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ABSTRAK

**Gambaran Hemodinamik pada pasien pasca operasi *Sectio Caesarea* (SC) di
Rumah Sakit ARO Pekalongan dan Rumah Sakit QIM Batang**

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Latar belakang : Tindakan *Sectio caesarea* dapat menyebabkan kehilangan darah lebih banyak dibandingkan persalinan pervaginam sehingga memengaruhi perubahan status hemodinamik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gambaran hemodinamik pada pasien pasca operasi *section caesarea*

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian diskriptif. Tempat penelitian di Rumah Sakit ARO Pekalongan dan Rumah Sakit QIM Batang. pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian semua ibu yang melakukan operasi *section caesarea* berjumlah 34 responden. hemodinamik pasien tekanan darah diukur menggunakan alat *spgymomanometer* abn, saturasi oksigen dan nadi menggunakan *pulse oximeter* yuwell, kadar hemoglobin menggunakan *Easy touch* GcHb

Hasil : Hasil penelitian didapatkan umur ibu 20-35 tahun, 28 responden (82,35%), indikasi sc faktor ibu 11 responden riwayat sc (32%), hemodinamik pre sc 9 responden (26,47%) anemia sedang, saturasi oksigen 4 responden (11,76) hipoksia ringan, tekanan darah sistolik 2 responden (5,88%) hipertensi derajat 2, tekanan darah diastolik 4 responden hipertensi derajat 2, frekuensi nadi 5 responden (14,71%) takikardi. Hemodinamik pasca sc, 12 responden (35,29%) anemia sedang, saturasi oksigen 3 responden (8,82%) hipoksia ringan, tekanan darah sistolik 3 responden (8,82%) prehipertensi, 5 responden (14,71%) hipertensi derajat 1, tekanan darah diastolik 2 responden (5,88%) prehipertensi, 8 responden (23,53%) hipertensi derajat 1, frekuensi nadi 2 responden (5,88%) bradikardi.

Simpulan : Gambaran hemodinamik pada pasien pasca operasi *Sectio Caesarea* lebih banyak diperoleh dalam batas normal meskipun masih ditemukan kasus gangguan hemodinamik pada kurang dari setengah responden. Saran untuk rumah sakit agar melakukan sop pemantauan hemodinamik terutama pada pasien pasca sc untuk mencegah komplikasi.

Kata kunci : Hemodinamik, Kadar hemoglobin, *Sectio Caesarea*

Daftar Pustaka : (2015-2025)

ABSTRACT

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Hemodynamic Profile in Post-Caesarean Section (CS) Patients at ARO Hospital Pekalongan and QIM Hospital Batang

Background: Cesarean section surgery can cause greater blood loss compared to vaginal delivery, thereby affecting changes in hemodynamic status. This study aims to determine the hemodynamic profile in post-caesarean section patients.

Method: This research is a descriptive study. The research was conducted at ARO Pekalongan Hospital and QIM Batang Hospital. Data collection utilized the accidental sampling technique. The sample consisted of all mothers undergoing cesarean section surgery, totaling 34 respondents. Patient hemodynamics—blood pressure—was measured using an ABN sphygmomanometer, oxygen saturation and pulse rate using a Yuwell pulse oximeter, and hemoglobin levels using an Easy Touch GcHb device.

Results: The research findings indicated that the mothers' ages were mainly 20-35 years old (28 respondents, 82.35%). The main indication for CS was a maternal factor: a history of CS (11 respondents, 32%). The pre-CS hemodynamic profile showed: moderate anemia in 9 respondents (26.47%), mild hypoxia in oxygen saturation in 4 respondents (11.76%), Grade 2 hypertension in systolic blood pressure in 2 respondents (5.88%), Grade 2 hypertension in diastolic blood pressure in 4 respondents, and tachycardia in pulse rate in 5 respondents (14.71%). The post-CS hemodynamic profile showed: moderate anemia in 12 respondents (35.29%), mild hypoxia in oxygen saturation in 3 respondents (8.82%), prehypertension in systolic blood pressure in 3 respondents (8.82%) and Grade 1 hypertension in 5 respondents (14.71%), prehypertension in diastolic blood pressure in 2 respondents (5.88%) and Grade 1 hypertension in 8 respondents (23.53%), and bradycardia in pulse rate in 2 respondents (5.88%).

Conclusion: The hemodynamic profile in post-Cesarean Section patients was mostly within the normal range, although cases of hemodynamic disturbances were still found in less than half of the respondents. It is recommended that hospitals implement SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for hemodynamic monitoring, especially for post-CS patients, to prevent complications.

Keywords: *Hemodynamics, Hemoglobin Level, Cesarean Section*

Bibliography: (2015-2025)