

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PERINEAL LACERATION IN NORMAL PREGNANCY IN NGANJUK, EAST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: A vaginal tear (perineal laceration) is an injury to the tissue around the vagina and rectum that can happen during childbirth. Most women feel relief from any pain caused by a vaginal tear in about two weeks. If the tear required stitches, they will dissolve within six weeks. An episiotomy is a procedure that may be used to widen the vaginal opening in a controlled way. This study aimed to determine factors associated with perineal laceration in normal pregnancy.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted at Rejoso Community Health Center, Nganjuk, East Java, from September to October 2022. A sample of 60 mothers with normal delivery were selected for this study. The dependent variable was birth canal laceration. The independent variables were birthweight, birth space, and parity. The data were collected by questionnaire. The data were analyzed by chi-square test and odds ratio (OR).

Results: The risk of birth canal laceration increased with of higher birthweight (OR= 2.37; 95% CI= 1.63 to 6.22; p= 0.001), shorter birth space (OR= 4.05; 95% CI= 0.35 to 7.51; p <0.001), and multi-parity (OR= 8.71; 95% CI= 2.96 to 10.02; p= 0.020), and they were statically significant.

Conclusion: The risk of birth canal laceration increases with of higher birthweight, shorter birth space, and multi-parity.

Keywords: birth canal laceration, birth spacing, birthweight, parity.

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