

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Persalinan Sectio Caesarea Darurat di Indonesia Tahun 2012-2017 (Analisis Data SDKI 2017)

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=132644&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Nama : Sri Ulfa Alriani Program Studi : Kesehatan Masyarakat Judul : Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan persalinan sectio caesarea darurat di Indonesia tahun 2012-2017 (analisis data SDKI 2017)

Pembimbing : Prof. Dr. dr. Ratna Djuwita, M.Ph. Skripsi ini membahas mengenai Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan persalinan sectio caesarea berdasarkan analisis data SDKI 2017. Sampel 18.164 wanita usia subur 15-49 tahun yang melahirkan anak dalam periode 5 tahun terakhir sebelum survei dilaksanakan. Hasil akhir analisis multivariat dengan menggunakan cox regression didapatkan variabel-variabel yang berhubungan dengan persalinan sectio caesarea darurat yaitu umur ibu, pendidikan ibu, wilayah tempat tinggal, status ekonomi, kehamilan kembar, jarak kelahiran, ukuran bayi, paritas, kepemilikan JKN, komplikasi kehamilan (perdarahan, muntah dan baal di bagian wajah, ketuban pecah sebelum waktunya, hipertensi dan hipotensi pada masa kehamilan), dan komplikasi persalinan (ketuban pecah 6 jam sebelum bayi lahir, dan tidak kuat mengejan). Faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan persalinan SC darurat di Indonesia pada tahun 2012-2017 adalah hipertensi atau hipotensi pada masa kehamilan dengan p value 0,000 dan PR=2,76. Kata kunci: Hipertensi, persalinan sectio caesarea darurat Determinants Related to Emergency Caesarean Delivery in Indonesia 2012-2017 (Analysis of 2017 IDHS Data) Abstract This study aims to determine the factors associated with caesarean sectio delivery based on analysis of the 2017 IDHS data. Sample 18,164 women of childbearing age 15-49 years who gave birth to children in the last 5 years before the survey was conducted. The final results of multivariate analysis using cox regression found variables related to emergency caesarean delivery are maternal age, maternal education, area of residence, economic status, multiple pregnancies, birth interval, baby size, parity, JKN ownership, pregnancy complications (bleeding, vomiting and numbness in the face, premature rupture of membranes, hypertension and hypotension during pregnancy), and complications of labor (water broke early 6 hours before the baby is born, and not pushing strongly). The most dominant factor related to emergency caesarean delivery in Indonesia in 2012-2017 was hypertension or hypotension during pregnancy with a p value of 0,000 and PR = 2.76. Keyword : emergency caesarean; hypertenstion during pregnancy Determinants Related to Emergency Caesarean Delivery in Indonesia 2012-2017 (Analysis of 2017 IDHS Data) Abstract This study aims to determine the factors associated with caesarean sectio delivery based on analysis of the 2017 IDHS data. Sample 18,164 women of childbearing age 15-49 years who gave birth to children in the last 5 years before the survey was conducted. The final results of multivariate analysis using cox regression found variables related to emergency caesarean delivery are maternal age, maternal education, area of residence, economic status, multiple pregnancies, birth interval, baby size, parity, JKN ownership, pregnancy complications (bleeding, vomiting and numbness in the face, premature rupture of membranes, hypertension and hypotension during pregnancy), and complications of labor (water broke early 6 hours before the baby is born, and not pushing strongly). The most dominant factor related to emergency caesarean delivery in Indonesia in 2012-2017 was hypertension or hypotension during pregnancy with a p

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