

ANALISIS PENYEBAB KEMATIAN IBU DI KABUPATEN ACEH UTARA**Hendrika Wijaya Kartini Putri^{1*}, Nurmila²**^{1,2} Poltekkes Aceh Kemenkes Aceh**Article Info****Article History:**

Received 16/02/2026.

Revised -

Accepted 10/03/2026.

Keywords:

Kematian ibu,

Komplikasi kehamilan,

ABSTRAK

Angka kematian ibu merupakan indikator penting kesehatan masyarakat, terutama di daerah dengan akses layanan kesehatan yang terbatas dengan penyebab global perdarahan pasca persalinan, eklampsia, infeksi, dan gangguan plasenta. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis penyebab kematian ibu di Kabupaten Aceh Utara tahun 2025, dengan desain deskriptif yang melibatkan 12 kasus kematian ibu di Kabupaten Aceh Utara. Data yang dianalisis yaitu usia, paritas, status pendidikan, status kehamilan, diagnosis medis, tempat kematian, fase kematian, dan tenaga kesehatan yang merujuk. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 8 kasus (66,7%) disebabkan oleh perdarahan postpartum, 2 kasus (16,7%) oleh gangguan plasenta, 1 kasus (8,3%) oleh eklampsia, dan 1 kasus (8,3%) oleh infeksi neonatal. Mayoritas ibu (66,7%) berusia antara 30-42 tahun, dengan sebagian besar meninggal selama periode pascapersalinan. Semua kasus dirujuk oleh petugas kesehatan dan sebagian besar memerlukan perawatan segera di rumah sakit. Strategi pencegahan yang efektif harus menekankan deteksi dini risiko perdarahan, peningkatan kapasitas tenaga kesehatan, dan perawatan segera di fasilitas rujukan untuk menekan angka kematian ibu.

ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality is an important indicator of public health, especially in areas with limited access to health services with global causes of postpartum hemorrhage, eclampsia, infection, and placental disorders. This study aims to analyze the causes of maternal mortality in North Aceh Regency in 2025, with a descriptive design involving 12 cases of maternal death in North Aceh Regency. The data analyzed were age, parity, educational status, pregnancy status, medical diagnosis, place of death, phase of death, and referring health workers. The results showed that 8 cases (66.7%) were caused by postpartum hemorrhage, 2 cases (16.7%) by placental disorders, 1 case (8.3%) by eclampsia, and 1 case (8.3%) by neonatal infection. The majority of mothers (66.7%) were aged between 30-42 years, with most dying during the postpartum period. All cases were referred by health workers and most required immediate hospital care. Effective prevention strategies should emphasize early detection of bleeding risks, increasing the capacity of health workers, and immediate treatment at referral facilities to reduce maternal mortality.

*Corresponding Author: ekazainal01297@gmail.com