

ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia and hypertension are common occur in society. Anemia and hypertension may lead to emergency of the mother and fetal. Moreover it can cause death if not promptly treated. Therefore it is necessary to do assisted-delivery, for example sectio caesarea. This study aims to determine the relationship of hemoglobin levels and blood pressure with the incidence of caesarean delivery in the hospital PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta year 2010-2015

Methods: This study was analytical observational with case control design. The collection of data were investigated from the medical records of 85 patients with sectio caesarea and 85 patients with normal delivery. The data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate. The statistical test were used Chi Square.

Results: Univariate analysis showed that from 85 sample cases (sectio caesarea), investigated 46 mothers were anemic at presentation of 54.1% and 52 mothers had hypertension with 61.2% presentation. In 85 control samples (vaginal delivery), investigated 50 mothers were anemic at presentation of 58.8% and 10 mothers had hypertension 11.8%. In the bivariate analysis results showed that the significant value in hemoglobin levels with the incidence of sectio caesarea at 0.536. While the blood pressure with the incidence of sectio caesarea, the significant value of 0.000.

Conclusion: There was no correlation between hemoglobin levels with the incidence of sectio caesarea with $p = 0.536$. While the blood pressure there is a relationship between blood pressure in the incidence of sectio caesarea with $p = 0.000$.

Key Word: Sectio Caesarea, Hemoglobin Count, Blood Pressure.

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Anemia dan hipertensi merupakan kejadian yang sering ditemui di masyarakat. Anemia dan hipertensi dapat menyebabkan kegawatan pada ibu dan janin hingga kematian apabila tidak segera ditangani. Untuk itu perlu dilakukan persalinan dengan tindakan, misalnya *sectio caesarea*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar hemoglobin dan tekanan darah dengan kejadian persalinan *sectio caesarea* di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta tahun 2010-2015.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain kasus kontrol. Pengumpulan data diperoleh dari data rekam medis 85 pasien persalinan *sectio caesara* dan 85 pasien persalinan normal. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah Chi Square.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa dari 85 sampel kasus (*sectio caesarea*), didapatkan 46 orang mengalami anemia dengan presentasi 54,1 % dan 52 orang mengalami hipertensi dengan presentasi 61,2 %. Pada 85 sampel kontrol (pervaginam), didapatkan 50 orang mengalami anemia 58,8 % dan didapatkan 10 orang mengalami hipertensi 11,8 %. Pada hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa nilai signifikansi pada kadar hemoglobin dengan angka kejadian *sectio caesarea* sebesar 0,536. Sedangkan pada tekanan darah dengan angka kejadian *sectio caesarea*, nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kadar hemoglobin dengan angka kejadian *sectio caesarea* dengan $p=0,536$. Sedangkan pada tekanan darah terdapat hubungan antara tekanan darah dengan angka kejadian *sectio caesarea* dengan $p=0,000$.

Kata Kunci: *Sectio Caesarea*, Kadar Hemoglobin, Tekanan Darah