

**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR RISIKO MATERNAL DENGAN KEJADIAN
KONTRAKSI PREMATUR PADA IBU HAMIL DI RUANG
KENANGA RSUD DR. SOEKARDJO TAHUN 2026**

Oleh: Herher Choeriah

Pembimbing 1: Dr. Bdn. Widya Maya Ningrum, SST., M.Kes., M.Tr.Keb

Pembimbing 2: Siti Rohmah, S.SiT., M.K.M

Universitas Galuh

Program Studi Kebidanan (S-1)

Email: herherchoeriah30@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Kontraksi prematur merupakan salah satu komplikasi kehamilan yang dapat meningkatkan risiko persalinan prematur serta berdampak terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu maupun bayi. Berbagai faktor risiko maternal, seperti anemia, infeksi saluran kemih, dan jarak kehamilan, diduga berperan dalam meningkatkan kejadian kontraksi prematur. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko maternal dengan kejadian kontraksi prematur pada ibu hamil di Ruang Kenanga RSUD dr. Soekardjo Tahun 2026.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko maternal dengan kejadian kontraksi prematur pada ibu hamil di Ruang Kenanga RSUD dr. Soekardjo Tahun 2026.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling, sehingga jumlah sampel sebanyak 108 data rekam medis ibu hamil yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data diperoleh melalui telaah rekam medis, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu hamil mengalami kontraksi prematur (55,56%), tidak mengalami anemia (75,93%), tidak mengalami infeksi saluran kemih (75,00%), dan memiliki jarak kehamilan tidak berisiko (71,30%). Hasil uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara anemia dengan kejadian kontraksi prematur ($p\text{-value} = 0,012$), terdapat hubungan antara infeksi saluran kemih dengan kejadian kontraksi prematur ($p\text{-value} = 0,007$), serta terdapat hubungan antara jarak kehamilan dengan kejadian kontraksi prematur ($p\text{-value} = 0,004$).

Saran bagi pelayanan kesehatan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan upaya deteksi dini dan penatalaksanaan faktor risiko maternal selama kehamilan melalui skrining anemia, ISK, serta edukasi mengenai perencanaan jarak kehamilan yang ideal. Ibu hamil juga diharapkan lebih rutin melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan dan mematuhi anjuran tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, Faktor Risiko Maternal, Infeksi Saluran Kemih, Jarak Kehamilan, Kontraksi Prematur.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL RISK FACTORS AND THE
INCIDENCE OF PRETERM UTERINE CONTRACTIONS AMONG
PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE KENANGA WARD OF
DR. SOEKARDJO REGIONAL GENERAL
HOSPITAL IN 2026**

By: Herher Choeriah

Supervisor 1: Dr. Bdn. Widya Maya Ningrum, SST., M.Kes., M.Tr.Keb.

Supervisor 2: Siti Rohmah, S.SiT., M.K.M.

Galuh University

Bachelor of Midwifery Study Program

Email: herherchoeriah30@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Preterm uterine contractions are a pregnancy complication that may increase the risk of preterm birth and contribute to maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Maternal risk factors, including anemia, urinary tract infection (UTI), and pregnancy interval, are suspected to increase the incidence of preterm uterine contractions. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relationship between maternal risk factors and the incidence of preterm uterine contractions among pregnant women in the Kenanga Ward of Dr. Soekardjo Regional General Hospital in 2026.

This study aimed to determine the relationship between maternal risk factors and the incidence of preterm uterine contractions among pregnant women in the Kenanga Ward of Dr. Soekardjo Regional General Hospital in 2026.

This quantitative analytical study employed a retrospective approach. Total sampling was used, yielding 108 medical records of pregnant women who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were obtained through medical record review and analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

The results showed that most pregnant women experienced preterm uterine contractions (55.56%), were not anemic (75.93%), did not have urinary tract infection (75.00%), and had a non-risk pregnancy interval (71.30%). Chi-Square analysis showed significant relationships between anemia and preterm uterine contractions ($p = 0.012$), urinary tract infection and preterm uterine contractions ($p = 0.007$), and pregnancy interval and preterm uterine contractions ($p = 0.004$).

Healthcare services are expected to strengthen early detection and management of maternal risk factors during pregnancy through anemia and UTI screening and education on appropriate pregnancy spacing. Pregnant women are also expected to attend regular antenatal care and follow healthcare recommendations.

Keywords: Anemia, Maternal Risk Factors, Pregnancy Interval, Preterm Uterine Contractions, Urinary Tract Infection.