

ABSTRAK

Birth rate with sectio caesaria increased in Indonesia from 5% to 20% in the last 20 years. Recorded from 17 665 birth rate are 35.7% - 55.3% of women give birth Sectio caesaria process. Increased labor with Sectio caesaria. This is because the development of indications and increasing his risk and mortality in Sectio caesaria supported with anesthesia and surgery techniques efficacy of antibiotics. Value of neutrophils increased in the first trimester and continue to rise until 30 weeks gestation. Metabolic activity of neutrophils and increased phagocytic function. Neutrophils associated with the body's defense against bacterial infections and other small inflammatory processes, and usually also provide the first response to bacterial infection and death of neutrophil activity in large numbers causing pus.

This design was a prospective cohort study to see the effect of prophylactic antibiotics ampicillin and ceftriaxone against neutrophil segment of patients pre and post sectio caesaria. Targeted population is patients who underwent blood sampling post sectio caesaria in 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.

T-test analysis showed no effect of prophylactic antibiotics ampicillin and ceftriaxone against neutrophil segment sectio caesaria patients in Nur Hidayah hospital Bantul ($p > 0.05$). But showed an average difference between post and pre prophylactic antibiotic ceftriaxone (11.66 ± 7.4) was lower than ampicillin (14.20 ± 6.9).

Keywords: prophylactic antibiotics, ampicillin, ceftriaxone, neutrophil segment, sectio caesaria