RISK FACTORS IN THE INCIDENCE OF PREVIA PLACENTA AT THE LAKIPADADA GENERAL HOSPITAL, TANA TORAJA REGENCY IN 2005-2007

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Background: Previa placenta is located abnormally at the lower part of the uterus so that it can cover a part or all part of delivery cavity. Previa placenta is one of the pregnancy complications. At the Lakipadada General Hospital in particular, the incidence of previa placenta is 34.4 per 1000 living births.

Objective: The aim of the study was to discover risk factors such as mother’s age, parity, caesarean section history, abortion history, and distance of birth in the incidence of previa placenta.

Method: The study was analytic observation employing a case control study. The matched variable was mother’s education. The population and samples were delivery mothers and mothers who have been treated and listed at the medical records. The number of samples was 195 people consisted of 65 cases and 130 controls selected by purposive sampling. The data were analyzed by using odds ratio (OR).

Results: The results of the study indicate that mother’s age (<20 or >35 years) has 3.222 times risk to undergo previa placenta compared to mother aged 20-35 years. Mother with parity ≥ 3 has 3.120 times risk to undergo previa placenta compared to mother < 3. Mother with caesarean section has 4.468 times risk to undergo previa placenta compared to mother who has never undergone caesarean section and mother who has abortion history has 2.715 times risk compared to mother who has never undergone abortion. The distance of birth < 2 years has 3.167 times risk to have previa placenta compared to the distance of birth ≥ 2 years.