

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum

Judul Skripsi : Perubahan Kadar Hemoglobin Sebelum dan Sesudah *Sectio Caesarea* Serta Hubungannya Dengan Usia dan Paritas Pada Ibu Hamil Di Rumah Sakit YARSI Periode Januari – Oktober 2025 dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam.

Latar Belakang: *Sectio Caesarea* (SC) merupakan salah satu tindakan persalinan yang dapat memengaruhi kondisi fisiologis ibu, salah satunya kadar hemoglobin (Hb). Perubahan kadar Hb setelah SC dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, termasuk usia dan paritas ibu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah *sectio caesarea* serta hubungannya dengan usia dan paritas pada ibu hamil di Rumah Sakit YARSI, serta meninjau tindakan *sectio caesarea* dalam perspektif Islam berdasarkan *maqasid syari'ah*, khususnya dalam menjaga jiwa (*hifz al-nafs*).

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder rekam medis ibu hamil yang menjalani *sectio caesarea* di Rumah Sakit YARSI periode Januari–Oktober 2025. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 292 ibu hamil yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *paired t-test* untuk menilai perbedaan kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah SC serta uji *Chi-Square* untuk menganalisis hubungan usia dan paritas dengan perubahan kadar hemoglobi.

Hasil: Rerata kadar hemoglobin sebelum *sectio caesarea* adalah 11,71 g/dL dan setelah *sectio caesarea* 11,84 g/dL. Hasil uji *paired t-test* menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah SC ($p = 0,171$). Mayoritas ibu hamil berada pada kelompok usia 20–35 tahun (83,9%) dengan paritas terbanyak adalah primipara (44,5%). Hasil uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia dengan perubahan kadar hemoglobin ($p = 0,555$) maupun antara paritas dengan perubahan kadar hemoglobin ($p = 0,221$).

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat perubahan signifikan kadar hemoglobin sebelum dan sesudah *sectio caesarea*, serta tidak ditemukan hubungan antara usia maupun paritas dengan perubahan kadar hemoglobin pada ibu hamil di Rumah Sakit YARSI. Dalam perspektif Islam, tindakan *sectio caesarea* diperbolehkan selama dilakukan berdasarkan indikasi medis dan bertujuan untuk menjaga keselamatan jiwa ibu dan janin sesuai prinsip *hifz al-nafs* dalam *maqasid syari'ah*.

Kata Kunci: *Sectio Caesarea*, Hemoglobin, Usia, Paritas, *Maqasid Syari'ah*.

ABSTRACT

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Title. : *Changes in Hemoglobin Levels Before and After Cesarean Section and Their Association with Maternal Age and Parity Among Pregnant Women at YARSI Hospital from January to October 2025, with a Review from the Islamic Perspective*

Introduction: *Caesarean Section (CS) is a method of delivery that may affect maternal physiological conditions, including hemoglobin (Hb) levels. Changes in Hb levels after CS can be influenced by various factors, such as maternal age and parity. This study aimed to determine the profile of hemoglobin levels before and after cesarean section and their association with maternal age and parity among pregnant women at YARSI Hospital, as well as to review cesarean section from an Islamic perspective based on maqasid al-syari'ah, particularly the principle of preserving life (hifz al-nafs).*

Method: *This study was a descriptive analytic study with a retrospective approach using secondary data from medical records of pregnant women who underwent cesarean section at YARSI Hospital from January to October 2025. A total of 292 pregnant women who met the inclusion criteria were included. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analyses. A paired t-test was used to assess changes in hemoglobin levels before and after cesarean section, while the Chi-square test was applied to analyze the association between maternal age and parity with changes in hemoglobin levels.*

Result: *The mean hemoglobin level before cesarean section was 11.71 g/dL, while after cesarean section it was 11.84 g/dL. The paired t-test showed no statistically significant change in hemoglobin levels before and after cesarean section ($p = 0.171$). Most participants were aged 20–35 years (83.9%), and the most common parity was primiparous (44.5%). Chi-square analysis demonstrated no significant association between maternal age and changes in hemoglobin levels ($p = 0.555$) or between parity and changes in hemoglobin levels ($p = 0.221$).*

Conclusion: *There was no statistically significant change in hemoglobin levels before and after cesarean section, and no association was found between maternal age or parity and changes in hemoglobin levels among pregnant women at YARSI Hospital. From an Islamic perspective, cesarean section is permissible when performed based on medical indications and aimed at preserving the lives of the mother and fetus, in accordance with the principle of hifz al-nafs within maqasid al-syari'ah.*

Keywords: *Cesarean Section, Hemoglobin, Maternal Age, Parity, Maqasid al-Syari'ah*