

## Factors Related to C-Section Delivery at YK Madira RSU Palembang 2021

<sup>1</sup>Narzuyah, <sup>2</sup>Satra Yunola, <sup>3</sup>Eka Afrika, <sup>4</sup>Helni Anggraini

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Faculty of Midwifery and Nursing, Universitas Kader Bangsa Palembang, Indonesia

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Age,  
Parity,  
History of Cesarean Section,  
Cesarean Section Delivery

### ABSTRACT

Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (Riskesmas) in 2018, the incidence of sectio caesarea in Indonesia was 17.6%, the highest in the DKI Jakarta area at 31.3% and the lowest in Papua at 6.7% (KEMENKES RI, 2019). Based on data at RSU YK Madira Palembang the number of deliveries in 2018 was 1353, the caesarean section rate was 42.36%, the 2019 delivery rate was 1207 while the caesarean section was 44.3%, the 2020 delivery rate was 1,209 while the caesarean section rate was 55.7%. The data used in this study is secondary data sourced from medical records at YK Madira Hospital Palembang. This type of research is quantitative research using the Analytical Survey research method, the data collection technique is not directly addressed to the subject. This research was conducted by cross sectional. The population in this study were 1209 mothers who gave birth with a total sample of 92 people. The results showed that the results of the Chi-square statistical test on age (0.003), parity (0.024), and history of cesarean section (0.000) < (0.05). The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between parity age and history of cesarean section with caesarean section delivery at YK Madira Hospital Palembang in 2021.

#### E-mail:

[narzuyahnar@gmail.com](mailto:narzuyahnar@gmail.com)  
[satrayunola77@gmail.com](mailto:satrayunola77@gmail.com)  
[afrikaeka@gmail.com](mailto:afrikaeka@gmail.com)  
[helnianggraini589@gmail.com](mailto:helnianggraini589@gmail.com)

Copyright © 2022 Science Midwifery.

## 1. Introduction

Childbirth is a natural process that is very important for a mother where there is expulsion of the products of conception (fetus and placenta) which have been sufficient for months (37-42 weeks). There are two methods of delivery, namely vaginal delivery known as natural delivery and Caesarean delivery or Sectio Caesarea (SC) [1].

Caesarean section (sc) delivery is a surgical process to deliver the fetus through incisions in the abdominal wall and uterine wall. Delivery with the SC method is carried out on the basis of medical indications from both the mother and fetus, such as Placenta previa, abnormal presentation or location of the fetus, as well as other indications that can endanger the life of the mother and fetus [2]. Riskesdas 2018 shows the caesarean section birth rate in Indonesia is 17.6%, DKI Jakarta is the highest (31.1%), Papua is the lowest (6.7%), South Sumatra is ranked 28 out of 34. Data obtained from the South Sumatra Health Service of 90.2% of which 9.4% were performed with surgery. [3].

Based on data at RSU YK Madira Palembang the number of deliveries in 2018 was 1353, while the caesarean section rate was 42.36%, the delivery rate in 2019 was 1207 while the caesarean section rate was 44.3%, the number of deliveries in 2020 was 1209 while the caesarean section rate was 55.7%. 4]. Factors associated with cesarean section delivery are: pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, prolonged labor, history of cesarean section, postdate pregnancy, fetal distress, premature rupture of membranes (PROM), malposition and malpresentation, age, parity [5].

Based on the above phenomenon which includes the profile of patients with cesarean section, the researcher is interested in conducting a study to determine the profile of patients who underwent cesarean section at YK Madira Hospital Palembang in 2021, with factors related to cesarean delivery at YK Madira Hospital Palembang. year 2021

## 2. Methods

This study uses quantitative research using an analytical survey method with a cross sectional research design, the study was conducted in January 2021, the sample of this study was some mothers who gave birth by cesarean section at YK Madira Hospital Palembang, the number of samples in this study was 92 people.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Research result

#### a. Univariate Analysis

**TABLE 1.**  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE OF CESAREAN DELIVERIES  
AT RSU YK MADIRA IN 2021

No	Caesarean section	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
1	No	34	37.0
2	Yes	58	63.0
	Total	92	100

Based on table 1 above, it was found that from 92 respondents, 34 respondents did not have a cesarean section (37%) while those who had a cesarean section were 58 respondents [63%].

**TABLE 2.**  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION AND AGE PERCENTAGE AT RSU YK MADIRA IN 2021

No	Age	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
1	at risk	12	13.0
2	No risk	80	87.0
	Total	92	100

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents Age at risk as many as 12 respondents (13%) and those who are not at risk as many as 80 respondents (87%)

**TABLE 3.**  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENTAGE PARITY AT RSU YK MADIRA IN 2021

No	parity	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
1	at risk	8	8.7
2	No risk	84	91.3
	Total	92	100

Based on table 3 above, it was found that of the 92 parity respondents who were at risk as many as 8 respondents (8.7%) and those who were not at risk were 84 respondents (91.3%).

**TABLE 4.**  
DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE HISTORY OF CESAREAN SECTION  
AT RSU YK MADIRA IN 2021

No	History of cesarean section	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
1	Yes	44	47.8
2	No	48	52.2
	Total	92	100

Based on table 4 above, it was found that of the 92 cesarean section respondents who were at risk as many as 44 respondents (47.8%) and those who were not at risk were 48 respondents

(52.2%).

**b. Bivariate Analysis**

**TABLE 5.**

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND CESAREAN DELIVERY AT YK MADIRA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2021

No	Age	Caesarean section (SC) delivery				Total	P Value	OR
		No		Yes				
		n	%	n	%			
1	at risk	0	0	12	20.0	12	100	
2	No risk	34	42.5	46	57.5	80	100	0.003
	Total	34		58		92		1,739

Based on table 5 above, it is known that of the 12 respondents who were at risk, 0 (0%) did not give birth by cesarean section (SC) and who were at risk of having a cesarean section delivery, 12 respondents (20.0%) who are not at risk, there are 34 (42.5%) who do not have a cesarean section (SC) and age who are not at risk who have a cesarean section (SC) 46 respondents (57.5%).

The results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.003 (p <0.05) which indicates that there is a significant relationship between age and cesarean delivery (SC) statistically, the odds ratio (OR) is 1.739, meaning that respondents with age at risk have a chance of 1.739 times to perform cesarean delivery (SC) compared to those who are not at risk.

**TABLE 6.**

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARITY WITH CESAREAN SECTION DELIVERY AT YK MADIRA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2021

No	parity	Caesarean section (SC) delivery				Total	P Value	OR
		No		Yes				
		n	%	n	%			
1	at risk	0	0	8	13.8	8	100	
2	No risk	34	40.4	50	59.5	84	100	0.024
	Total	34		58		92		1,680

Based on table 6 above, it is known that of the 8 respondents who were at risk of parity, there were 0 (0%) who did not give birth by cesarean section (SC) and those who were at risk of having a cesarean section delivery were 8 respondents (13.8%), while out of 84 respondents, parity who are not at risk, there are 34 (40.4%) who do not have a cesarean section (SC) and Paritas who are not at risk who have a cesarean section (SC) are 50 respondents (59.5%).

The results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.024 (p <0.05) which indicates there is a significant relationship Parity with cesarean delivery (SC) statistically the odds Ratio (OR) is 1.680, meaning that respondents with parity at risk have a chance of 1.680 times to have a cesarean delivery (SC) than those who are not at risk.

**TABLE 7.**

RELATIONSHIP HISTORY OF CESAREAN SECTION WITH CESAREAN SECTION DELIVERY AT YK MADIRA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2021

No	History of cesarean section	Caesarean section (SC) delivery				Total	P Value	OR
		No		Yes				
		n	%	n	%			
1	No	32	66.7	16	33.3	48	100	
2	Yes	2	4.5	42	95.5	44	100	0.000
	Total	34		58		92		195,959

Based on table 7 above, it is known that of the 48 respondents who had a history of risky section, there were 32 (66.7%) who did not give birth with a history of cesarean section (SC) and who were at risk of having a cesarean section delivery, 42 respondents (95.5%), while of 44 respondents History of cesarean section that was not at risk, there were 2 (4.5%) no history of cesarean section (SC) and history of cesarean section who were not at risk who had cesarean section (SC) 2 respondents (4.5%) .

The results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.024 (p <0.05) which indicates there is a

significant relationship Parity with caesarean section delivery (SC) statistically the odds Ratio (OR) is 1.680, meaning that respondents with a history of caesarean section are at risk of having 1,680 times the chance to have a caesarean delivery (SC) than those who are not at risk.

### 3.2 Discussion

#### a. The relationship between age and caesarean section

The results of Univariate analysis showed that from 92 respondents, 34 respondents (37%) did not have a caesarean section, while 58 respondents (63%) did not have a caesarean section.

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that of the 12 respondents who were at risk, 0 (0%) did not give birth by caesarean section (SC) and who were at risk of having a caesarean section, 12 respondents (20.0%) , there are 34 (42.5%) who did not have a caesarean section (SC) and the age who was not at risk who had a caesarean section (SC) was 46 respondents (57.5%).

The results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.003 ( $p < 0.05$ ) which indicates there is a significant relationship between age and caesarean delivery (SC) statistically the odds Ratio (OR) is 1.739, meaning that respondents with age at risk have a chance of 1.739 times to have a caesarean delivery (SC) than those who are not at risk.

According to the researcher's assumption, every woman of childbearing age is better off not getting married early, and planning a pregnancy carefully, between the ages of 20 years to 34 years. In order to improve the health status of mothers and babies. Because at the risky age of less than 20 years and more than 35 years, there is a high probability that delivery will take place by caesarean section.

#### b. The relationship between parity and caesarean delivery

The results of the univariate analysis showed that of the 92 parity respondents who were at risk were 8 respondents (8.7%) and those who were not at risk were 84 respondents (91.3%).

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that of the 8 respondents who were at risk of parity, there were 0 (0%) who did not give birth by caesarean section (SC) and who were at risk of having a caesarean section of delivery, 8 respondents (13.8%). , there are 34 (40.4%) who did not have a caesarean section (SC) and the parity who did not have a risk of having a caesarean section (SC) was 50 respondents (59.5%).

The results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.024 ( $p < 0.05$ ) which indicates that there is a significant correlation between parity and caesarean delivery (SC) statistically the odds ratio (OR) is 1.680, meaning that respondents with parity at risk have a chance of 1.680 times to have a caesarean delivery (SC) than those who are not at risk.

Researcher assumption A pregnant woman really needs a good physical condition to prepare for pregnancy, because if the mother is pregnant and gives birth too much, the potential for the abdominal muscles and uterus to start to loosen, especially if it is supported by poor nutritional intake, so to achieve the welfare of the mother and child. baby, it is better for a mother to determine the number of births is enough 2, and it needs support from all parties, especially her husband.

#### c. Relationship history of sc with caesarean section delivery

The results of univariate analysis showed that of the 92 caesarean section respondents who were at risk as many as 44 respondents (47.8%) and those who were not at risk were 48 respondents (52.2%).

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that of the 48 respondents with a history of risky section, 32 (66.7%) did not give birth with a history of caesarean section (SC) and who were at risk of having a caesarean section delivery, 42 respondents (95.5%), while from 44 respondents History of caesarean section that is not at risk, there are 2 (4.5%) no history of caesarean section (SC) and a history of caesarean section that is not at risk who gave caesarean section (SC) 2 respondents (4.5%).

The results of the chi square test obtained p value = 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) which indicates that there is a significant relationship between parity and caesarean delivery (SC) statistically, the odds Ratio (OR) is 195.959, meaning that respondents with a history of caesarean section are at risk of having 195,959 times the chance to have a caesarean delivery (SC) than those who are not at risk.

The risk of maternal complications increases with the increasing number of caesarean deliveries that have been performed, especially the risk of placenta previa and uterine rupture

in subsequent pregnancies. The existence of complications due to previous cesarean delivery resulted in the mother having to give birth by cesarean section.

Researcher assumption Every mother with a history of cesarean section there is a high probability that the next delivery will take place by cesarean section because there are already scars on the lining of the uterus and abdomen, it is better if the management of education begins at the time of antenatal care. Efforts that can be made to reduce the prevalence of cesarean section are continuous care or what is commonly called continuity of care (COC). Continuity Of Care is done since the mother during pregnancy.

#### 4. Discussion

There is a relationship between age, parity and history of cesarean section, simultaneously with cesarean section delivery at YK Madira Hospital Palembang in 2021.

#### References

- [1] Afriani, A., Desmiwanti, and Kadri, H. 2013. Cases of Childbirth with Former Cesarean Sections According to Circumstances at the Time of Admission at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Section of RSUP dr. M. Djamil Padang. *Andalas Health Journal*, 2(3): 116-121
- [2] Ayuningtyas, D., Oktarina, R., Misnaniarti, and Sutrisnawati, NYD 2018. Health Ethics in Childbirth Through Sectio Caesarea without Medical Indications. *Journal of MKMI*, 14(1): 9-16
- [3] Andriani, Dewi 2010. Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Sectio Sacerea at the Regional General Hospital of Dompu Regency
- [4] Arikunto, S. 2012. *Research Procedures A Practical Approach*. Edition 5. Jakarta: Rhineka Cipta
- [5] Cunningham, FC, Gant NF, Leveno KJ, Gilstrap LC, Hauth JC, and Wenstrom KD 2018. *Williams Obstetrics 25 nded*. New York: McGraw-Hil
- [6] Esta Aryuni Fitri in 2017 Factors Associated with Caesarean Section at Rantau Prapat Hospital
- [7] Sumelung, et al. 2014. Factors Playing a Role in Increasing the Incidence of Sectio Caesarea in Liun Kendage Tahuna Hospital.
- [8] Muljati, S., Sihombing, M., Arlinda, D., Opitasari, C., Mogsa, DF, and Widiyanto. 2015. 2015. Proportion of cesarean section and factors related to cesarean section in Jakarta. *Health Research Bulletin*,
- [9] Mochtar. R. 2012. *Synopsis of Obstetrics Volume I Edition 3*. Jakar EGC. 2012. *Synopsis of Obstetrics Volume II Edition 3*.
- [10] Notoadmodjo, S. 2010. *Health Research Methodology*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- [11] Rahmawati, D., Tamtomo, D., and Budihastuti, UR 2016. Analysis of Factors Affecting Childbirth with Caesarean in Kediri, Indonesia. *Journal of Maternal and Child Health*
- [12] Yaeni, M. 2013. Analysis of Indications for Sectio Caesarea Delivery at RSUP Dr. Seoradji Tirtonegoro Klaten.
- [13] Geraldy Yolanda2020
- [14] ThesisProfile of Sectio Caesarean Delivery on Hypertension in Pregnancy Based on Maternal Outcomes at RSIA Sitti Khadijah 1 Makassar
- [15] *Journal Vol. 5 No. 2 October 2019 of Healthcare Technology and Medicine Ubudiyah University Indonesia*
- [16] *Journal of Wahyuni Rini and Rohani Siti in 2019 Factors Associated with History of Cesarean Section*
- [17] Wulandari Priharyanti et al in 2018 Factors Related to Caesarean section delivery at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Semarang