

Risk Factors Associated with Preterm Birth at Hasan Sadikin General Hospital in 2015

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Abstract

Background: Preterm birth defined as childbirth occurring at less than 37 completed weeks or 259 days of gestation. The causes of preterm birth are complex and multifactorial, many risk factors that contribute in it. Knowledge of risk factors is crucial for predicting the incidence of preterm births. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with preterm birth at the Hasan Sadikin General Hospital. **Method:** This study was a cross-sectional analytic using secondary data. Data derived from medical records maternity patients in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Hasan Sadikin General Hospital taken in 2015. 1944 patients' medical records who gave birth met the inclusion criteria. Data analyses used were bivariate (chi square) and multivariate (logistic regression). **Result:** The result showed that the variables including age ($p = 0.043$, OR = 1.586), antenatal care ($p < 0.001$, OR = 1.865), history of preterm birth ($p < 0.001$, OR = 2.337), anemia ($p < 0.001$, OR = 1.307), hypertension ($p < 0.001$, OR = 3.969), and antepartum hemorrhage ($p < 0.001$, OR = 6.917) had significant result ($p < 0.05$). Among these variables, antepartum hemorrhage held the strongest correlation with the preterm birth. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between age, antenatal care, preterm birth history birth, anemia, hypertension, and antepartum hemorrhage with preterm birth as risk factors.

Keywords

Preterm Birth, Hasan Sadikin General Hospital

1. Introduction

Preterm birth is defined as childbirth that occurring at gestational age less than 37