

**GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN IBU HAMIL
PRE OPERASI SECTIO CAESAREA (SC) DI RUMAH SAKIT PALANG BIRU
GOMBONG**

***DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS AND LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF
PREGNANT WOMEN PRE-OPERATION CAESAREA SECTIO (SC) AT PALANG
BIRU HOSPITAL GOMBONG***

Yulianto^{1*}, Ahmad Subandi², Evy Apriani³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Al-Irsyad Cilacap

Jl. Cerme No.24 Sidanegara Cilacap

*Alamat Korespondensi : ayuli5369@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Persalinan adalah suatu proses pengeluaran hasil konsepsi yang dapat hidup di dalam uterus melalui vagina ke dunia luar. Sectio Caesarea di definisikan sebagai lahirnya janin melalui insisi di dinding abdomen (laparatomi) dan dinding uterus atau *histerektomi*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik dan tingkat kecemasan pre operasi SC di Rumah Sakit Palang Biru Gombong. Jenis penelitian merupakan studi deskriptif analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Data diperoleh langsung kepada pasien dengan menggunakan kuesioner tingkat kecemasan. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *non probability sampling* dengan total sampel 16 responden. Hasil penelitian dari 16 responden dengan karakteristik usia ibu tidak berisiko sebanyak 16 ibu (100,0%), tingkat pendidikan mayoritas perguruan tinggi, sebanyak 11 ibu (68.7%), indikasi SC disebabkan oleh janin, sebanyak 10 (62.5%), jumlah paritas keseluruhan dengan kategori tidak berisiko, yaitu sebanyak 16 (10,0%), riwayat sc dalam kategori tidak ada, sebanyak 13 ibu (81.3%) dan tingkat kecemasan pasien mayoritas dalam kategori sedang, sebanyak 9 (56.3%) ibu. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa pasien di Rumah Sakit Palang Biru Gombong sebagian besar ibu hamil dalam umur ibu hamil tidak berisiko, dengan tingkat pendidikan baik, dengan indikasi SC oleh janin, jumlah paritas dalam kriteria yang baik, tidak memiliki riwayat SC dan memiliki tingkat kecemasan sedang.

Kata Kunci : SC, Usia Ibu hamil, tingkat pendidikan, indikasi SC, jumlah paritas, riwayat SC dan tingkat kecemasan.

ABSTRACT

Childbirth is a process of expelling the viable products of conception in the uterus through the vagina to the outside world. Sectio Caesarea is defined as the birth of a fetus through an incision in the abdominal wall (laparotomy) and uterine wall or hysterectomy. This study aims to determine the characteristics and level of anxiety before SC surgery at the Palang Biru Gombong Hospital. This type of research is a descriptive analytical study with a cross sectional design. Data was obtained directly from patients using a anxiety level questionnaire. The sampling technique was non-probability sampling with a total sample of 16 respondents. The results of the research from 16 respondents with the characteristics of maternal age not being at risk were 16 mothers (100.0%), the education level of the majority was tertiary, as many as 11 mothers (68.7%), indications that SC was caused by the fetus, as many as 10 (62.5%), the number of parity overall in the no risk category, namely 16 (10.0%), history of sc in the none category, as many as 13 mothers (81.3%) and the majority of patients' anxiety levels were in the moderate category, as many as 9 (56.3%) mothers. So it can be concluded that the patients at Palang Biru Gombong Hospital are mostly pregnant women who are not at risk, with a good level of education, with indications of CS by the fetus, good parity criteria, no history of CS and have a moderate level of anxiety.

Keywords: SC, age of pregnant mother, level of education, indications for SC, number of parities, history of SC and level of anxiety.