

CORRELATION OF AGE AND ABORTION HISTORY WITH ABORTION INCIDENCE AT MATERNITY AT RSUD BRIGJEND H HASAN BASRY KANDANGAN

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Abstract

Abortus percentage in Indonesia, based on Riskesdas 2017, increase about 4%. Abortus incidence at Maternity in RSUD Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan in 2017 was about 55 cases, in 2018 was about 65 cases, and in 2019 was about 78 cases. Some of the factors that influence the incidence of abortus were cause factor and risk factors. Analyze correlation between age and abortion history with abortion incidence at Maternity in RSUD Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan. This research uses methods analytic survey with case control approach. The population of the research was all pregnant women who had abortion at Maternity in RSUD Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan in 2019 with sample for case and control using ratio 1:1, so the abortus case used 78 respondents, and the control case used 78 respondents. Data were analyzed using Chi Square test. The results of the research show that there is no relation between age and abortion incidence with p value = 0,857, and abortion history with abortion incidence p value = 0,002. There is no correlation between age and abortion incidence at Maternity in RSUD Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan. There is a corelation between abortion history and abortion incidence at Maternity in RSUD Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan, and a woman who had abortion history has 3,298 times higher risk of abortion.

Keyword: Abortion, Age, Abortion History

Introduction

Pregnancy complications are health problems or disorders that often occur during pregnancy, and can have an impact not only on the health of the mother but also on the newborn. Pregnancy-related complications that occur in pregnant women include continuous vomiting and refusal to eat, high fever, swelling of the feet, hands, and face accompanied by seizures, lack of movement of the fetus, bleeding in the birth canal, and premature rupture of the membranes.

Bleeding in pregnancy is a serious problem that occurs in Indonesian society which results in a high mortality rate for mothers in Indonesia. Maternal death is caused by bleeding, and hypertension. In addition, cases of infection, abortion, or prolonged labor are also risk factors for maternal death. (WHO, 2019).

WHO estimates that there are about 4.2 million abortions every year in Southeast Asia, namely 1.3 million in Vietnam and Singapore, between 750,000 and 155,000 in the Philippines and 300,000 to 900,000 in Thailand. every year (WHO, 2016). According to the results of the 2018 Basic Health research (Riskesdas), the percentage of abortions in Indonesia has increased by 4%.

Based on a preliminary study at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital, there were additional abortion cases in 3 consecutive years. In 2017 there were 55 abortion cases, in 2018 there were 65 cases, in 2019 there were 78 abortion cases, and in 2020 from January to September it increased to 101 cases.

Risk factors for abortion include maternal factors (60%), fetal factors (20%), and placental factors (15%) (Noer, Ermawati, & Afdal, 2016). According to Darmawati (2015) in her writings, maternal factors suspected of causing abortion such as age, parity, having a history of previous miscarriages, infections in the genital area, chronic diseases suffered by the mother, imperfect uterine shape, myomas, unhealthy lifestyles, taking drugs that can harm the womb, stress or fear, sexual intercourse with an orgasm during pregnancy and fatigue.

There is a study which states that there is a significant relationship between age, history of abortion and parity with the incidence of abortion, while in other studies there is no relationship with the incidence of abortion, this is the reason for researchers to re-examine these factors, and continue to increase the incidence of abortion in the postpartum room. RSUD Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan makes researchers interested in conducting research on the Relationship between Age and Abortion History with Abortion Incidence in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital.

Materials and Methods

This type of research uses an analytical survey with a case control technique, where risk factors are studied using a retrospective approach to determine the relationship between age and history of abortion with the incidence of abortion.

Result and Discussion

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Age of Mothers Who Had Abortion in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

No	Age	Incident of Abortion				Total	
		<i>Abortion (Case)</i>		Non Abortion <i>(Control)</i>			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Risk	22	14,1	20	12,8	42	26,9
2.	Not Risk	56	35,9	58	37,2	114	73,1
Total		78	50	78	50	156	100

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the frequency of maternal age who experienced abortions in the Postpartum Room at H Hasan Basry Hospital in 2019 mostly occurred at the age that was not at risk, namely 56 people (35.9%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Abortion History of Mothers Who Had Abortions in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

No	History of Abortion	Incident of Abortion				Total	
		<i>Abortion (Case)</i>		<i>Not Abortion (Case)</i>			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1.	Have History of abortion	31	19,9	13	8,3	44	28,2
2.	Didn't have history of abortion	47	30,1	65	41,7	112	71,8
	Total	78	50	78	50	156	100

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the frequency of abortion history of mothers who experienced abortions in the Postpartum Room of Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019 was mostly in mothers who did not have a history of abortion, namely 47 people (30.1%).

Table 3 Distribution of the Frequency of Abortion Events and Non-Abortion Events in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

No.	Incident of Abortion	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
1.	Abortion	78	50,0
2.	Not Abortion	78	50,0
	Total	156	100

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that of the 156 mothers who were treated in the postpartum ward who had an abortion (case) as many as 78 people (50.0%) and who did not abort (control) as many as 78 people (50.0%) at Brigjend H Hospital. Hasan Basry Kandangan in 2019.

Table 4 Analysis of the Correlation of Mother's Age with Abortion Incidence in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

		<u>Incident of Abortion</u>							
No	Umur	<i>Abortion (Case)</i>		Not Abortion <i>(Control)</i>		Total		P	OR
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1.	Risk	22	14,1	20	12,8	42	26,9		
2.	Not Risk	56	35,9	58	37,2	114	73,1	0,857	1,139
	Total	78	50	78	50	156	100		

Based on Table 4 above, it was found that the age of mothers who were not at risk (20-35 years) experienced more abortions as many as 56 people (35.9%), while for mothers who did not experience abortions, it was found at the age that was not at risk (20-35). years) experienced more abortions as many as 58 people (37.2%). From the analysis of the chi square test, the value of 0.857 is obtained, if the probability value (p) < 0.05 , it can be concluded that there is no relationship between age and the incidence of abortion in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019.

Table 5 Analysis of the Correlation between Maternal Abortion History and Abortion Incidences in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

No	Riwayat <i>Abortus</i>	Kejadian <i>Abortus</i>				Jumlah		P	OR
		<i>Abortus (Case)</i>		<i>Tidak Abortus (Control)</i>					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1.	Ada Riwayat <i>Abortus</i>	31	19,9	13	8,3	44	28,2	0,002	3,298
2.	Tidak Ada Riwayat <i>Abortus</i>	47	30,1	65	41,7	112	71,8		
	Total	78	50	78	50	156	100		

From Table 5, it was found that the incidence of abortion was more common in mothers who did not have a history of abortion, as many as 47 people (30.1%), while for mothers who did not experience abortion, it was more common in mothers who did not have a history of abortion, as many as 65 people. (41.7%).

From the analysis of the chi square test, the p value (value) is 0.002, if the probability value (p) = 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the history of abortion and the incidence of abortion in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019. The OR

value (Odds Ratio) = 3.298, this means that respondents with a history of abortion are 3,298 times more likely to experience an abortion than respondents who do not have a history of abortion.

Conculation

1. Age of Respondents Who Had Abortion in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

The results of the study showed that the frequency of maternal age who experienced abortions in the postpartum ward of the H Hasan Basry Hospital in 2019 mostly occurred at the age that was not at risk (20-35 years) as many as 56 people (35.9%), this is contrary to the theory put forward. by Prawirohardjo (2018) that the age of 20-35 years is said to be the ideal age for pregnant and childbirth women because seen from the development of maturity, namely women in this age group already have reproductive maturity, emotional and social aspects, and a high abortion rate. low. On the other hand, the research conducted by Halim, et al (2013) at the Pirngadi Hospital in Medan City also showed that the incidence of abortion mostly occurred in women of age who were not at risk with a proportion of 61%, and research conducted by Wahyuningsih (2016) in Hospital Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin who stated that the highest incidence of abortion was also experienced by pregnant women with an age range of 20-35 years as much as 55.4%.

This is most likely due to other predisposing factors that cause abortion in the mother, such as viral infections, chronic infections, chronic diseases suffered by the mother, as well as other maternal and fetal factors.

2. Abortion History of Respondents Who Had Abortions in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019.

In the study, it was found that the frequency of abortion history of mothers who had abortions in the postpartum ward of Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital was the highest in mothers who did not have a history of abortion, namely 47 people (30.1%). The cause of women having an abortion in the no-risk category is probably because they do not have experience with danger signs or triggers for abortion, so they are less careful about their pregnancy. It is different with mothers who have experienced an abortion in a previous pregnancy, they will be more careful when undergoing a subsequent pregnancy, this is why the majority of abortions are experienced by mothers who do not have a history of abortion.

3. The Correlation of Mother's Age with Abortion Incidence in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

in the chi-square test, the p-value is 0.857, if the probability value (p) < 0.05 , then the results show that there is no relationship between maternal age and the incidence of abortion in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Wahyuningsih (2016) at RSUD Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh, where the results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.243 which means there is no relationship between maternal age and the incidence of abortion. The results of this study are also similar to the research conducted by Fajria (2013) with the title Risk Factor Analysis of Abortion Incidence at Dr. RSUP. M. Djamil Padang that the age factor did not show significant results with a p value = 1,000, which means that there is no relationship between maternal age and the incidence of abortion.

If the age of the mother who had an abortion is not included in the group at risk, it is likely that there are other predisposing factors. Some mothers who experience abortions have other pregnancy complications, such as uterine deformities, cervical incompetence, anemia, diabetes mellitus, hepatitis, hypertension, and a history of heart swelling. According to Prawirohardjo (2018), anomalous uterine defects are known to cause obstetric complications, such as repeated abortions, prematurity, and fetal malpresentation. In women with a history of abortion, uterine anomalies were found in 27% of patients. Chronic diseases such as anemia, diabetes, hypertension, and heart swelling are also factors that cause abortion in pregnant women. Acute viral infections such as hepatitis are also a contributing factor to abortion. In addition, other factors that can cause abortion that are not reported or cannot be identified, such as infection with rubella, toxoplasma, and other comorbidities or physical and psychological trauma that can trigger an abortion need to be taken into account.

4. Correlation of Maternal Abortion History with Abortion Incidence in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019

Based on the chi-square test, the p value = 0.002, where the p value is < 0.05 , this means that there is a significant relationship between the history of abortion and the incidence of abortion in the Postpartum Room at Brigjend H Hasan Basry Kandangan Hospital in 2019. OR Value (Odds Ratio) The results obtained are 3,298, this means that mothers who have a history of previous abortions tend to have re-abortion 3.298 times greater than mothers who do not have a history of abortion.

The incidence of abortion is thought to have an effect on subsequent pregnancies, both on the onset of pregnancy complications and on the results of conception. Women with a history of abortion have a higher risk for preterm labor and recurrent abortion. Management of previous abortion cases, such as curettage, causes changes and injuries to the uterine wall/endometrium, thus affecting the ability of the uterus to accept embryo implantation in subsequent pregnancies,

this condition has the potential to cause the mother to have repeated miscarriages. Repeated curettage can also turn healthy tissue in the uterus into connective tissue. From a psychological point of view, a history of abortion also affects the process of subsequent pregnancies. Trauma from abortion in previous pregnancies made 63% of subsequent pregnancies proceed normally

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