ABSTRACT

Sectio caesar is the birth of the neonates through an incision in the abdominal wall and the wall of the uterus. In sectio caesar operation there will be a change in the body, especially in the immune system. Prophylactic antibiotics itself aims to prevent clinical manifestations of different kinds of infections that can affect patients when their immune system is decreased. Leukocyte is a marker for an infection. Numbers of leukocytes in patients who have just given birth will increase to> 25,000. Therefore, patients post sectio caesar require antibiotic prophylaxis to reduce the number of leukocytes which is high. This study compared the effect of prophylactic antibiotics ampicillin and ceftriaxone against the number of leukocytes in sectio caesar patients.

The research design was a prospective cohort study to see the effect of prophylactic antibiotics ampicillin and ceftriaxone against leukocyte numbers of patients pre and post sectio caesar. Targeted population is patients who underwent blood sampling post sectio caesarin Nur Hidayah hospital Bantul. The subjects of the study were 30 samples were divided into 2 groups: 15 patients received prophylactic antibiotics ampicillin and 15 patients received prophylactic antibiotics ceftriaxone.

Mann-Whitney analysis showed no effect of prophylactic antibiotics ampicillin and ceftriaxone against the number of leukocytes in sectio caesar patients in the Nur Hidayah hospital Bantul (p> 0.05). But showed an average difference between post and pre prophylactic antibiotic ceftriaxone (3780 ± 1458) is lower than ampicillin (5553.33 ± 3464)

Keywords: prophylactic antibiotics, ampicillin, ceftriaxone, leukocytes numbers, sectio caesar