiko persalinan yang disertai retensio plasenta dapat ditekan pada masa mendatang.

Kata Kunci :. Jarak Antar Persalinan, Paritas, Retensio Plasenta. Riwayat Kuretase, Usia.

ABSTRACT

Retained placenta is an important problem and one of the causes of postpartum hemorrhage that can increase maternal mortality. Functionally, retained placenta may occur due to inadequate uterine contractions, difficulty in placental separation due to its location, shape, or size, as well as maternal, uterine, and placental factors. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with the incidence of retained placenta at the POND UPT Puskesmas Banjarwangi in 2026.

This study used an *analytic survey* method with a *case-control* design. Case samples were selected using the *total sampling* technique, involving 24 respondents, while control samples were selected using *systematic random sampling*, involving 72 respondents.

The *Chi-Square* statistical test showed that the relationship between age and the incidence of retained placenta had a *p-value* of 0.021 (OR = 3.571); parity and the incidence of retained placenta had a *p-value* of 0.034 (OR = 3.000); birth interval and the incidence of retained placenta had a *p-value* of 0.014 (OR = 3.545); and history of curettage and the incidence of retained placenta had a *p-value* of 0.039 (OR = 3.000). Since all *p-values* were < 0.05 , it was concluded that there were significant associations between parity, age, birth interval, and history of curettage and the incidence of retained placenta at UPT Puskesmas Banjarwangi. The most dominant factor was a history of curettage, with an OR of 7.543.

It is expected that healthcare providers will provide appropriate services and implement promotive and preventive measures to reduce the risk of retained placenta in future deliveries.

Keywords: Age, Birth Interval, History of Curettage, Parity, Retained Placenta