

**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR DETERMINAN TERHADAP DERAJAT
KEPARAHAN (*LEVEL SEVERITY*) SEKSIO SESAREA
BERDASARKAN SISTEM INA-CBGS DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

TESIS

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FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2024**

**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR DETERMINAN TERHADAP DERAJAT
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DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Persalinan seksio sesarea meningkat di seluruh dunia dan sekarang menyumbang seperlima (21%) dari semua persalinan. Hal ini telah melampaui standar dilakukan operasi seksio sesarea oleh WHO sekitar 5-15%. Di Indonesia, angka persalinan seksio sesarea sebesar 17,6% persen dengan proporsi tertinggi di DKI Jakarta (31,1%), terendah di Papua (3,3%). Sumatera Barat menduduki peringkat tertinggi kedua dengan angka seksio sesarea 23.8%.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan faktor umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, status gizi, jumlah anc, komorbid terhadap derajat keparahan seksio sesarea.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang bertujuan untuk menghubungkan hubungan usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, status gizi, jumlah ANC, dan komorbid terhadap derajat keparahan seksio sesarea.

Hasil: Penelitian ini mendapatkan total 400 subyek penelitian yang menjalani operasi seksio sesarea, dengan sebanyak 16 subyek penelitian mengalami seksio sesarea dengan derajat keparahan berat, 276 subyek penelitian mengalami derajat keparahan sedang, dan 108 subyek penelitian mengalami derajat keparahan ringan. Dengan uji korelasi *Chi-Square* terdapat hubungan signifikan antara riwayat ANC dan riwayat komorbid terhadap derajat keparahan seksio sesarea. Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, status gizi, riwayat ANC dan riwayat komorbid terhadap derajat keparahan seksio sesarea.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara riwayat ANC dan riwayat komorbid terhadap derajat keparahan seksio sesarea. Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, status gizi, riwayat ANC dan riwayat komorbid terhadap derajat keparahan seksio sesarea.

Kata Kunci: *Faktor Determinan, Seksio sesarea, Level severity, INA-CBGs*

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF DETERMINANT FACTORS TO SEVERITY
LEVEL OF CAESAREAN SECTION BASED ON THE INA-CBGS
SYSTEM AT DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cesarean deliveries are increasing worldwide and now account for one fifth (21%) of all deliveries. This has exceeded the standard for caesarean section operations by WHO by around 5-15%. In Indonesia cesarean delivery rate was 17.6% percent with the highest proportion in DKI Jakarta (31.1%), the lowest in Papua (3.3%). West Sumatra is ranked second highest with a caesarean section rate of 23.8%.

Objective: To determine the relationship between age, education, employment, nutritional status, number of ANC's, underlying diseases and the severity of caesarean section.

Method: This research is an observational analytical research design with a cross-sectional approach which aims to relate the relationship between age, education, employment, nutritional status, number of ANC's, and underlying diseases on the severity of caesarean section.

Results: This study had a total of 400 research subjects who underwent caesarean section operations, with 16 research subjects experiencing caesarean sections with severe severity, 276 research subjects experiencing moderate severity, and 108 research subjects experiencing mild severity. Using the Chi-Square correlation test, there was significant relationship between history of ANC and history of underlying disease on the severity of caesarean section. There was no significant relationship between age, education, employment, nutritional status on the severity of caesarean section.

Conclusion: There was significant relationship between history of ANC and history of underlying disease on the severity of caesarean section. There was no significant relationship between age, education, employment, nutritional status on the severity of caesarean section.

Keywords: *Determinant Factors, Cesarean section, Level severity, INA-CBGS*