

# FREKUENSI PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANALGESIK PADA PASIEN *POST SECTIO CAESAREA* DI RSUD DR. R. GOETENG TAROENADIBRATA PURBALINGGA

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## ABSTRAK

*Sectio Caesarea* atau bedah sesar merupakan persalinan janin melalui sayatan pada perut terbuka (*laparotomi*) dan sayatan pada rahim (*histerotomi*). Menurut WHO prevalensi *Sectio Caesarea* meningkat 46% di Cina dan 25% di Asia, Eropa dan Amerika Latin. Data Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) 2018 di Indonesia menunjukkan persalinan pada usia 10-54 tahun mencapai 78,73% dengan angka kelahiran menggunakan metode *Sectio Caesarea* sebanyak 17,6%. Di Jawa Tengah Ibu yang melahirkan secara *Sectio Caesarea* pada tahun 2017 sebanyak 601 dengan kisaran umur 25-44 tahun sebanyak 409 orang. Di RSUD Dr. R. Goeteng Taroenadibrata Purbalingga pada tahun 2021 terdapat populasi sebanyak 252 pasien. Berdasarkan kriteria inklusi sebanyak 125 pasien bersalin secara *Sectio Caesarea*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui persentase penggunaan obat analgesik pada pasien *Post Sectio Caesarea* di RSUD Dr. R. Goeteng Taroenadibrata Purbalingga. Metode penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *non eksperimental*. Hasil penelitian diperoleh penggunaan Ketorolac Injeksi secara tunggal paling tinggi sebanyak 82 pasien (65,5%) dan terendah yaitu natrium diklofenak, ibuprofen dan phenobarbital sebanyak 1 pasien (0,8%). Sedangkan penggunaan kombinasi ketorolac dan tramadol injeksi paling tinggi sebanyak 22 pasien (17,6%) dan paling rendah dexketoprofen injeksi dan tramadol injeksi sebanyak 0,8%. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan analgesik terbanyak yang digunakan pada pasien *Post Sectio Caesarea* yaitu ketorolac injeksi yang diberikan secara tunggal sebanyak 65,5% dan penggunaan kombinasi ketorolac dan tramadol sebanyak 17,6%. Sedangkan analgesik tunggal paling rendah natrium diklofenak tablet, ibuprofen tablet, phenobarbital tablet serta kombinasi dexketoprofen injeksi dan tramadol injeksi sebanyak 0,8%.

**Kata kunci :** *Sectio Caesarea*, nyeri, analgesik

**FREQUENCY OF ANALGESIC MEDICINE USE IN  
POST SECTIO CAESAREAN PATIENTS IN RSUD  
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**ABSTRACT**

*Sectio Caesarea or cesarean section is the delivery of the fetus through an open abdominal incision (laparotomy) and an incision in the uterus (hysterotomy). According to WHO, the prevalence of Sectio Caesarea increased by 46% in China and 25% in Asia, Europe and Latin America. The 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data in Indonesia showed that deliveries at the age of 10-54 years reached 78.73% with a 17.6% birth rate using the Sectio Caesarea method. In Central Java, there were 601 mothers who gave birth by Sectio Caesarea in 2017 with an age range of 25-44 years as many as 409 people. At Dr. Hospital. R. Goeteng Taroenadibrata Purbalingga in 2021 there is a population of 252 patients. Based on the inclusion criteria as many as 125 patients gave birth by Sectio Caesarea. The purpose of this study was to determine the percentage of use of analgesic drugs in Post Sectio Caesarea patients at Dr. RSUD. R. Goeteng Taroenadibrata Purbalingga. This research method is a non-experimental research. The results showed that the highest single injection of Ketorolac was 82 patients (65.5%) and the lowest was diclofenac sodium, ibuprofen and phenobarbital in 1 patient (0.8%). While the use of the combination of ketorolac and tramadol injection was the highest in 22 patients (17.6%) and the lowest was dexketoprofen injection and tramadol injection as much as 0.8%. So it can be concluded that the most analgesic use used in Post Sectio Caesarea patients is ketorolac injection which is given alone as much as 65.5% and the use of a combination of ketorolac and tramadol as much as 17.6%. While the lowest single analgesics were diclofenac sodium tablets, ibuprofen tablets, phenobarbital tablets and a combination of dexketoprofen injection and tramadol injection as much as 0.8%.*

**Keywords:** *Sectio Caesarea, pain, analgesic*