Description of Age and Parity with the Occurrence of Sectio Caesarea in Maternity Women in Cilegon City Regional Hospital for the Period July - December 2022

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Abstract

Caesarean section delivery has a 25 times greater risk of death, compared to vaginal delivery. From the research results, it was found that the incidence of Caesarean section delivery in the Cilegon City Regional Hospital for the period July-December 2022 was 153 out of 344 people or (44%). The aim of this research is to determine the description of the age and parity of mothers giving birth and the incidence of caesarean section deliveries in the period July - December 2022. The research method used is descriptive research using simple random sampling techniques. The results of this study show that 42 respondents (54.5%) still found mothers who experienced caesarean section. In the age category, a higher proportion was found in the non-risk age group, 54 people (70.1%). For parity in the at-risk group there were 59 people (76.6%). A higher proportion of mothers who experienced caesarean section occurred in the non-risk group, namely 28 people (52%). The proportion of mothers who experienced caesarean section was higher in the primipara group, 12 people (67%) and in the multipara group, 30 people (51%). Suggestions for educational institutions are that the results of this research can be well documented to be used as a reference source for further research, for health services it is hoped that they will be able to maintain services in accordance with standards, for future researchers they can add variables and broader and more accurate insight.

Keywords: caesarean section, age, parity, mother giving birth

Introduction

Childbirth is a life experience that can have positive and negative potential for the mother's psychology. Childbirth can be carried out in two ways, namely vaginal birth and caesarean section (SC).

Sectio caesarea is an artificial birth in which the fetus is born through an incision in the front wall of the abdomen and uterine wall provided the uterus is intact (1).
Organization (WHO), in 2020 the number of births using the SC method increased throughout the world and exceeded the recommended range of 10%-15%. Latin America and the Caribbean region contributed the highest number of births by caesarean section, namely 40.5%, followed by Europe 25%, Asia 19.2% and Africa 7.3%. According to statistics and 3,509 cases of CS, indications for CS include fetal pelvic disportion in 21%, fetal distress in 14%, placenta previa in 11%, previous CS in 11%, fetal abnormalities in 10%, pre-eclampsia and hypertension in 7% (2).

Based on the Ministry of Health in 2020, SC births in Indonesia were 17.6%, the highest in the DKI Jakarta area at 31.3% and the lowest in Papua at 6.7% (2) The number of deliveries using the SC method in women aged 10-54 years in Indonesia reached 17.6% of the total number of births. There are also several birth disorders/complications in women aged 10-54 years in Indonesia reaching 23.2% with details of transverse/breech fetal position at 3.1%, bleeding at 2.4%, seizures at 0.2%, rupture of membranes early labor was 5.6%, late labor was 4.3%, umbilical cord entanglement was 2.9%, placenta previa was 0.7%, retained placenta was 0.8%, hypertension 16 was 2.7%, and others -others by 4.6% (2).

According to Rasjidi in Duma Sari Lubis' research, the causes of the increase in caesarean section deliveries consist of medical indications and non-medical indications. These non-medical indications are influenced by age, education, knowledge, socio-cultural and socio-economic (4). According to Amir F's research, there is a relationship between parity and the incidence of caesarean section (SC) delivery (1).

From the results of the register book data, it shows that the incidence of caesarean section deliveries is 153 out of 344 people or 44%, which means that the majority of mothers giving birth in the Edelweiss room at the Cilegon City Regional Hospital experience caesarean section deliveries. This is caused by premature rupture of membranes (KPD), cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD), oligohydramnios, former caesarean section (BSC), severe preeclampsia (PEB), etc. (5).

**Method**

The research design used is analytical survey research, namely explaining the independent variable and the dependent variable, through hypothesis testing. The population studied was all mothers giving birth in the Edelweis room at Cilegon Regional Hospital for the period July - December in 2022, totaling 344 people. The sample in this study was 77...
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Result

1. Frequency Distribution of Description of Sectio Caesarea Incidents in Cilegon Regional Hospital for the Period July-December 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Occurrence of Sectio Caesarea</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in table 1 show that there were still more than half of mothers who experienced caesarean sections, 42 respondents (54.5%) at the Cilegon Regional Hospital for the period July-December 2022.

2. Frequency Distribution of Maternal Age Descriptions at Cilegon Regional Hospital for the Period July-December 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At risk (&lt;20 years and &gt;35 years)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Risk (20 - 35 years)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in table 2 show that more than half of the mothers giving birth were in the no-risk group, namely 54 respondents (70.1%) at the Cilegon Regional Hospital for the period July-December 2022.

3. Distribusi Frekuensi Paritas Ibu Bersalin Di RSUD Cilegon Periode Bulan Juli-Desember Tahun 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Parity</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Multipara (Parity 2 or more)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primiparous (Parity 1)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in table 3 show that more than half of mothers are in the multiparous group, namely 59 respondents (76.6%) at the Cilegon Regional Hospital in 2022.

4. Distribusi Frekuensi Gambaran Usia Ibu Bersalin Dengan Kejadian Sectio Caesare Di RSUD Cilegon Periode Bulan Juli-Desember Tahun 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sectio Caesarea</th>
<th>No Sectio Caesarea</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At risk (&lt;20 years and &gt;35 years)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No Risk (20 - 35 years)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in table 4 show that more than half of the maternal age who underwent caesarean section were at the age of mothers who were not at risk (66.7%) compared to the age of mothers who were at risk (33.3%) in the Cilegon
Regional Hospital for the period July-December 2022.

### Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Parity</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sectio Caesarea</td>
<td>No Sectio Caesarea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Multipara (Parity 2 or more)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Primiparous (Parity 1)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results in Table 5 show that more than half of the mothers who underwent cesarean section were in the multipara group (71.4%) than primipara (28.4%) in the Cilegon City Regional Hospital for the period July-December 2022.

### Discussion

#### 1. Caesarean section

Based on the research results, it was found that the majority of those who experienced caesarean section were 42 respondents (54.5%) at the Cilegon Regional Hospital for the period July-December 2022. This is supported by the results of previous research, namely the research of Marthia Ikhlasiah et al in their research at the Fatimah Serang Hospital for the period January-March 2017, showing that cases of mothers who experienced caesarean section were 219 (53.6%) cases out of 408 total births. This is also in accordance with the results of research conducted by (7) at a hospital in Pekanbaru City in 2019 showing that cases of mothers who had a caesarean section were 406 (79.3%) and mothers who gave birth normally were 106 (20.7%) cases from 512 total mothers giving birth.

According to the author, the results of previous research are also in accordance with research conducted at the Cilegon Regional Hospital in 2022. Sectio caesarea is an artificial birth in which the fetus is born through an incision in the abdominal wall and uterine wall or called a laparotomy or hysterectomy.

This is in line with previous research, one of which according to Ayuningtyas et al in 2018, stated that Sectio caesarea is a surgery to give birth to a fetus through an incision in the mother's abdominal wall and uterus. Sectio caesarea is a medical procedure necessary to assist with childbirth that cannot be carried out normally due to maternal health problems or the condition of the fetus.

#### 2. The incidence of CS based on the mother's age at birth

Based on the research results, it shows that the proportion of women giving birth who experienced caesarean section was higher in the non-risk age group 20-35 years (66.7%) compared to the risk
age group <20 years and >35 years (33.3%) in the Cilegon City Regional Hospital period July-December 2022 (5).

This is in line with the results of research by Fatmawati Amir (2019), from the results of a study of 108 respondents, there were 77 people with a low risk maternal age of 20-35 years (71.3%) and 31 people with a high risk age of <20 years and >35 years. (28.7%) (1).

Also in accordance with the results of Arimina Hartati Pontoh's research conducted at DKT Gubeng Pojok Hospital, Surabaya in 2016, the table shows that of the 459 mothers who gave birth by caesarean section, the majority of mothers aged 20-35 years experienced caesarean section with indications of 226 people (59.79 %) compared to 41 birth mothers aged <20 years and >35 years (50.6%) (9).

According to the author, the results of this study show that the proportion of mothers who gave birth with caesarean sections occurred in the 20-35 year age group, which is the optimal reproductive age group for mothers to become pregnant and give birth. The risk factors that cause caesarean section are premature rupture of membranes (KPD), cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD), tingling and location abnormalities. This is also in accordance with the research of Arimina Hartati Pontoh (2017) based on data at the DKT Gubeng Pojok Hospital in Surabaya. It can be seen that the number of mothers giving birth by caesarean section in the 20-25 year age group is the most likely to experience caesarean section with indications of previous caesarean section. caesarean section), premature rupture of membranes (KPD), and location abnormalities (9).

This is in line with the opinion of Mochtar (2018) that premature rupture of membranes is an indication of caesarean section delivery, a condition where the amniotic membranes rupture during a viable pregnancy and 6 hours later followed by labor. If > 24 hours there are no signs that labor will cause infection, then labor tends to be carried out by caesarean section (10).

3. Parity

Based on the research results, it shows that the proportion of mothers who underwent cesarean section (SC) were multiparous mothers with 101 respondents (60.8%), primiparous mothers with 51 respondents (30.7%) and the parity of grandemultiparous mothers was 14 respondents (8.4%) (11).

Based on the results of research conducted by Rahayu et al, that the majority of those who gave birth by caesarean section (SC) were multiparous mothers with 101 respondents (60.8%), primiparous mothers with 46 respondents (35.38%). This is also in accordance with research studies (9) that the majority of mothers who gave birth with caesarean sections were in the multiparous group, 196 people (73.96%) compared to 63 people in the
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primiparous group (34.81%).

Based on the research, the author found that multiparous pregnant women had complications of premature rupture of membranes (KPD), previous history of CS (BSC), mild pre-eclampsia (PER), severe pre-eclampsia (PEB), constipation, oligohydramnios and location abnormalities. SC delivery was chosen to reduce the morbidity and mortality of the mother and baby. This research is in line with research (9) that one of the indications for giving birth by caesarean section is an indication of a history of previous caesarean section (previous caesarean section), misalignment and premature rupture of membranes.

In line with opinion (13), pregnant women with positional abnormalities also tend to experience CS births. Abnormalities in the position of the fetus itself are divided into 2, namely breech position and transverse position. The operation to deliver a breech fetus is only carried out with several considerations, namely the position of the fetus which is at risk of obstruction in the middle of the birth process. Meanwhile, latitudinal or oblique abnormalities cause the fetal axis to not align with the direction of the birth canal. Treatment for latitude abnormalities in the form of surgery also takes into account a number of factors for the safety of the mother and baby.

Conclusion

1. There were still 42 respondents (54.5%) who experienced a caesarean section in labor;
2. More than half of the mothers’ age were in the no-risk group, namely 54 respondents (70.1%);
3. More than half of the parity mothers were in the multiparous group, namely 59 respondents (76.6%);
4. The proportion of women giving birth who experienced caesarean section was greater in the non-risk age group 14 (33.3%) compared to the at-risk age group 28 respondents (66.7%);
5. The proportion of women giving birth who experienced caesarean section was much higher in the multipara group with 12 respondents (71.4%) compared to the primipara group with 30 respondents (28.6%).

Suggestion

1. For educational institutions, scientific writing results from this research can be studied and can be properly documented to be used as a reference source for further research so as to produce quality graduates.
2. For researchers, there are still many shortcomings in the results of this research. It is hoped that future researchers will carry out better research, can add variables and increase library sources to get even better results.
3. For health workers, this research is a guide for health workers to be able to take preventive measures by holding training for health workers which aims to increase awareness and skills in assisting childbirth. Then health workers can provide education to the community about maternal age, parity, pregnancy spacing and birth history. as well as inviting the public to take part in taking preventive measures by actively participating in
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outreach programs so that they can increase their insight and knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and participate in the Family Planning (KB) program.

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