

**KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN *SECTIO CAESAREA* YANG MENGGUNAKAN METODE
ANESTESI REGIONAL**

STUDI RETROSPEKTIF DI RUMAH SAKIT NASIONAL DIPONEGORO PERIODE 2025

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Sectio caesarea (SC) merupakan tindakan pembedahan obstetri yang terus meningkat secara global, termasuk di Indonesia. Dalam praktik obstetri modern, anestesi regional menjadi pilihan utama karena mampu menjaga stabilitas fisiologis ibu serta memberikan luaran neonatal yang lebih baik. Keberhasilan anestesi regional dipengaruhi oleh berbagai karakteristik pasien, baik demografi maternal maupun faktor obstetri. Namun, hingga saat ini, gambaran karakteristik pasien SC di Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro (RSND) Semarang belum terdokumentasi secara sistematis.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran karakteristik pasien *sectio caesarea* yang menggunakan metode anestesi regional di Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro (RSND) Semarang periode 2025.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan desain retrospektif. Data diperoleh dari catatan rekam medis pasien sectio caesarea yang menggunakan anestesi regional di RSND Semarang periode 1 Januari–31 Desember 2025. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode total sampling.

Kesimpulan: Dari 66 data rekam medis pasien sectio caesarea dengan anestesi regional yang diperoleh, sebanyak 63 data memenuhi kriteria penelitian dan digunakan dalam analisis. Mayoritas pasien berusia 20–35 tahun (71,43%), memiliki IMT berlebih (93,65%), dan tidak memiliki penyakit penyerta (77,78%). Sebagian besar masuk klasifikasi status fisik ASA II (87,3%). Dari aspek obstetri, mayoritas merupakan multigravida (66,67%), primipara (42,86%), tanpa riwayat abortus, serta menjalani SC pada usia kehamilan aterm (92,06%). Indikasi terbanyak adalah faktor maternal (58,73%) dan tindakan dilakukan secara elektif (65,08%). Seluruh pasien menggunakan anestesi spinal (100%).

Kata Kunci: *Anestesi Regional, Karakteristik, Sectio caesarea*

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sectio caesarea (SC) is an obstetric surgery that continues to gain popularity globally, including in Indonesia. On modern obstetric practices, regional anaesthetics becomes the main option due to its stability and better neonatal outcomes. Regional anaesthetic success rate is influenced by the patient's characteristics from their maternal demographics to other obstetric factors. However until recently, Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro (RSND)'s patient characteristics has not been documented systematically.

Objectives: This paper is aimed to clarify the characteristics of sectio caesarea patients who uses regional anaesthetics in Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro (RSND) Semarang during 2025.

Methods: This paper uses a descriptive observational approach with a retrospective design. Datas are collected through sectio caesarea patients medical records who used regional anaesthetics in RSND Semarang from January 1st 2025 to December 31st 2025. Sample collection is done by total sampling method.

Conclusion: A total of 66 medical records of cesarean section (CS) patients who received regional anesthesia at RSND during 2025 were obtained, of which 63 met the inclusion criteria and were included in the analysis. The majority of patients were aged 20–35 years (71,43%), had an elevated BMI (93.65%), and had no comorbidities (77.78%). Most were classified as ASA physical status II (87.3%). From an obstetric perspective, the majority were multigravida (66.67%), primipara (42.86%), had no history of abortion, and underwent CS at term gestational age (92.06%). The most common indication was maternal factors (58.73%), and most procedures were performed electively (65.08%). All patients received spinal anesthesia (100%).

Keywords: *Regional Anesthesia, Characteristics, Sectio caesarea*