

# Analisis Faktor Risiko Infeksi Daerah Operasi Pasca Operasi Sectio Cesarea Di Rumah Sakit: Literature Review = Analysis of Risk Factor Surgical Site Infections Postoperative Cesarean Section in Hospital: Literature Review

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## Abstrak

Infeksi Daerah Operasi (IDO) merupakan penyebab utama dalam meningkatkan biaya perawatan, perpanjangan lama rawat inap serta perpanjangan waktu pemulihan pada ibu yang telah menjalani operasi sesar. Angka kejadian IDO di negara berkembang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan negara maju. Ibu yang melakukan operasi sesar memiliki peluang hingga 20 kali lebih tinggi terkena morbiditas infeksi dibandingkan dengan wanita yang melahirkan melalui vagina. Oleh sebab itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi angka kejadian dan faktor risiko IDO pasca operasi sesar serta kaitannya dengan upaya peningkatan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan. Pertanyaan penelitian dijawab dengan studi literature review dan sintesis data dilakukan secara naratif. Pencarian studi pustaka menggunakan basis data ProQuest, PubMed, BJOG, Science Direct, Springer Link, Garuda RISTEKBRIN antara 2010 hingga 2020. Studi yang memiliki fokus penelitian faktor penyebab infeksi daerah operasi pasca operasi sesar digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Terdapat 43 studi yang dimasukkan dalam penelitian ini. Faktor risiko Infeksi Daerah Operasi (IDO) pasca operasi sesar yang diidentifikasi yaitu usia ibu, skor ASA 3, anemia, diabetes, obesitas, hipertensi, merokok, penggunaan tembakau, lokasi penduduk, jumlah pemeriksaan vagina lebih dari 3 kali, ketuban pecah dini, persalinan lama, usia kehamilan, indikasi operasi sesar (operasi sesar sebelumnya, paritas, penelusuran persalinan) korioamnionitis, lama rawat inap pra dan pasca operasi, antibiotik profilaksis, durasi operasi yang berkepanjangan, operasi darurat, transfusi darah, tingkat kontaminasi luka 3, jenis sayatan kulit vertikal atau garis tengah, teknik penutupan kulit, teknik anestesi dan tingkat petugas kesehatan bedah. Berdasarkan faktor penyebab terjadinya IDO pasca operasi sesar yang telah diidentifikasi, maka sejumlah upaya dapat dilakukan oleh rumah sakit untuk meningkatkan kualitas layanan operasi sesar.

Surgical site infection (SSI) is a major cause increased medical costs, increased length of stay and extended recovery time for women who had a cesarean section. The incidence of SSI in developing countries is higher than in developed countries. Mothers who had done cesarean section surgery have a chance up to 20 times higher of developing morbidity of infection compared to vaginal birth. Therefore this study aims to identify the incidence and risk factors of SSI postoperative cesarean also the relationship with improving the quality of health services. The research question was answered with a literature review research and results were summarized narratively. A literature search using databases from ProQuest, PubMed, BJOG, Science Direct, Springer Link and Garuda RISTEKBRIN between 2010 and 2020. The literature on risk of surgical site infection after cesarean surgery was discussed. In total, 43 studies were included in this review. Risk factor for surgical site infection (SSI) after cesarean section identified in this study were maternal age, ASA score 3, anaemia, diabetes, obesity, hypertension, smoking, tobacco use, residence, number of vaginal examinations > 3, premature rupture of membranes, prolonged labor, gestational age, indications of cesarean section (previous cesarean section, parity, arrest of labor), chorioamnionitis, length of pre and postoperative hospital stay, prophylactic antibiotics, prolonged duration

of surgery, emergency surgery, blood transfusion, wound class 3, vertical or midline abdominal incision, skin closure technique, anesthetic technique and type of surgeon. Based on the risk factors of SSI after cesarean section that has been identified, several efforts can be made by hospitals to improve the quality of cesarean section services.</p>