

SUMMARY

Prolonged labor is one of the common labor complications. The present work is devoted to exploring the characteristics of prolonged labor in Gorontalo. A total of 58 respondents were involved in this descriptive research. Further, this study relied on a retrospective approach. The result showed that the majority of primigravid women experienced prolonged labor (53.4%, n = 31), most of them were in the risky age group (25.9%, n = 15). The percentage of the weak contraction in the prolonged labor cases was 87.9% (n = 51). Regarding the conditions of the newborns, the percentage of abnormal position and malpresentation in the prolonged labor case was 12.1% (n = 7) and 5.2% (n = 3), respectively. The abnormal weight was <2500 - > 4000 gram, 8.6% of them were born in the prolonged labor cases (n = 5). Such results confirm the need for the communication, information, education, and motivation approach for women as preventive measures of prolonged labor. This is specifically of important paramount to those who are in the middle of antenatal care visits.