

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Menurut data RIKESDAS Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2013 menunjukkan angka persalinan seksio sesarea sebanyak 15,7%. Padahal WHO menetapkan angka persalinan seksio sesarea maksimal adalah 15% per tahun.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan *vaginal birth after caesarean* di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta tahun 2013-2016.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi analitik *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini diambil dari rekam medis pasien yang melahirkan dari bulan Januari 2013 sampai Desember 2016. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 40 sampel dan dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu persalinan *vaginal birth after caesarean* (VBAC) dan persalinan seksio sesarea dengan jumlah sampel 20 untuk persalinan VBAC dan jumlah sampel 20 untuk persalinan seksio sesarea. Data dianalisis uji *chi-square* dan analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil: Pada analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara variabel yang diuji terhadap tindakan persalinan VBAC, menunjukkan pasien dengan indikasi janin memiliki tingkat keberhasilan melahirkan melalui tindakan VBAC sebesar 76,111 (CI 95% 1,797 – 20,779) kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan indikasi ibu, dan pasien dengan skor Bishop > 5 memiliki tingkat keberhasilan melahirkan melalui tindakan VBAC 21,667 (CI 95% 4,125 – 113,808) kali lebih besar jika dibandingkan dengan skor Bishop ≤ 5. Pada analisis multivariat menunjukkan Skor Bishop merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh dalam keberhasilan tindakan persalinan VBAC OR 88,343 (CI 95% 7,446 – 1048,209).

Kesimpulan: Dari penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa indikasi seksio sesarea sebelumnya dan skor Bishop merupakan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan *vaginal birth after caesarean* (VBAC).

Kata Kunci: indikasi seksio sesarea, skor Bishop, VBAC, seksio sesarea

ABSTRACT

Background: According to data from the RIKESDAS Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta in 2013 the rate of caesarean section deliveries was 15,7%. Even though the WHO determines the maximum rate of caesarean section delivery is 15% per year.

Objective: The objective of this research to determine what are factors influence the success of the vaginal birth after caesarean in Yogyakarta City Hospital in 2013-2016.

Methods: This research used a cross-sectional analytic study method. The research sample was taken from the medical records of patients who gave birth from January 2013 to December 2016. Samples were taken as many as 40 samples and divided into two groups namely vaginal birth after caesarean labor (VBAC) and caesarean section delivery with a sample of 20 for VBAC delivery and sample number 20 for caesarean section delivery. The data were analyzed by chi-square test and logistic regression analysis.

Results: The bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between the variables tested for VBAC labor, showing patients with indications that the fetus had a successful rate of delivery through VBAC measures of 6,111 (CI 95% 1,797 – 20,779) times greater than the indication of the mother, Bishop scores > 5 have had a successful rate of childbirth through VBAC 21,667 (CI 95% 4,125 – 113,808) times greater than the Bishop score ≤ 5 . In the multivariate analysis showed Bishop's score was the most influential factor in the outcome of labor delivery VBAC OR 88,343 (CI 95% 7,446 – 1048,209).

Conclusion: From this research it was concluded that the indications of previous caesarean section and Bishop score were factors that influenced the success of vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC).

Keywords: indication of caesarean section, Bishop score, VBAC, caesarean section