

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S AGE AND ABORTION INCIDENTS AT KAUR REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRAK : ANALISIS HUBUNGAN USIA IBU DENGAN KEJADIAN ABORTUS DI RUMAH SAKIT KABUPATEN KAUR

Latar Belakang: Kematian ibu pada umumnya disebabkan oleh perdarahan pasca persalinan, infeksi, preeklampsia/eklampsia, persalinan macet dan abortus. Abortus menjadi masalah yang penting dalam kesehatan masyarakat karena berpengaruh terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas maternal. Abortus merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian langsung pada ibu hamil karena adanya perdarahan yang terjadi pada kehamilan trimester pertama dan kedua. Perdarahan ini dapat menyebabkan berakhirnya masa kehamilan atau kehamilan masih terus berlanjut. Perdarahan pada kehamilan muda yang merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian neonatal dan maternal. Hasil studi pendahuluan di Ruang VK Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kaur pada bulan Januari – September tahun 2024 sebanyak 32 orang (abortus iminens 17 orang, abortus inkomplit 6 orang, abortus komplit 1 orang dan abortus insipiens 1 orang) dari 32 orang ibu yang mengalami abortus terdapat 16 orang dengan usia < 20 tahun atau >35 tahun dan 16 orang dengan usia 20 – 35 tahun. Tujuan: Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan usia dengan kejadian abortus di RSUD Kaur Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan rancangan *survey analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil yang mengalami abortus yang tercatat pada buku register ruang VK bulan September tahun 2024 sebanyak 32 orang dengan menggunakan Teknik *total sampling*. Analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian menggunakan uji chi-square. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan data sekunder. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil: Hasil Analisa dengan chi square diperoleh p value sebesar 0,014 (<0,05) sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa secara statistika adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara usia ibu hamil dengan kejadian abortus di RSUD Kaur tahun 2024. Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan pengetahuan dengan pemberian ASI eksklusif pada bayi di wilayah kerja puskesmas muara maras. Saran: Untuk peneliti selanjutnya agar mengembangkan variable lainnya yang menjadi penyebab abortus pada ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci: Abortus, Usia,

ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal deaths are generally caused by postpartum hemorrhage, infection, preeclampsia/eclampsia, obstructed labor and abortion. Abortion is an important problem in public health because it affects maternal morbidity and mortality. Abortion is one of the direct causes of death in pregnant women due to bleeding that occurs in the first and second trimesters of pregnancy. This bleeding can cause the pregnancy to end or the pregnancy to continue. Bleeding in early pregnancy is one of the causes of neonatal and maternal death. The results of a preliminary assessment in the VK Room of Kaur Hospital in January - September 2024 there were 32 people (17 imminent abortions, 6 incomplete abortions, 1 complete abortion and 1 incipient abortion) of the 32 mothers who experienced abortion, 16 people were aged <20 years or >35 years and 16 people were aged 20 - 35 years. Objective: This study was conducted to determine the relationship between age and the incidence of abortion at Kaur Regional Hospital. Method: This study uses an analytical survey design approach with a cross-sectional approach. The sample of this study was pregnant women who experienced abortions recorded in the VK room register book in September 2024 as many as 32 people using the total sampling technique. Data analysis used in the study using the chi-square test. Data collection in this study used secondary data. Data analysis was carried out using the Chi-Square test. Results: The results of the analysis using chi square obtained a p-value of 0.014 (<0.05) so it can be concluded that statistically there is a significant relationship between the age of pregnant women and the incidence of abortion at Kaur Regional Hospital in 2024.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between knowledge and exclusive breastfeeding in infants in the Muara Maras Health Center work area. Suggestion: For further researchers to be able to develop other variables that cause abortion in pregnant women.

Keywords: Abortion, Age

INTRODUCTION

Good health and well-being For all range age is one of the goals of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) including For Mother pregnant. Under the SDGs countries are committed to reducing maternal mortality to 70 /100,000 live births by 2030. Achieving this target requires a reduction number death Mother in a way annual by 11.6%. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is an indicator used to measure the health status of mothers in a region. Maternal death is death during pregnancy or within 42 days of pregnancy due to anything related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management, but not due to accident or injury (Ministry of Health, 2022).

According to WHO (2019), the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the world is 303,000, while The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still around 305 per 100,000 Live Births, not reaching the target of 183 per 100,000 KH in 2024. The decline in MMR and IMR in Indonesia is relatively slow. MMR only decreased by 1.8% per year where Indonesia is estimated to be unable to achieve the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) target of 70 maternal deaths per 100 thousand population. IMR in 2020 has reached 21 deaths per 100 thousand births, but with a still slow downward trend, it is estimated that it will not reach the SDGs target in 2030 of 12 infant deaths per 100 thousand births. Based on the cause, most maternal deaths in 2021 were related to COVID-19, as many as 2,982 cases, bleeding as many as 1,330 cases, and hypertension in pregnancy as many as 1,077 cases and abortion as many as 14 cases (Ministry of Health, 2022). For reduce maternal mortality rate, Ministry of Health do various efforts, including: Ensure Mother get access service quality health, doing service health Mother pregnant, help childbirth, postpartum care, and family planning services, carrying out service tetanus immunization for woman age fertile and mother pregnant, give additional tablets blood and do HIV and Hepatitis B testing. In addition, midwives also play a role in reducing maternal mortality rate by providing health education and counseling, health promotion, assisting with normal deliveries, and early detection in certain cases.

Although government Already do Lots effort

For reduce AKI but based on data from the Department Health Bengkulu Province number death mothers in Bengkulu Province in 2023 as many as 30 people per 100,000 births life. While the number of maternal deaths in Kaur Regency in 2023 was 1 person. (Service Health Kaur Regency, 2023). Maternal deaths are generally caused by postpartum hemorrhage, infection, preeclampsia/eclampsia, obstructed labor and abortion.

Abortion is an important problem in public health because it affects maternal morbidity and mortality (Jumiati, 2019). Abortion is one of the causes death straight to mother pregnant Because the presence of bleeding that occurs in the first and second trimester of pregnancy. This bleeding can cause the pregnancy to end or the pregnancy to continue. Bleeding in early pregnancy that is one of the causes of neonatal and maternal death (Utami, 2021). Meanwhile, according to (Murray, 2022), abortion is the end of pregnancy with the expulsion of the products of conception before the fetus can survive outside the womb with a gestational age of less than 20 weeks and a fetal weight of less than 500 grams.

There are many factors that cause abortion such as genetic disorders or chromosomes, hormonal disorders, infections, presence of problems with the anatomy of the uterus, disease chronic in mother, style life, factor stress and age (Nurizzka, 2019). The mother's age has an influence on pregnancy, at the age of less than 20 years is considered too young to get pregnant and give birth because the endometrium is not ready to receive the results of conception. Women who are pregnant at a young age (<20 years) from a biological perspective have optimal reproductive organ development. From a psychological perspective, they are not yet mature in facing the demands of moral and emotional burdens and from a medical perspective, they often experience disorders. Whereas if pregnant over the age of 35 years where the reproductive organs and the function of other body organs have begun to decline and the mother's health is not as good as before.

People over 35 years, the elasticity of the pelvic muscles and surrounding areas and the reproductive organs in general decline, Women at

this age are more likely to experience antenatal complications including abortion. The older the woman, the thinner the egg reserves, the ovaries are also less sensitive to gonadotropin stimulation. The older the woman, the risk of abortion increases due to decreased quality of egg cells or ovum and increased risk of chromosomal abnormalities (Mas'udah, et.al, 2023). The age of a mother seems to have an important role in the occurrence of abortion. The higher the age, the higher the risk of abortion. This is in line with the increasing incidence of chromosomal abnormalities in mothers aged 35 years (Mas'udah et. al, 2023).

The results of a preliminary study in the VK Room of the Kaur Regional General Hospital in 2022 recorded the number of abortion incidents. as many as 41 people (25 people had threatened abortion, 11 people had incomplete abortion, 4 people had complete abortion and 1 person had threatened abortion), while For 2023 increase become as many as 44 people (14 people had threatened abortion, 24 people had incomplete abortion, 2 people had complete abortion and 4 people had threatened abortion) and the monthly registration data January – September 2024, there were 32 people (17 people had threatened abortion, 6 people had incomplete abortion, 1 person had complete abortion and 1 person had threatened abortion). Of the 32 mothers who experienced abortion, 16 people (50%) had age < 20 years or >35 years and 16 people (50%) with age 20-35 years (Kaur Hospital Profile, 2024). One of the causes of bleeding in the first and second trimester of pregnancy is abortion, which can cause complications of severe bleeding so that the patient falls into a state of shock, perforation, infection, and kidney failure and maternal death. Complications of abortion that can cause maternal death include bleeding and infection. Bleeding that occurs in the mother can cause anemia, which can increase the risk of death. Infection can also occur in patients who have abortions and can cause sepsis, which can result in maternal death (Utami, 2021).

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Description of the abortion incident at Kaur Regional Hospital

Table 1
Distribution of frequency of abortion incidents at Kaur Regional Hospital

Abortion Incident	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Spontaneous abortion	24	75.0 %
Induced abortion	8	25.0 %

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that of the 32 mothers who experienced abortion, 72.5% experienced spontaneous abortion and 25.0 % experienced induced abortion.

Overview of maternal age at Kaur Regional Hospital

Table 4
Frequency distribution of maternal age at Kaur Regional Hospital

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<20 or >35	16	50.0 %
20-35 years	16	50.0 %

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that of the 32 mothers who experienced abortion, 50.0 % were aged <20 or >35 years, and 50.0 % were aged 20-35 years.

Bivariate Analysis

From the table above, a cross tabulation between age and abortion incidence is seen. Of the 16 people (50.0 %) mothers who experienced abortion at the age of < 20 or > 35 years, there were 13 people (81.2 %) who experienced spontaneous abortion and 3 people (18.7 %) experienced induced abortion, while of the 16 people (50.0 %) mothers who experienced abortion at the age of 20-35 years, there were 11 people (68.7 %) who experienced spontaneous abortion and 5 people (31.2 %) experienced induced abortion. The results of the chi square analysis obtained a p value of 0.014 (<0.05) so that can concluded that in a way statistics existence meaningful relationship between age Mother pregnant with abortion incident at Kaur Regional Hospital in 2024.

Table 3
Relationship between maternal age and abortion incidence at Kaur Regional Hospital

Age	Abortion				Total		P - Value
	Spontaneous		Provocateur				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
<20 or >35	13	81.2	3	18.7	16	50.0 %	0.014
20-35 years	11	68.7	5	31.2	16	50.0 %	

DISCUSSION

Overview of Abortion Incident at Kaur Regional Hospital

Based on the results of the study in the VK room of Kaur Regional Hospital, out of 32 samples, 24 people (75.0 %) experienced spontaneous abortion. This was because patients who were 20 weeks pregnant came to the hospital experiencing spontaneous abortion, which occurred without any medical or mechanical intervention with complaints of vaginal bleeding in small or large amounts, abdominal pain with severe cramps, and some of the results of conception that had come out of the birth canal were then treated with curettage. The statement above is supported by the opinion of Nugroho (20 21) that spontaneous abortion is the release of the results of conception without any medical or mechanical intervention, or occurs without any external action and with one's own strength.

Based on the results of the research in the VK room of Kaur Regional Hospital, out of 32 samples, 8 people (2.5 , 0 %) experienced provoked abortions. This was because patients whose pregnancies were 20 weeks old experienced incomplete abortions, because... There is remainder unborn fetus go out so that need curettage is performed. According to Nugroho (20 21) induced abortion is an artificial abortion (intentional, aborted) carried out so that the pregnancy is terminated. Efforts to eliminate conception can be carried out based on medical indications, namely eliminating pregnancy for indications to save the mother's life. These indications include incomplete abortion, heart disease, kidney disease or severe liver disease with supporting examinations of ultrasonography, growth and development disorders in the uterus.

Overview of maternal age at Kaur Regional Hospital

Based on table 3, it can be seen that of the 32 mothers at Kaur Regional Hospital 16 people (50.0 %) aged < 20 or >35 years and 16 people (50.0 %) aged 20-35 years. The results of the study were obtained from 16 people (50.0 %)

mothers aged < 20 or 35 years who are at risk for abortion. At the age of <20 years is too young to get pregnant and give birth because the endometrium is not ready to receive the results of conception while at the age of > 35 years where the reproductive function and other body organs have decreased so that there is a greater risk of abortion.

The results of this study are in line with the theory put forward by Madumurti et al . (20 20) namely abortion occurs more often at the age of 35 years and above. Where there has been a decrease in cardiac output caused by reduced myocardial contractions so that blood circulation and O₂ uptake by blood in the lungs also decreases, coupled with increased blood pressure and other maternal diseases that weaken the mother's condition so that it disrupts the mother's blood circulation to the fetus.

The above statement is supported by the theory of Madumurti, et al (2020) Pregnancy at the age of less than 20 years is an age that is considered too young to get pregnant and give birth because the endometrium is not ready to receive the results of conception and if pregnant over the age of 35 years where the reproductive organs and other body organ functions have begun to decline and the mother's health is not as good as before. A good pregnancy occurs in mothers aged between 20-35 years because the reproductive organs are functioning perfectly so that if there is conception the endometrium is ready to receive the results of conception for implantation.

Relationship between age and abortion incidence at Kaur Regional Hospital

Results From 16 people (50.0 %) mothers who experienced abortion at the age of <20 or 35 years, there were 13 people (81.2 %) who experienced spontaneous abortion and 3 people (18.7 %) experienced provoked abortion, while from 16 people (50.0 %) mothers who experienced abortion at the age of 20-35 years, there were 11 people (68.7 %) who experienced spontaneous abortion and 5 people (31.2 %) experienced provoked abortion.

At the age of 20 or >35 years old, there is a risk of abortion because at the age of less than 20

years old is considered too young to get pregnant and give birth because the endometrium is not ready to receive the results of conception and if pregnant over the age of 35 years old where the reproductive organs and other body organ functions have begun to decline. While at the age of 20-35 years old is a condition where the reproductive organs are functioning perfectly so that if there is a conception the endometrium is ready to receive the results of conception for implantation, mothers who experience abortion in this case can be caused by factors of maternal disease, parity, history of abortion, abnormal growth of the results of conception, abnormalities of the placenta, and abnormalities of the genitals. The statement above is supported by Asniar's theory (20 22) that a person's age can affect the condition of their pregnancy. If the woman is pregnant during the reproductive period, it is less likely to experience complications compared to women who are pregnant under reproductive age or above reproductive age.

Where the incidence of abortion in the reproductive age of 20-35 years is influenced by other factors, namely most mothers who experience abortion are due to a history of abortion in patients. the incidence of abortion increases in women who have a history of previous abortions. After experiencing one spontaneous abortion, there is a 15% risk of experiencing another miscarriage, while if there have been two, the risk increases by 25% (Asniar , 2022). According to M adumurti (20 20), things that can cause abortion are the mother's age, parity, gestational age, mother's education, mother's job and history of abortion.

From the results of the *Chi Square test* , a p value of 0.014 was obtained . (< 0.05) which means significant, meaning there is a significant relationship between age and the incidence of abortion at Kaur Regional Hospital . This is in line with the theory of M adumurti (20 20), that age has an influence on pregnancy, at an age of less than 20 years is an age that is considered too young to get pregnant and give birth because the endometrium is not ready to receive the results of conception and if pregnant over 35 years where the reproductive organs and other body organ functions have begun to decline and the mother's health is not as good as before so that there is a risk of abortion. Arofah , Siti (2021) The age of a mother plays an important role in the occurrence of abortion. The higher the age, the higher the risk of abortion. This is in line with the increasing incidence of chromosomal abnormalities in mothers aged 35 years.

The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by Asniar (20 22) with the research title "The Relationship between the Age of Pregnant Women and the Incidence of Abortion at Rokan Hulu Regional Hospital" showing that there is a significant relationship between the age of pregnant women and the incidence of abortion at Rokan Hulu Regional Hospital. This means that age is not the main factor that can cause abortion but there are still other factors that can cause abortion such as history of abortion, parity, severe anemia, physical trauma, and infection. According to Ghozali (2018) things that can cause abortion are infection, poisoning, chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, severe anemia), physiological disorders, physical trauma, abnormalities of the reproductive organs, disorders of the thyroid gland, causes of the fetus/placenta, chromosomal abnormalities and an imperfect environment.

Age has an effect on the occurrence of abortion because at the age of <20 years the endometrium is not ready to receive the results of conception and at the age of >35 years the reproductive organs and other body functions are so that the risk is 3.66 times greater when compared to the age of 20-35 years. In addition to age factors, according to researchers' observations during the study, another factor causing abortion is a history of abortion. Mothers with a history of having had two consecutive abortions then the next pregnancy is only 63% normal, but the fourth pregnancy is only about 16% normal (Hidayat , 2015). The incidence of abortion increases in women who have a history of previous abortions. After experiencing one spontaneous abortion, there is a 15% risk of having another miscarriage, while if there have been two, the risk increases by 25% (Prawirohardjo, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the research results between the relationship between age and the incidence of abortion at Kaur Regional Hospital in 2024 , the author can draw the following conclusions:

1. Of the 32 mothers who experienced abortion, 24 (75.0 %) experienced spontaneous abortion and 8 (25.0 %) experienced induced abortion .
2. Of the 32 mothers who experienced abortion, 16 (50.0%) were aged < 20 or >35 years and 16 (50.0 %) were aged 20-35 years.
3. There is a significant relationship between age and the incidence of abortion at Kaur Regional Hospital.

SUGGESTION

Suggestion: For further researchers to develop other variables that cause abortion in pregnant women.

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