

## The Differences Between Pregnant Women With *Obese* And *Non Obese* Towards Length of Labor Time in SADEWA Mother and Children Hospital, Yogyakarta

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## INTRODUCTION

- Prolonged labor is one of several complications of childbirth. Incidence of prolonged labor according to a study of 2.8% - 4.9%.
- Prolonged labor can cause complications both for the mother and child to be born and may increase maternal mortality and child (Mochtar, 1998).
- In pregnant women with overweight and obesity, time the active phase of the first stage of labor longer than pregnant women with normal weight (Vahratian *et al.*, 2004).

- Meanwhile, according to RISKESDAS 2007, the prevalence of obesity in the adult population aged over 15 years in Yogyakarta was 18.7% with 14.6% in men and 22.5% in women.
- The cause of prolonged labor which usually occur frequently in maternal and appeared in early labor and in the middle at the delivery process is the power factor, which presence of uterine activity inefficient.

- According to Zhang *et al.* (2007), woman with obesity have a weakness on the strength and frequency on contractions myometrium compared with women who had normal weight.

## RESEARCH METHOD

- This research is an analytic observational using the retrospective approach with cross sectional study design to see the difference between pregnant women with obese and non-obese to length of delivery time.
- The population used in this study were all pregnant women who experienced normal deliveries at SADEWA Mother and Children Hospital Yogyakarta in 2010-2013.

- Samples were as many as 148 pregnant women, it divided into primigravida group and multigravida group.
- The independent variable of this study was obese pregnant women, while the dependent variable of the study was a length of labor time, with non-obese pregnant women as a control.