

ABSTRACT

Background: *Premature rupture of membran is one of many complications of pregnancy that lead to maternal deaths and reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) . One of the causes of premature rupture of membranes is an urinary tract infection.*

Objective: *The purpose of this study was to compare the number of urinary tract infection incidence between Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes (PPROM) and Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM).*

Methods: *This study used comparative analytical observation with cross-sectional study design. The samples in this study were medical records of birth mothers with premature rupture of membranes (Preterm and at Term) in Sadewa Women and Children Hospital, Babarsari in 2014. Sampling was conducted by purposive sampling method with 64 samples which is divided into two groups: PROM and PPRM, with 32 samples for each. Data is analyzed using Chi-square test.*

Results: *The result showed that there were no significant correlation of urinary tract infection as risk factor between Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) and Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes (PPROM) with value of $p > 0,05$ which is 0.266. Beside, the value of RR is 1,571 CI (0,698 - 3,536). Result of $RR > 1$ means that urinary tract infection in term pregnancies has more risk lead to Premature Rupture Membranes (PROM) 1,571 times compared to Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes (PPROM).*

Conclusion: *Based on the results, it can be concluded that there were no significant correlation between the incidence of urinary tract infections with premature rupture of membranes. There is comparison of the incidence of urinary tract infections between Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) and Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes (PPROM) which is Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) has more urinary tract infection risk compared to Preterm Premature Rupture of Membranes (PPROM) in Sadewa Women and Children Hospital, Babarsari.*

Keywords: *Urinary Tract Infection, Premature Rupture of Membranes, at Term, Preterm.*

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Ketuban Pecah Dini merupakan salah satu dari berbagai komplikasi kehamilan yang menyebabkan kematian ibu serta menurunkan Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI). Salah satu faktor penyebab terjadinya ketuban pecah dini adalah infeksi saluran kemih.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan jumlah faktor risiko infeksi saluran kemih antara ketuban pecah dini preterm dan ketuban pecah dini aterm.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik komparatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional study*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah data rekam medik dari ibu bersalin dengan ketuban pecah dini preterm dan ketuban pecah dini aterm di Rumah Sakit Khusus Ibu dan Anak Sadewa Babarsari tahun 2014. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling* dengan besar sampel 64 yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu kelompok ketuban pecah dini preterm dan ketuban pecah dini aterm masing-masing 32 sampel. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *Chi square*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara infeksi saluran kemih dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini baik ketuban pecah dini preterm maupun ketuban pecah dini aterm. Disamping itu nilai RR 1,571 95% CI (0,698 - 3,536) menunjukkan $RR > 1$ yang artinya infeksi saluran kemih pada kehamilan aterm lebih beresiko menjadi ketuban pecah dini sebesar 1,571 kali dibandingkan ketuban pecah dini preterm.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara infeksi saluran kemih dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini preterm maupun ketuban pecah dini aterm. Terdapat perbandingan jumlah kejadian infeksi saluran kemih antara ketuban pecah dini preterm dan aterm dimana jumlah kejadian infeksi saluran kemih lebih banyak terjadi pada ketuban pecah dini aterm dibandingkan dengan ketuban pecah dini preterm di RSKIA Sadewa, Babarsari.

Kata Kunci : Infeksi saluran kemih, ketuban pecah dini, aterm, preterm.