

**FAKTOR RESIKO INFEKSI LUKA PASCA OPERASI PADA PASIEN RAWAT
INAP POST *SECTIO CAESSAREA* DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH SLEMAN**

Karya Tulis Ilmiah

Untuk Memenuhi Sebagian Syarat

Memperoleh Derajat Sarjana Kedokteran

Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter



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YOGYAKARTA**

2018

**RISK FACTORS OF SURGICAL SIDE INFECTION IN HOSPITALIZED POST
SECTIO CAESSAREA PATIENTS AT SLEMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Scientific Paper

As A Part of Requirement to Obtain a Degree Bachelor of Medicine

Islamic University of Indonesia



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FAKTOR RESIKO INFEKSI LUKA PASCA OPERASI PADA PASIEN RAWAT INAP POST *SECTIO CAESSAREA* DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH SLEMAN

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Luka Operasi (ILO) merupakan salah satu infeksi nosokomial yang paling banyak terjadi pada pasien pasca pembedahan. Seiring dengan peningkatan angka operasi bedah sesar (*Sectio caessarea*) yang tinggi, kejadian infeksi luka operasi bedah sesar mengalami peningkatan sehingga diperlukan upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian yang baik yaitu dengan memperhatikan factor-faktor risiko yang memengaruhi kejadian ILO post *sectio caessarea*.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko usia ibu, usia kehamilan, status gizi, jenis operasi, gula darah sewaktu, dan kadar hemoglobin terhadap kejadian ILO post *sectio caessarea*.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survey analitik dengan desain *case control* menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif. Subjek penelitian yaitu berjumlah 53 yakni 13 kelompok kasus (ILO post *sectio caessarea*) dan 45 kelompok kontrol (pasien bukan ILO post *sectio caessarea*). Data yang diambil adalah data pada tahun Agustus 2016 - Agustus 2018. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Sleman. Analisis data dilanjutkan dengan menggunakan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat, dan analisis multivariat.

Hasil: Hasil pada penelitian ini setelah dilakukan analisis bivariat ($P = 0,025$, AOR = 5,490, CI = 95%) dan multivariat ($P=0,019$, AOR =5,490) didapatkan pengaruh yang signifikan antara kadar hemoglobin dengan kejadian ILO post *sectio caessarea*.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara faktor risiko kadar hemoglobin dengan kejadian ILO post *sectio caessarea* di RSUD Sleman.

Kata Kunci: ILO Sectio Caessarea, Faktor Risiko

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ABSTRACT

Background: Surgical Site Infection (SSI) is one of the most common nosocomial infections in post-surgical patients. Along with the high rate of cesarean section, the incidence of cesarean section surgery has increased so that a good prevention in concern to control the risk factors that affect the incidence of ILO post sectio caessarea among post sectio caesarean patients.

Objective: To know the correlation of risk factors of age, gestational age, nutritional status, type of surgery, diabetes mellitus comorbidities, and hemoglobin levels on the incidence of ILO post sectio caessarea.

Methods: This research is an analytic survey research with case control design using a retrospective approach. The research subjects were 53, namely 13 case groups (ILO post sectio caessarea) and 45 control groups (patients not ILO post sectio caessarea). The data was taken in August 2016 - August 2018. This research was conducted in Sleman District Hospital. Data analysis was continued by using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis, and multivariate analysis.

Results: The results of this study after bivariate ($P = 0,025$, AOR = 5,490, CI = 95%) and multivariate ($P = 0,019$, AOR = 5,490, CI = 95%) analysis showed a significant effect between hemoglobin levels with the incidence of ILO post sectio caessarea.

Conclusion: There is significant relationship between hemoglobin levels related to the incidence of Post *Sectio Caessarea* Surgical Site Infection in Sleman General Hospital.

Keywords: Caessarea Surgical Site Infection, Risk Factor, RSUD Sleman