

**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TASIKMALAYA**

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN**

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 ILMU KEPERAWATAN**

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**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU DENGAN KEJADIAN KETUBAN  
PECAH DINI DI RUANG MELATI 2A RSUD DR. SOEKARDJO  
KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

**ABSTRAK**

13 bagian awal + 7 BAB + 63 halaman + 5 Tabel + 15 Lampiran

Ketuban pecah dini diartikan sebagai kebocoran selaput ketuban sebelum melahirkan dan kurang dari 37 minggu kehamilan. WHO menyatakan bahwa Kematian ibu terjadi saat hamil, bersalin, pasca persalinan dengan penyebab yang berhubungan langsung atau tidak langsung terhadap kehamilan. Penyebab kematian ibu diantaranya infeksi 10% kelahiran hidup. Ketuban pecah dini merupakan salah satu unsur yang mengakibatkan infeksi. Sehingga kurangnya pengetahuan secara tidak langsung dapat terbentuknya sikap dan perilaku dalam mengambil keputusan bila terjadi ketuban pecah dini. Tujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini Di Ruang Melati 2A RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Tasikmalaya. Jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi semua ibu post partum spontan di ruang melati 2A dengan teknik *accidental sampling* diperoleh jumlah sampel sebanyak 53. Pengumpulan data kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan deskriptif dan uji chi square. Hasil didapatkan pengetahuan responden tentang ketuban pecah dini sebagian besar baik (52,8%), kejadian ketuban pecah dini sebanyak 52,8%. Hasil uji didapatkan nilai p value 0,001. Kesimpulan ada hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan kejadian ketuban pecah dini pada ibu post partum spontan. Saran peneliti diharapkan petugas kesehatan lebih maksimal memberikan informasi melalui penyuluhan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu tentang ketuban pecah dini.

Kata Kunci : Ketuban pecah dini, Postpartum spontan, Pengetahuan  
Kepustakaan : 33 (2014-2023)

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE**

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND THE  
INCIDENCE OF PREMATURE RUPTURE OF AMNIOTIC  
MEMBRANES IN MELATI ROOM 2A DR. SOEKARDJO HOSPITAL,  
TASIKMALAYA CITY**

**ABSTRACT**

13 introductory sections + 7 CHAPTERS + 63 pages + 5 Tables + 15 Appendices

Premature rupture of the membranes is defined as leakage of the amniotic membrane before giving birth and less than 37 weeks of pregnancy. WHO states that maternal mortality occurs during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum with causes that are directly or indirectly related to pregnancy. The causes of maternal mortality include infections in 10% of live births. Premature rupture of membranes is one of the elements that cause infection. So that lack of knowledge can indirectly form attitudes and behaviors in making decisions in the event of premature rupture of membranes. Objective: To find out the relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of premature rupture of amniotic fluid in the Melati Room 2A, Dr. Soekardjo Tasikmalaya Hospital. This type of analytical descriptive research is based on a cross sectional approach. The population of all spontaneous postpartum mothers in the jasmine room 2A with *the accidental sampling* technique obtained a sample of 53. Questionnaire data collection and analysis were carried out using descriptive and chi square tests. The results obtained from the respondents' knowledge about premature rupture of membranes were mostly good (52.8%), the incidence of premature rupture of membranes was 52.8%. The test results obtained a  $p$  value of 0.001. In conclusion, there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of premature rupture of membranes in spontaneous postpartum mothers. The researcher's suggestion is that it is hoped that health workers will provide more optimal information through health education to increase mothers knowledge about premature rupture of membranes.

Keywords : Premature rupture of membranes, spontaneous postpartum, Knowledge

Literature : 33 (2014-2023)