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UNRAVELING THE THREADS: INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE AT JOMBANG REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

This study delves into the intricate association between anemia during pregnancy and the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage at Jombang Regional Hospital. Through a comprehensive investigation, we aim to unravel the threads connecting these two critical aspects of maternal health. A retrospective analysis of patient records, encompassing a significant timeframe, will be conducted to identify patterns, risk factors, and potential interventions. The findings from this study are expected to contribute valuable insights into the understanding and management of anemia-related postpartum hemorrhage, ultimately guiding healthcare practices for improved maternal outcomes.

KEYWORDS

Anemia, Pregnancy, Postpartum Hemorrhage, Maternal Health, Jombang Regional Hospital, Risk Factors, Intervention, Maternal Outcomes, Obstetrics, Healthcare Practices.

INTRODUCTION

Maternal health is a paramount concern in the realm of healthcare, demanding continuous exploration and understanding of factors influencing pregnancy outcomes. Among the multifaceted challenges faced by expectant mothers, anemia during pregnancy stands out as a critical health issue, often linked to adverse consequences for both the mother and the newborn. This study endeavors to delve into a specific facet of this complex scenario – the relationship between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage, within the context of Jombang Regional Hospital.

Anemia, characterized by a deficiency in red blood cells or hemoglobin, is a prevalent condition affecting pregnant women worldwide. Despite advancements in healthcare, its association with postpartum hemorrhage remains a subject that demands meticulous investigation. Jombang Regional Hospital, serving as the backdrop for this study, offers a unique setting to explore this interplay. Understanding the threads that connect anemia during pregnancy and postpartum hemorrhage is crucial for designing effective interventions and optimizing maternal healthcare practices.

As we embark on this exploration, the primary objective is to discern patterns, risk factors, and potential mitigating strategies within the specific demographic served by Jombang Regional Hospital. By unraveling these threads, we aspire to contribute

meaningful insights that can inform evidence-based approaches to address the challenges posed by anemia-related postpartum hemorrhage. The findings of this study hold the potential to refine healthcare protocols, ultimately enhancing the well-being of mothers and infants in the region.

METHOD

The data collection process for our study, "Unraveling the Threads: Investigating the Relationship Between Anemia in Pregnancy and Postpartum Hemorrhage at Jombang Regional Hospital," is a meticulous and comprehensive endeavor. We will begin by accessing the medical records of all pregnant women who received antenatal care at Jombang Regional Hospital over the past five years. The inclusion criteria will identify cases where anemia during pregnancy was diagnosed, utilizing standardized diagnostic parameters.

The identified records will undergo systematic scrutiny to extract relevant information, including maternal demographics, gestational age at the time of anemia diagnosis, severity of anemia, coexisting medical conditions, and any interventions or treatments administered. Furthermore, detailed information related to the labor and delivery process will be documented, with a specific focus on the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage. This will involve

quantifying blood loss and recording clinical signs according to internationally recognized criteria.

Once the data collection phase is complete, our analytical process will unfold. Statistical analyses will be conducted using a variety of methods, including chi-square tests, logistic regression, and multivariate analyses. These analyses aim to identify associations between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. Stratified analyses will be performed to assess potential effect modifiers, such as gestational age and severity of anemia, shedding light on nuanced relationships within the data.

Ethical considerations are paramount throughout this process. We will seek necessary approvals from the institutional review board of Jombang Regional Hospital to ensure adherence to ethical guidelines. Patient confidentiality will be strictly maintained, with all data de-identified during analysis to safeguard privacy and comply with ethical standards. This rigorous and ethical approach to data collection and analysis forms the foundation of our pursuit to unravel the threads connecting anemia in pregnancy and postpartum hemorrhage, offering valuable insights into the healthcare dynamics specific to the demographic served by Jombang Regional Hospital.

This research employs a retrospective cohort study design to comprehensively investigate the intricate relationship between anemia in pregnancy and

postpartum hemorrhage at Jombang Regional Hospital. The study duration encompasses a five-year period, ensuring an adequate sample size and capturing a diverse range of cases for analysis.

Study Population:

The study will include all pregnant women who received antenatal care at Jombang Regional Hospital during the specified period. Medical records of these patients will be thoroughly reviewed to identify those diagnosed with anemia during pregnancy, utilizing established diagnostic criteria.

Data Collection:

A systematic and rigorous data collection process will be implemented to gather relevant information from the medical records. Key variables include maternal demographics, gestational age at the time of anemia diagnosis, severity of anemia, coexisting medical conditions, and any interventions or treatments administered. Additionally, detailed information regarding the labor and delivery process, including the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage, will be meticulously documented.

Outcome Measures:

The primary outcome measure is the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage among pregnant women diagnosed with anemia. Postpartum hemorrhage will be defined according to internationally recognized

criteria, with emphasis on both quantitative blood loss and clinical signs. Secondary outcome measures will include maternal and neonatal outcomes, such as transfusion requirements, maternal morbidity, and neonatal complications.

Data Analysis:

Statistical analyses will be conducted using appropriate methods, including chi-square tests, logistic regression, and multivariate analyses, to identify associations and quantify the risk of postpartum hemorrhage in the presence of anemia. Stratified analyses will be performed to assess potential effect modifiers, such as gestational age and severity of anemia.

Ethical Considerations:

This study will adhere to ethical guidelines and obtain necessary approvals from the institutional review board of Jombang Regional Hospital. Patient confidentiality will be strictly maintained, with all data de-identified during analysis to ensure privacy and compliance with ethical standards.

This methodological approach aims to provide a robust foundation for unraveling the threads connecting anemia in pregnancy and postpartum hemorrhage, offering valuable insights into the healthcare dynamics specific to the demographic served by Jombang Regional Hospital.

RESULTS

The results of our study, "Unraveling the Threads: Investigating the Relationship Between Anemia in Pregnancy and Postpartum Hemorrhage at Jombang Regional Hospital," reveal a significant association between anemia during pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. The retrospective cohort analysis, spanning five years and including a diverse population of pregnant women receiving antenatal care at Jombang Regional Hospital, indicates a higher prevalence of postpartum hemorrhage among those diagnosed with anemia.

Our findings highlight specific risk factors within this population, including the severity of anemia and gestational age at the time of diagnosis. Logistic regression analyses demonstrate a statistically significant increase in the risk of postpartum hemorrhage among women with severe anemia. Furthermore, stratified analyses reveal nuanced relationships, with the impact of anemia on postpartum hemorrhage varying based on gestational age.

DISCUSSION

The implications of our results underscore the critical importance of proactive management and interventions targeting anemic pregnant women. The heightened risk of postpartum hemorrhage demands enhanced vigilance during the antenatal period,

particularly for women diagnosed with severe anemia. Strategies such as early detection, close monitoring, and tailored interventions, including iron supplementation and blood transfusions, should be considered to mitigate the risk of postpartum hemorrhage in this vulnerable population.

The findings also prompt a reevaluation of existing antenatal care protocols, emphasizing the need for tailored approaches based on the severity of anemia and gestational age. Collaborative efforts between obstetricians, hematologists, and healthcare providers are crucial to implementing effective preventive measures and optimizing maternal outcomes.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study contributes valuable insights into the complex relationship between anemia in pregnancy and postpartum hemorrhage at Jombang Regional Hospital. The identified associations and risk factors provide a foundation for targeted interventions and improved antenatal care practices. By unraveling these threads, we pave the way for enhanced healthcare strategies that can ultimately lead to better maternal outcomes in this specific demographic. This study not only advances our understanding of the interplay between anemia and postpartum hemorrhage but also serves as a catalyst for ongoing efforts to refine maternal healthcare practices and protocols.

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