

Connection Fluor Albus With It Happens Abortion Imminens In Pregnant Women In The First Trimester At Wava Husada Hospital, Kesamben, Blitar District

Novena Aza Puspitasari¹

^{1,2}Faculty Nursing And Midwifery, Universitas STRADA Indonesia

*Corresponding author: aza_novena20@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Imminent abortion is vaginal bleeding at less than 20 weeks of gestation. The incidence of imminens abortion in the Indonesian Health Profile Information reached 1280 cases which were caused by reproductive health problems, one of which was vaginal discharge and vaginal discharge was also caused by poor personal hygiene in women or pregnant women. This study aims to determine the relationship between Albus Fluoride in Pregnant Women in the 1st Trimester and the occurrence of Imminent Abortion. The research design used in this study was analytical Correlation with Retrospective Study, sampling in this study used a simple random sampling method by taking 38 patients from 1st trimester pregnant women who experienced Imminent Abortion from January to December. Based on the analysis carried out using cross tabulation from the Spearman Test, it can be shown that a significant value of 0.000 is obtained, meaning that there is a significant relationship between Albus Fluoride in Pregnant Women in the 1st Trimester and the occurrence of Imminent Abortion at Wava Husada Kesamben Hospital. From the results of this research and calculations, it is hoped that midwives can be more active in providing knowledge regarding good personal hygiene and also how to prevent vaginal discharge in pregnant women.

Keywords: Abortion Imminence, Fluor Albus

INTRODUCTION

Abortion Imminence is bleeding vagina Which marked emergence spots brownish (sometimes there are blood clots) from the vagina when the gestational age is less than 20 weeks (Giawa & Sitepu, 2022). Meanwhile, according to Maryunani (2018), threatened abortion is a common pregnancy complication and causes serious emotional burdens, happen One from five case And increase risk miscarriage or incomplete abortion, Symptoms of threatened abortion are characterized by the presence of vaginal bleeding or bleeding vaginal on trimester early pregnancy, abortion imminent accompanied by a sense of heartburn light in the lower abdomen. Bleeding in threatened abortion is often happen only a little, but it can last for several days. So it can be concluded that abortion imminent is bleeding vagina what happened before age pregnancy 20 Sunday, with or without existence stomach ache However that matter can in progress a number of day Can become Abortion incomplete or complete.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), it is estimated that there are 1,000 abortion cases worldwide. reached 21.6 million, and almost all cases This abortion occurs in countries develop. Case abortion in Asia Southeast reach 4.2 million per year, while the frequency of spontaneous abortion in Indonesia is 10-15% Of the 6 million pregnancies, 1.5 million occur each year, and 2,500 of them end in death (Dhewi & Anwary, 2020). Riskesdas 2018 shows the percentage of miscarriage in Indonesia as big as 4% on group Mother

pregnant Which Marry on range age age marriage 10– 59 years. 2 Spontaneous in Indonesia by age group that is 3.8% on age group 15– 19 year, 5.8 % on group age 20- 24 year, 5.8% on group age

25-29 year And 5.7% on group age 30-34 year (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018). According to Data And Information Profile Health Indonesia (2019) amount incident abortion in Indonesia range 1,280 Mother pregnant. From overall on part big happen in the provinces of West Java and East Java, namely 16% and 12% of mothers who experienced abortion (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2020).

Based on a preliminary survey conducted at RSU Wava Husada Kesamben for comprehensive visits of pregnant women in 2023 for 6 months as many as 1028 pregnant women and pregnant women Trimester 1 from January-September recorded as many as 301 pregnant women. However, the grouping of the number of pregnant women with Pathological Fluor Albus was not recorded. However, there were several cases of pregnant women in Trimester 1 with Pathological Fluor Albus who experienced Abortion Imminence with a number of and sign symptoms that different, At Wava Husada Hospital Kesamben in 2023.

The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the problem is Reproductive health, among others, pregnant women who experience vaginal discharge of 31.6% caused by *Candida Albicans* fungus. One of the complaints often encountered in the maternal and child health clinic (KIA) is vaginal discharge, 16% of vaginal discharge sufferers are acceptors of planned complaints (KB) and pregnant women. In Indonesia, as many as 75% of women have experienced vaginal discharge minimum One time in his life and 45% in Some of them may experience vaginal discharge twice or more. More than 70% of Indonesian women experience vaginal discharge vaginal discharge caused by fungi and parasites or protozoa (Sari et al, 2019).

The cause of vaginal discharge during the first trimester of pregnancy is an increase in estrogen which causes increased blood flow to the pelvic area, more blood flow stimulates the body's mucous membranes which causes vaginal discharge in early pregnancy. Cervical changes that occur during early pregnancy cause an increase in the amount of vaginal discharge. In vaginal discharge, infection forms cytokines and causes the release of bioactive fats which will form prostaglandins. Prostaglandins will then stimulate contraction in the uterus so that it causes premature symptoms (New) Brahmana & Inayati, 2022).

According to the Ministry of Health (2018), the efforts that the government must make in handling for lower number incident abortion by improving the quality of maternal health services with service elements such as weighing and height measurement, blood pressure measurement, administration of iron tablets during pregnancy, laboratory test services (HB) (Ministry of Health, 2018). Efforts to overcome fluor albus is with regard to cleanliness body in the genital area and change cotton underwear at least 2-3 times a day (eg, after taking a morning, afternoon and evening shower). Inform the correct way to wash the genital area from the front (vagina) to the back (anus), then dry the genital area with a clean towel. Minimize the frequency of using vaginal cleansing soap. Recommend getting enough rest. How to overcome flour albus in pregnant women is Remove Watermark Wondershare PDF element 4 by maintaining the cleanliness and moisture of the vaginal area.

Based on these data, researchers are interested in taking a case study entitled The Relationship between Fluor Albus in Pregnant Women in the First Trimester and the Occurrence of Imminent Abortion at Wava Husada Kesamben General Hospital, so that in the future, early detection of pathological fluor albus disease in pregnant women during antenatal care visits can help improve maternal welfare during pregnancy, reducing the possibility of complications in pregnant women and fetuses.

METHODS

The research design used in this study is observational analytic with Retrospective Study, namely research that studies the correlation between risk factors and effect, collection data with design study This done simultaneously at one time (pin time approach) which means that the researcher only carries out measurements once status character or variable study on Respondent at the time which are simultaneous. Objective from study with design This that is For observe the relationship between risk factors and consequences. Data collection in this study was carried out by method gather data secondary about connection Fluor Albus with the occurrence of imminent abortion in pregnant women in the first trimester at Wava Husada General Hospital, Kesamben.

RESULT

On study This data obtained from Electronic Record Medical Patient House Wava Husada Hospital, Kesamben, Blitar Regency

1. Data general

Based on amount sample Which used as respondents, following This is the result of the frequency distribution of several respondent characteristics.

a. Characteristics Respondents

Respondent Characteristics in This study is age. The results obtained are as follows:

Table 4.1 Distribution Frequency Characteristics Respondents

No.	Characteristics	Code	Amount	(f)
1.	<20 th	Code 1	6	15%
2.	20-35 th	Code 2	29	76%
3.	>35 th	Code 3	3	9%
Amount			38	100%

Based on table 4.1 on, can known that that flat- flat age from respondents ranged from 20-35 years

2. Data Special

Based on amount sample Which used as respondents, following This is results from distribution frequency from research variables.

Table 4.2 Distribution Frequency Variables Study

No.	Category (Level The occurrence Abortion Effects of Fluoride Albus On Pregnant Women Trimester 1)	Frequency (100%)
38		100%
AMOUNT		100%

DISCUSSION

1. Identifying Fluor Albus on Mother Pregnant Trimester 1

Based on the research data obtained in table 2, out of 38 respondents in this study, 35 people (92.1%) stated the option yes, meaning that 35 pregnant women in the first trimester experienced fluor albus. While the remaining 3 people (7.9%) stated option no, meaning 3 trimester pregnant women 1 of those not experiencing fluor albus factor on time her pregnancy. Vaginal discharge is one of the complaints which was found on Mother pregnant from 71 case as big as 81.1%. Woman pregnant prone to caught infection, because of power stand woman pregnant usually will decrease And increase metabolic needs. vaginal discharge on Mother high risk pregnancy tall the occurrence abortion And premature rupture of membranes can result in bleeding during pregnancy and the baby being born with a low birth weight body born low. According to assumption researcher fluor album on pregnancy trimester is a thing that is prone to occur due to wrong hormonal changes One the impact is an increase in the amount of fluid produced and a decrease in the acidity of the woman's vagina and the occurrence of also change on condition digestion. All This influential to increased risk the occurrence vaginal discharge, specifically Which due to by infection mushrooms, as well as cleanliness tool sex Also become factor reason the occurrence vaginal discharge.

2. Identifying incident Abortion Imminence Mother Pregnant Trimester 1.

Based on data study Which obtained, can known If from 38 respondents consist of from 36 person (94.7%) Which state on choice yes, It means The majority of respondents, 36 pregnant women in the first trimester in this study, experienced threatened abortion. Whereas 2 person (5.3%) state his choice on answer No, meaning 2 Mother pregnant the No experience abortion imminent in the future her pregnancy.

According to Layla (2019), in journal his research flat – flat incident Threatened Abortion as many as 114 cases per hour, most studies state the incidence of abortion between 15-20% from all pregnancy. Complications abortion imminent in the form of bleeding or infection that can cause death.

According to assumption researcher Abortion Imminence prone to happen on Mother pregnant trimester 1 the due to low level hormones progesterone from corpus luteum caused by a short luteal phase. This results in a reduction in the hormone progesterone Which play a role important in maintain pregnancy.

3. Analyzing the Relationship between Fluor Albus in Pregnant Women in the First Trimester and the Occurrence of Imminent Abortion at Wava Husada Hospital, Kesamben.

Based on analysis Which done use tabulation cross Which aiming For know connection fluor album on Mother pregnant trimester I with abortion occurs imminence. researcher Also use Test Spearman Which aiming to support research results in analyzing the relationship between Fluor Albus and pregnant women trimester I with the occurrence of threatened abortion, from the Spearman Test it can be seen that if the significance value is 0.000, it means that there is a significant relationship between Fluor Albus in Pregnant Women in Trimester 1 and the occurrence of threatened abortion. in the hospital Wava Husada Kesamben. According to New in study Herawati Anita et a. (2019), show Most pregnant women experience pathological vaginal discharge 80.56%, based on the results of the relationship analysis Fluor Albus on Mother pregnant with incident Abortion Imminence mark Value

=0.000 means there is a significant relationship between Fluor Albus and the incidence of abortion. Imminence. Results study This in line with study pious Zainal, (2019) that Bacteria Vaginosis is Wrong One infection vagina Which due to by bacteria Which most often found on Woman. Fluor Albus on more often occurs in pregnant mother than mother

who are not pregnant.

According to the researcher's assumption, based on the research data obtained, 94.7% of pregnant women in the first trimester in this study experienced threatened abortion. While 5.3% of pregnant women did not experience threatened abortion, this was due to infection factors such as vaginal discharge can cause Abortion Imminence Because moment pregnant there is a change hormonal so that influential on secretion vagina. If experience If pathological vaginal discharge is not treated properly, the vaginal bacteria will infect the vagina. fetus And membrane amniotic fluid so that cause Abortion Imminence.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the research results, it shows that pregnant women in the first trimester have a significant potential to experience Fluor Albus.
2. Based on the research results, it shows Pregnant women in the first trimester have a significant potential to experience imminent abortion.
3. Based on the research results, it can be seen that the significance value obtained is 0,000, It means there is connection Which significant between Fluor Albus on Pregnant women in the first trimester with imminent abortion at Wava Husada Hospital, Kesamben.

REFERENCE

- Deng, Y., Chen, C., Chen, S., Mai, G., Liao, X., Tian, H., ... Gao, J. (2020). Baseline levels of serum progesterone and the first trimester pregnancy outcome in women with threatened
- Dhewi, S., & Anwary, AZA (2020). Abortion According to Herbal Consumption and Parity in the Private Practice Midwife Clinic of Female palmer to Mecca Gunarti New Banjar. *Journal Knowledge Health Public*,
- Giawa, N., & Sitepu, A. B. (2022). Description Detection Early About Abortion Imminence for Pregnant Women at the Independent Midwife Practice Romauli Silalahi Medan Marelan in 2021. *Journal of Healthcare Technology and Medicine*, 7(2).
- Ministry of Health RI. (2018). Profile health Indonesia year 2019. Jakarta: Ministry Health RI, 170– 173.
- Mount Sinai. 2020. Health Library.HCG Boo Test - Quantitative.
- New Brahmana, I., & Inayati, I. (2022). Vaginal Discharge in Pregnancy: The Relationship of Uterine Contractions in the Case of Preterm Birth. *Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Cancer Research*, 7(5), 422– 428. <https://doi.org/10.30699/jogcr.7.5.422>
- Personal devotion, B. (2018). Tips And tricks nurse organ intimate. Jakarta. Corn Seto.
- Pratiwi, AP, KM, S., KM, M., Mustakim, M., Kes, S. T., KM, M., ... KM, S. (2022). Public Health Issues : Workers and Young Women. *Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia*.
- Rangkuti, LF, Sanusi, SR, & Lutan, D. (2019). Maternal Diseases on the Incidence of Threatened Abortion In House General Illness Area City Padangsidempuan. *Journal Estuary Science, Technology, Medicine and Health Sciences*, 3(1), 29– 36.
- Sari, R. D. P., Dear Sir, S., & Image, E. (2019). Connection Burden Work Mental on the incidence of abortion in factory workers at PT. Great Giant Pineapple. *Journal University of Lampung Medicine*, 3(1), 117– 122.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Method Study Quantitative Qualitative And R&D*. Alfabet, Bandung.