

ABSTRAK

Sectio Caesarea adalah suatu cara melahirkan janin dengan membuat sayatan pada dinding uterus melalui dinding depan perut. Tindakan *sectio caesarea* diperkirakan terus meningkat sebagai tindakan akhir dari berbagai kesulitan persalinan seperti persalinan lama sampai persalinan macet, gawat janin, janin besar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor penyebab tingginya *sectio caesarea*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik yang bersifat *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *simple random sampling* sejumlah 84 ibu bersalin. Variabel *independent* adalah faktor ibu (umur, paritas, komplikasi obstetric, riwayat *sectio caesarea*, pendidikan, perawatan antenatal), sedangkan variabel *dependent* adalah tindakan *sectio caesarea*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder rekam medis pasien. Untuk menganalisis adanya hubungan antara variabel digunakan uji regresi linear berganda dengan taraf signifikan 0,05.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan umur dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea* (P: 0,890), ada hubungan paritas dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea* (P: 0,016), ada hubungan komplikasi obstetric dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea* (P: 0,000), ada hubungan riwayat *sectio caesarea* dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea* (P: 0,000), tidak ada hubungan pendidikan dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea* (P: 0,682), dan tidak ada hubungan perawatan antenatal dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea* (P: ~), serta diketahui bahwa komplikasi obstetri merupakan faktor ibu yang dominan berpengaruh terhadap kejadian *sectio caesarea*.

Berdasarkan uraian diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa paritas, komplikasi obstetric, dan riwayat *sectio caesarea* memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea*. Sedangkan umur, tingkat pendidikan, dan perawatan antenatal tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian *sectio caesarea*.

Kata kunci : *Faktor Ibu, Sectio Caesarea*

ABSTRACT

Caesarean Sectio is a way of giving birth to a fetus by making an incision in the uterine wall through the front wall of the stomach. Caesarean sectio measures are expected to continue to increase as the final act of various labor difficulties such as prolonged labor until labor is stuck, fetal distress, large fetus. This study aims to analyze the factors that cause the high sectio caesarea.

This research is an analytic study that is cross sectional in nature. Samples were taken by simple random sampling technique with 84 mothers. Independent variables are maternal factors (age, parity, obstetric complications, history of cesarean section, education, antenatal care), while the dependent variable is sectio caesarea. Data collection uses secondary data from patient medical records. To analyze the relationship between variables used multiple linear regression test with a significance level of 0.05.

The results showed that there was no age relationship with the incidence of cesarean section (P: 0.890), there was a relationship of parity with the incidence of cesarean section (P: 0.016), there was a relationship between obstetric complications and the incidence of cesarean section (P: 0,000), there was a relationship between the history of cesarean section with the incidence of cesarean section (P: 0,000), there is no relationship between education and the incidence of cesarean section (P: 0.682), and there is no relationship between antenatal care and the incidence of sectio caesarea (P: ~), and it is known that obstetric complications are the dominant maternal factor affect the incidence of cesarean section.

Based on the description above it can be concluded that parity, obstetric complications, and history of cesarean section have a significant relationship with the incidence of cesarean section. Whereas age, education level, and antenatal care were not related to the incidence of cesarean section.

Keywords: Mother Factor, Caesarean Sectio