DETERMINAN KEJADIAN PERSALINAN *SECTIO CAESAREA* DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH MUNTILAN KABUPATEN MAGELANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Angka kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea* di Indonesia dari tahun ke tahun semakin meningkat, Komplikasi dari persalinan *sectio caesarea* 5 kali lebih besar daripada persalinan pervaginam, kasus infeksinya 80 kali lebih tinggi dari persalinan pervaginam. Pada tahun 2020 terjadi peningkatan kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea* di RSUD Muntilan sekitar 2,98% dibandingkan dengan tahun 2019.

Tujuan: Menganalisis determinan kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea* di RSUD Muntilan Kabupaten Magelang

Metode: Jenis penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi studi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu bersalin di RSUD Muntilan pada tanggal 1 Januari 2021 sampai dengan 31 Maret 2021 yang diambil dari register ibu bersalin di ruang Gladiol RSUD Muntilan yang berjumlah 301 ibu bersalin. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Analisis data dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 124 ibu bersalin dengan *sectio caesarae* di RSUD Muntilan pada tanggal 1 Januari sampai dengan 31 Maret 2021. Proporsi kejadian *sectio caesarea* adalah 41,2%. Sebagian besar ibu bersalin dengan *section caesarea* berada pada usia dan paritas yang tidak berisiko, indikasi medis terbanyak kejadian *sectio caesarea* adalah riwayat *sectio caesarea*. Analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan *chi square* didapat nilai p value <0.05 yang berarti ada hubungan antara variabel PEB/eklamsia, gawat janin, riwayat *sectio caesarea* dan KPD dengan kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea*. Sedangkan variabel usia didapatkan nilai p value 0,62 dan paritas didapatkan nilai p value 0,07 yang artinya tidak ada hubungan antara usia dan paritas dengan kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea*.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara PEB/eklamsia, gawat janin, riwayat *sectio caesarea* dan KPD dengan kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea*.

Kata Kunci: determinan, persalinan, *section caesarea*

DETERMINANTS SECTION CAESARIAN DELIVERY IN MUNTILAN REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, MAGELANG REGENCY

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Background: The incidence of cesarean in Indonesia is increasing from year to year. Complications of cesarean are 5 times greater than vaginal delivery, infection cases are 80 times higher than vaginal delivery. In 2020 there was an increase in the incidence of cesarean at Muntilan Hospital around 2.98% compared to 2019.

Objectives: To know and analyze the determinants of the incidence of cesarean at Muntilan Hospital, Magelang Regency.

Methods: This type of research was analytic observational with a cross-sectional research design. The population of the research study was all mothers who gave birth at the Muntilan Hospital from January 1 to March 31, 2021, which were taken from the register of mothers who gave birth in the Gladiolus room of the Muntilan Hospital, totaling 301 mothers who gave birth. Sampling used a total sampling technique of sampling. Data analysis used univariate and chi-square analysis.

Results: The results of this study showed that 124 mothers gave birth by caesarean section at the Muntilan Hospital on January 1 to March 31, 2021. The proportion of sectio caesarea in Muntilan Hospital is 41.2%. Most respondents with age and parity were not at risk, most medical indications for sectio caesarea was due to a history of sectio caesarea. Bivariate analysis using chi square obtained p-value <0.05 which means there is a relationship between the variables PEB/eclampsia, fetal distress, history of sectio caesarea and KPD with the incidence of. While the age variable obtained a p-value of 0.62 and parity obtained a p-value of 0.07, which means that there are no relationship between age and parity with the incidence of cesarean.

Conclusion: There are a relationship between PEB/eclampsia, fetal distress, history of cesarean section and KPD with the incidence of cesarean delivery.

Keywords: determinan, delivery caesarean section