

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST IN CARRYING OUT CAESAREAN DELIVERY USING THE ERACS METHOD

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ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN DAN MINAT MELAKUKAN CESAR DENGAN METODE ERACS

Latar Belakang: Angka operasi caesar di Indonesia pada tahun 2018 mencapai 17,5% dari total persalinan, meningkat pada tahun 2019, angka operasi Caesar di Indonesia mencapai 40 % dari seluruh persalinan. Angka tersebut lebih tinggi dari rekomendasi WHO dan merupakan salah satu yang tertinggi di Asia Tenggara. Sebagian besar ibu hamil merasa cemas saat mendekati Hari Perkiraan Lahir yang diharapkan (HPL). Terutama ketika memiliki indikasi medis untuk operasi SC. Kebanyakan ibu hamil yang direncanakan menjalani operasi SC tersebut merasa cemas dan takut, karena masa pemulihan operasi SC lebih lama dari persalinan normal. Metode ERACS (Enhanced Recovery After Cesarean Surgery) adalah salah satu metode yang dapat mempercepat kesembuhan pasien SC, sehingga dapat dijadikan sebagai solusi dan alternatif untuk mengatasi kecemasan dan ketakutan tersebut.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan minat untuk melakukan cesar dengan metode ERACS.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif deskriptif dengan purposive sampling dengan sample 60 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner. Data kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode univariat dan bivariat menggunakan perhitungan statistik program SPSS versi 23.

Hasil: Pasien Rumah Sakit Fatimah rata-rata memiliki pengetahuan yang sangat baik dan memiliki minat yang baik terhadap cesar dengan metode ERACS. Dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan minat untuk menggunakan layanan cesar dengan metode ERACS, hal tersebut ditunjukkan dengan nilai sig p-value 0,00 lebih kecil dari 0,05 ($0,00 < 0,05$)

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan minat untuk melakukan cesar dengan metode ERACS, hal tersebut ditunjukkan dengan nilai sig p-value 0,000 lebih kecil dari 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$)

Saran: Pihak Rumah Sakit sudah cukup intens memberikan edukasi melalui video pendek yang dishare melalui tiktok, Instagram, dan facebook, tetapi tidak boleh hanya berhenti di situ saja, pihak rumah sakit sebaiknya melakukan edukasi melalui seminar dan webinar, dengan menghadirkan expert untuk memberikan informasi kepada public tentang cesar dengan metode ERACS, supaya informasi yang diperoleh Masyarakat lebih komprehensif dan mendalam, sehingga dapat lebih memunculkan interest mereka terhadap cesar dengan metode ERACS. penelitian ini terbatas meneliti pasien Rumah Sakit Fatimah, peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk memperluas populasi, pasien dari dua rumah sakit atau lebih, terdiri dari rumah sakit swasta dan rumah sakit pemerintah, supaya temuan yang dihasilkan lebih kuat.

Kata Kunci : Caesar; Metode ERACS; Minat; Pengetahuan; Persalinan

ABSTRACT

Background: The cesarean section rate in Indonesia in 2018 reached 17.5%, increasing in 2019, the cesarean section rate in Indonesia reached 40% of all births. This figure is higher than WHO recommendations and is one of the highest in Southeast Asia. Most pregnant women feel anxious when approaching their expected due date (HPL). Especially when there is a medical indication for SC surgery. Most pregnant women who are planning to undergo SC surgery feel anxious and afraid because the recovery period for SC surgery is longer than normal delivery. The ERACS (Enhanced Recovery After Cesarean Surgery) method is a method that can speed up the recovery of SC patients, so it can be used as a solution and alternative to overcome anxiety and fear.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between pregnant women's knowledge and their interest in performing cesarean section using the ERACS method.

Method: This study used descriptive quantitative method with purposive sampling with a sample of 60 people. Data collection techniques were carried out by questionnaire. The data were then analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods using statistical calculations of the SPSS version 23 program.

Results: Fatimah Hospital patients on average have very good knowledge and have a good interest in cesarean delivery using the ERACS method. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and interest in using cesarean services using the ERACS method, this is indicated by a sig p-value of 0.00 which is smaller than 0.05 ($0.00 < 0.05$)

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between knowledge and interest in doing cesarean with the ERACS method, this is indicated by a sig p-value of 0.000 less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$).

Suggestion: The hospital has been quite intense in providing education through short videos shared through TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook, but it should not stop there, the hospital should conduct education through seminars and webinars, by presenting experts to provide information to the public about cesarean with the ERACS method, so that the information obtained by the public is more comprehensive and in-depth, so that it can further raise their interest in cesarean with the ERACS method. This study was limited to examining Fatimah Hospital patients, future researchers are advised to expand the population, patients from two or more hospitals, consisting of private hospitals and government hospitals, so that the findings produced are stronger.

Keywords : Caesar; ERACS method; Interest; Knowledge; Labor.

INTRODUCTION

Cesarean section is a surgical procedure in which the baby is born through an incision in the mother's abdominal wall and uterus. This procedure is performed if normal delivery is not possible or unsafe for the mother or baby. The cesarean section procedure involves an incision in the mother's abdominal wall and uterus. After the incision is made, the baby can be removed through the abdominal and uterine incision. After that, the placenta is also removed and the incision is stitched back (Usman, 2022).

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015, the caesarean section rate worldwide reached 18.6%, an increase from 12% in 2000. This figure is higher than the WHO recommendation, namely 10-15% of total births. (2). The number of cesarean section operations in the world does not show any decline. This figure even increases from year to year. As many as 20% of pregnant women in the world give birth by cesarean section (Humaira et al., 2022). Meanwhile, based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the number of cesarean sections in Indonesia in 2018 reached 17.5% of total births (Mustikaningrum et al., 2023), increasing in 2019, the number of Caesarean sections in Indonesia reached 40% of all births (Amir, 2020). This figure is higher than WHO recommendations and is one of the highest in Southeast Asia

Some of the causes of the high number of cesarean sections in Indonesia are, First, experience or trauma from previous births, some pregnant women who have had experience or trauma from previous births feel afraid or anxious about having a

normal birth again and prefer to have a cesarean section. Second, cesarean operations can be planned. in advance to provide certainty to pregnant women regarding their delivery schedule, which can be one of the motivations for choosing a Caesarean section. Third, the desire for control over the delivery schedule, illness, or medical condition. Some pregnant women with certain medical conditions, such as heart disease or hypertension, may be more choose to have a cesarean section to reduce the risk of complications during labor. Fourth, social and cultural factors: In some societies, cesarean section is considered more modern and avoids the pain and injury to the genital area that usually occurs in normal childbirth. This can be a motivation for pregnant women to choose a Caesarean section (Kusumah, 2023)

Cesarean section carries certain risks. The following are some of the risks that can be associated with a Caesarean section, namely (1) infection: A Caesarean section requires an incision in the abdominal wall and uterus, thereby increasing the risk of infection in the patient. Infection can occur in surgical wounds, internal organs, and the area around the surgical wound (Anggraeni et al., 2020). (2) Bleeding: Caesarean section requires an incision in the abdominal wall and uterus, thereby increasing the risk of bleeding in the patient. Bleeding may occur during surgery or after surgery (Siagian et al., 2023). (3) Injury to other organs, during surgery, doctors can damage other organs around the uterus, such as the bladder, intestines, or urinary tract (Soesilawati, 2020). (4) Complications of anesthesia, use of general anesthesia or epidural during cesarean section can cause complications such as low blood

pressure, nausea, vomiting, headaches, or difficulty breathing (Widiastuti et al., 2022). (5) Future pregnancy complications. If a pregnant woman undergoes a cesarean section, the risk of future pregnancy complications, such as ectopic pregnancy or placenta previa, can also increase (Tanuwijaya & Susanto, 2022).

Most pregnant women feel anxious when approaching their expected due date (HPL). Especially when there is a medical indication for SC surgery. Most pregnant women who are planning to undergo SC surgery feel anxious and afraid because the recovery period for SC surgery is longer than normal delivery (Ruswantriani, 2021)

However, the impact of advances in information technology means that pregnant women can access literacy regarding the various cesarean section methods offered by the hospital (Meo & Ganika, 2022), which differ from each other, especially in terms of fast or slow recovery after surgery. One of the SC methods that is currently popular is the ERACS (Enhanced Recovery After Cesarean Surgery) method.

ERACS is a development of ERAS (Enhanced Recovery After Surgery) in the field of digestive surgery. ERACS consists of optimizing perioperative, intraoperative, and postoperative care. ERACS is considered to have advantages such as a surgical process that is more comfortable and causes less pain, as well as having the advantage of a faster post-operative recovery process compared to conventional methods. In the ERACS method, patients after cesarean section can sit comfortably after 2 hours after surgery and can do light activities in less than 24 hours.

One of the hospitals in Banten Province that uses the ERACS method is Fatimah Hospital which is located in Taktakan District, Serang City. Fatimah Hospital, Serang City, began operating in 2016. Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers, Fatimah introduced the ERACS method to the people of Serang City in 2020 and has become popular with patients since 2021.

Many studies related to ERACS have been carried out by previous researchers, such as (Humaira et al., 2022), (Lama et al., 2022), (Nurul et al., 2023), (Tika et al., 2022), and (Warmiyati & Ratnasari, 2022), but none of the studies above have discussed the topic of the relationship between maternal knowledge and interest in giving birth using the ERACS method.

Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title Relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge about Accelerated Recovery

after SC Surgery and interest in giving birth using the ERACS method.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive quantitative methods, the materials used in this research are three questionnaires, namely the respondent characteristics questionnaire, the respondent's knowledge questionnaire, and the respondent's interest questionnaire. The population in this study was 175 patients who had delivered using the ERACS method. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, calculating the sample size using the Slovin formula. (18), as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Information:

N = Number of population

n = Number of samples

e = The relative determination set by the researcher is an error tolerance or margin of error of 0.5% (0.05).

So, the sample in this study is:

N = 175

d = 0.05

$$n = \frac{175}{1 + (0,05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{175}{2,91}$$

n = 60

So 60 respondents were obtained.

This research was conducted at Fatimah Hospital, Drangong Village, Taktakan District, Serang City, Banten Province, from July to November 2023. Questionnaires were distributed to 60 patients who had undergone Caesarean using the ERACS method. The data obtained was then analyzed using frequency distribution and Chi-Square tests using SPSS Version 23 software.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Below are the results of the frequency distribution of 60 respondents, including (1) Respondent characteristics based on mother's age, (2) Respondent characteristics based on education, (3) Respondent characteristics based on baby's gender, (4) Respondent characteristics based on baby's birth age (5) Knowledge, and (6) Interests.

Table 1
Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	n (%)	
	F	%
Age of Respondents (years old)		
17-25 years old	17	28.3
26-35 years old	43	71.7
36-45 Years	-	-
Respondent's Education		
Junior high school	-	-
Senior High School	13	21.7
Diploma	23	38.3
Bachelor	24	40.0
Baby's Birth Age		
36 Weeks	3	5.0
37 Weeks	23	38.3
38 Weeks	19	31.7
39 Sunday	15	25.0
Baby Gender		
Man	23	38.3
Woman	37	61.7
Knowledge		
Very low	-	-
Low	-	-
Enough	7	11.7
Good	37	61.7
Very good	16	26.7
Interest		
Very low	-	-
Low	-	-
Enough	16	26.7
High	29	48.3
Very high	15	25.0

Source: SPSS Data 2023

Table 1 above shows that 17 respondents or 28.3% came from mothers aged 17-25 years, and 43 respondents or 71.7% came from mothers aged 26-35 years, thus the respondents were dominated by mothers aged 26-35 years. 13 respondents or 21.7% came from a high school education background, 23 respondents or 38.3% came from a diploma education background, and 24 respondents or 40.0% came from a bachelor's education background, thus the respondents were dominated by respondents with a behind undergraduate education. 3 respondents or 5.0% came from mothers with a birth age of 36 weeks, 23 respondents or 38.3% came from mothers with a birth age of 37 weeks, 19 respondents or 31.7% came from mothers with a birth age of 38 weeks 15 respondents or 25.0% came from mothers with a birth age of 39 weeks. Thus, the respondents were dominated by mothers with a birth age of 37 weeks. 23 respondents or 38.3% came from mothers whose babies were male, and 37 respondents, or 61.7% came from mothers whose babies were female, so the respondents were dominated by mothers whose babies were female.

The table above also shows that 7 or 11.7% of respondents have moderate knowledge, 37 or 61.7% of respondents have high knowledge, and 16 or 26.7% of respondents have very high knowledge. while 16 or 26.7% of respondents have sufficient interest, 29 or 48.3% of respondents have good interest, and 15, or 25% of respondents have very good interest.

Table 2.
Relationship between Knowledge and Interest in Cesarean Delivery with the ERACS Method

Variable	Knowledge			Total	P-Value	
	Simply	High	Very high			
Interest	Simply	5	11	0	16	0,000
	High	2	22	5		
	Very high	0	4	11		

Source: SPSS Data 2023

Based on Table 2 above, it is shown that 5 respondents who have moderate knowledge also have moderate interest, while 2 respondents who have simply knowledge have high interest. 11 respondents who have high knowledge have moderate interest, 22 respondents who have high knowledge also have high interest, while 4 people who have high knowledge have very high interest. 5

respondents who had very high knowledge had high interest, while 11 people who had very high knowledge also had very high interest.

Results of Chi-Square testing in Table 2 above shows that the P-Value or Asymp. Sig (2-sided) is 0.000, smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that knowledge has a positive and significant relationship with Fatimah Hospital

patients' interest in giving birth using the ERACS method.

DISCUSSION

Fatimah Hospital patients have very good knowledge about cesarean section using the ERACS method. This knowledge includes cesarean services using the ERACS method, types of cesarean services using the ERACS method, procedures/processes for purchasing cesarean services using the ERACS method, procedures/processes for carrying out cesarean services using the ERACS method, benefits of cesarean services using the ERACS method, feelings of comfort during cesarean operations using the ERACS method, reduced postop pain, sitting 2 hours after cesarean section using the ERACS method, activity faster after cesarean section using the ERACS method.

This is shown by the univariate test results of all respondents' answers, for the question of cesarean services using the ERACS method in hospitals, the total number of respondents who answered neutral was 16, the total number of respondents who answered agree was 29, and the total number of respondents who answered strongly agreed was 15. After A Likert scale calculation was carried out, the respondent's knowledge level was 83%, including the very high/very good category

The results above show that the literacy of pregnant women is very good/high, this result is in line with research results (Delanoë et al., 2016), which state that health literacy in pregnant women is high. The measurement instruments used are S-TOFHLA as an objective tool and BLHS as a subjective tool. Research results (Sheinis et al., 2018) stated that the group of mothers aged < 35 years received health information via the Internet (93.9%), doctors (71.2%), television, family/friends, and books.

The results of this study are in line with research (Sutrisno et al., 2023) which shows that the patients who were used as respondents had very good knowledge, of the 75 respondents 41 (54.70%) of them had very good knowledge about early mobilization after cesarean section. Also in line with research (Nurfutriani, 2017), which shows that 16 of the total respondents amounting to 34 people have very good knowledge about post-cesarean section

Fatimah Hospital patients on average have a high/good interest in having a cesarean section using the ERACS method. These interests include interest in using cesarean services with the ERACS method before surgery, using cesarean services with the ERACS method during surgery, using cesarean

services with the ERACS method after surgery, recommending cesarean services with the ERACS method to colleagues and family, good testimonials about cesareans with ERACS method from colleagues who have used cesarean services using the ERACS method, good testimonials about cesarean services using the ERACS method from hospital patients who have used cesarean services using the ERACS method, choosing cesarean services using the ERACS method over cesarean services using the conventional method, because they feel comfortable during the operation process, and recover more quickly after surgery, and seek services regarding the correctness of the ERACS method.

The above is shown univariate test results of all respondents' answers. the total number of respondents who answered neutral was 16, the total number of respondents who answered agree was 29, and the total number of respondents who answered strongly agreed was 15. Regarding the question of interest in using cesarean services with the ERACS method before surgery, the level of interest of respondents was 79.99%, number 79, 99% is in the range of 60% - 79.99%, meaning that the respondent's interest is in the high/good category

The high interest in using Caesarean services using the ERACS method is due to several factors, (1) concerns regarding normal delivery: Some pregnant women feel anxious or afraid of the normal delivery process for various reasons, such as uncertainty about pain, worry about complications, or previous negative experiences. (2) discomfort or concern about pain: Some pregnant women feel more comfortable or more in control of the situation by choosing a cesarean section to avoid the pain associated with vaginal delivery. (3) Acceleration of recovery after delivery, and (4) recommendations from colleagues who have used Caesarean services using the ERACS method.

The results of this study are in line with research (Yusri & Febriyanti, 2022) which stated that 62.5 percent of patients had a good interest in having a cesarean section.

The Chi-Square test results in the table above show that the sig p-value = 0.000, this value is smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), meaning that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge and interest of Fatimah Hospital patients to carry out cesarean delivery using the ERACS method (24). In his research results, he stated that knowledge is the main basic key for someone to have a good understanding and interest. As the results that the author found above, on average Fatimah Hospital patients have good and very good knowledge, as

well as interests, on average they have good and very good interests. Thus, the better the patient's knowledge about cesarean delivery using the ERACS method and its benefits for accelerating healing, the better their interest in using cesarean services using the ERACS method.

The results of this research follow Azwar's theory which states that the better a person's knowledge of an object, the better his interest in that object, conversely if his knowledge is lacking, there will be low interest in that object. (25). The results of this research also confirm previous research conducted by (Humaira et al., 2022), (Lama et al., 2022), (Nurul et al., 2023), (Tika et al., 2022), and (Warmiyati & Ratnasari, 2022) which states that knowledge has a significant relationship with interest in performing a cesarean.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between knowledge and interest in using Cesarean services using the ERACS method, this is indicated by a sig p-value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0, 05$). Thus, the better the patient's knowledge, the more their interest in performing a cesarean section using the ERACS method will be reversed.

SUGGESTION

The health education carried out by Fatimah Hospital through social media such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and so on is quite good, but needs to be improved again, such as by holding health webinars to provide education to the public about health and especially cesareans using the ERACS method, so that there are many People are interested in performing cesareans using the ERACS method

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