

Determinan Kejadian *Sectio Caesarea* pada Ibu Bersalin dengan Ketuban Pecah Dini di RSU Srikandi IBI Jember.

(Determinants of Cesarean Section Incidence in Laboring Mothers with Premature rupture of membranes at RSU Srikandi IBI Jember)

Supervised by Ervina Rachmawati, S.ST., M.P.H

Anita Indah Pratiwi

Study Program of Health Information Management

Majoring of Health

ABSTRACT

Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) is an obstetric complication that can increase the risk of maternal and neonatal infection and influence the choice of delivery method. The high rate of cesarean section (CS) among mothers with PROM at Srikandi IBI General Hospital in Jember warranted an investigation into the factors associated with CS. This study aimed to analyze the determinants of cesarean section among mothers with PROM at Srikandi IBI General Hospital in Jember. This study used an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 135 medical records of mothers who had delivered with PROM in 2025, selected using simple random sampling. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the chi-square test. The results showed that the variables significantly associated with CS were gestational age ($p=0.013$; $PR=1.476$), duration of PROM ($p<0.000$; $PR=2.907$), anemia ($p=0.008$; $PR=1.398$), failed induction ($p<0.000$; $PR=1.267$), and fetal distress ($p<0.000$; $PR=1.598$). Meanwhile, maternal age <20 or >35 years, primiparity or grandmultiparity, preeclampsia, cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD), prolonged labor, malposition/malpresentation, and macrosomia were not significantly associated with CS. The conclusion of this study indicated that preterm/postterm gestational age, PROM lasting >24 hours, anemia, failed induction, and fetal distress were determinants associated with CS among mothers with PROM at Srikandi IBI General Hospital in Jember. The hospital was expected to improve the monitoring and management of mothers with PROM, particularly regarding these factors, while medical records staff were expected to improve the completeness and accuracy of clinical data documentation. The public was expected to undergo routine antenatal care and seek immediate medical attention when experiencing rupture of membranes. Future researchers were recommended to use a larger sample size and conduct multivariate analyses.

Keywords: *Cesarean section, Determinants, Medical records, Premature rupture of membranes.*