



INTISARI

Latar belakang : Sectio Cesarea (SC) merupakan cara melahirkan janin melalui insisi pada dinding abdomen dan dinding uterus. Resiko yang terutama adalah resiko infeksi. Selama hospitalisasi pasca SC luka operasi ditutup dengan kasa steril dan diplester. Variasi lama rawat inap pasca SC minimal 3 hari dan rata-rata 5 hari. Perawatan pertama dilakukan pada saat pasien akan pulang. Terdapat keraguan mengenai kondisi luka tersebut.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat *quasi experiment*, rancangan kohort prospektif, dengan infeksi luka operasi sebagai output. Sample sejumlah 40 orang yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok, kelompok 1 adalah kelompok perawatan luka pertama di hari ke 3 dan kelompok 2 adalah kelompok perawatan luka pertama di hari ke 5. Faktor-faktor yang ikut berperan dalam terjadinya infeksi dilakukan kontrol. Teknik SC yang dilakukan adalah SC rendah intra peritonial elektif dengan jahitan kontinyu sub kutan. Kriteria penilaian menggunakan kriteria *surgical site infection*.

Hasil : Dalam rentang waktu 10 hari pasca operasi, pada kelompok 1 terdapat 1 kasus (2,5%) infeksi luka dan pada kelompok 2 terdapat 4 kasus (10%) infeksi luka. Hasil tersebut secara uji statistik (*chi square*) adalah sama.

Kesimpulan : Perawatan luka pertama yang dilakukan pada hari ke 3 pasca SC sama baiknya dengan perawatan luka pertama yang dilakukan pada hari ke 5 pasca SC.

Kata kunci : Sectio Cesarea, perawatan luka pertama, *surgical site infection*.

ABSTRACT

Background : Sectio cesarea (SC) is a way to give birth a fetus through incisi on the walls of abdomen and uterus. The main risk is the infection. During hospitalization pasca SC, the injury of operation was covered by sterile gauze and plaster. The variation of the length of stay in the hospital pasca SC was at minimal 3 days and at average 5 days. The treatment of the first injury was done when the patient would go home. There was a doubt about the condition of the injury.

Method : This research was quasi-experimental, prospective cohort planning, with the infection of operation injury as the output. The samples were 40 people which were divided into 2 groups, the first group was the group of first injury treatment on the third day and the second group was the group of the first injury treatment on the fifth day. Factors which were possible in causing infection are controlled. The SC technique done was low intra peritoneal elective SC with continuous subcutan stitches. The judgement criteria used surgical site infection (SSI) criteria.

Result : During 10 days pasca SC, the first group found 1 cases (2.5%) injury infections and the second group found 4 cases (10%) injury infections. The result statistically (chi square) were the same. The infection cases found in a whole were SSI superficial.

Conclusion : The first injury treatment which was done on the third day pasca SC was as well as the first injury treatment which was done on the fifth day pasca SC.

Keywords : Sectio Cesaria, first injury treatment, surgical site infection.