

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERSALINAN *SECTIO CAESAREA* PADA PRIMIGRAVIDA DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM BANJAR PATROMAN TAHUN 2025

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Persalinan *sectio caesarea* (SC) merupakan tindakan operatif yang dilakukan untuk mengatasi komplikasi persalinan berdasarkan indikasi medis. World Health Organization (WHO) merekomendasikan angka persalinan *sectio caesarea* sebesar 10–15% dari seluruh persalinan, namun di Indonesia angka *sectio caesarea* mencapai 17,6%, sedangkan di Rumah Sakit Umum Banjar Patroman Tahun 2025 tercatat 163 dari 221 persalinan pada primigravida (73,8%). Tingginya angka tersebut menunjukkan perlunya penelitian mengenai faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan persalinan *sectio caesarea*. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan persalinan *sectio caesarea* pada primigravida di Rumah Sakit Umum Banjar Patroman Tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Populasi dan sampel penelitian adalah seluruh ibu primigravida yang melahirkan di Rumah Sakit Umum Banjar Patroman Tahun 2025 sebanyak 221 responden dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis. Variabel dependen adalah persalinan *sectio caesarea*, sedangkan variabel independen meliputi usia ibu, preeklampsia berat, gawat janin, malpresentasi, gagal induksi, dan kala II lama. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat kemaknaan  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa malpresentasi ( $p < 0,001$ ) dan gagal induksi ( $p < 0,001$ ) berhubungan secara bermakna dengan persalinan *sectio caesarea*, sedangkan usia ibu ( $p = 0,782$ ), preeklampsia berat ( $p = 0,689$ ), gawat janin ( $p = 0,114$ ), dan kala II lama ( $p = 0,725$ ) tidak berhubungan secara bermakna. Keterbatasan penelitian ini adalah penggunaan data sekunder yang bergantung pada kelengkapan rekam medis serta penelitian hanya dilakukan di satu rumah sakit. Disimpulkan bahwa malpresentasi dan gagal induksi merupakan faktor yang berhubungan dengan persalinan *sectio caesarea* pada primigravida di Rumah Sakit Umum Banjar Patroman Tahun 2025.

**Kata kunci:** Persalinan *Sectio Caesarea*; Primigravida; Faktor yang Berhubungan; Malpresentasi; Gagal Induksi.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CESAREAN SECTION DELIVERY AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA AT BANJAR PATROMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2025**

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Cesarean section (CS) is a surgical procedure performed to manage childbirth complications based on medical indications. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that cesarean section rates should range from 10–15% of all deliveries. However, the cesarean section rate in Indonesia has reached 17.6%, while at Banjar Patroman General Hospital, 163 out of 221 primigravida deliveries (73.8%) in 2025 were performed by cesarean section. This high rate indicates the need to investigate factors associated with cesarean section among primigravida women. This study aimed to analyze the factors associated with cesarean section among primigravida at Banjar Patroman General Hospital in 2025. This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional design. The population and sample consisted of all 221 primigravida women who delivered at Banjar Patroman General Hospital in 2025, selected using a total sampling technique. Secondary data were obtained from medical records. The dependent variable was cesarean section, while the independent variables included maternal age, severe preeclampsia, fetal distress, fetal malpresentation, failed induction of labor, and prolonged second stage of labor. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-square test at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The results showed that fetal malpresentation ( $p < 0.001$ ) and failed induction of labor ( $p < 0.001$ ) were significantly associated with cesarean section, whereas maternal age ( $p = 0.782$ ), severe preeclampsia ( $p = 0.689$ ), fetal distress ( $p = 0.114$ ), and prolonged second stage of labor ( $p = 0.725$ ) were not significantly associated. The limitations of this study include the use of secondary data that depended on the completeness of medical records and the conduct of the study in only one hospital. In conclusion, fetal malpresentation and failed induction of labor were factors associated with cesarean section among primigravida at Banjar Patroman General Hospital in 2025.

**Keywords:** Cesarean Section; Primigravida; Associated Factors; Fetal Malpresentation; Failed Induction of Labor.