

## ABSTRACT

Cesarean section (C-section) is a method of childbirth involving the surgical incision of the mother's abdominal wall and uterus to deliver the baby. This procedure is performed based on medical indications such as maternal or fetal health issues, abnormal fetal positioning, and other conditions that could endanger the mother or the baby. The risk of infection with a C-section is nearly five times higher than with vaginal delivery. According to data from the World Health Organization in 2015, it was estimated that 303,000 women worldwide died during pregnancy and childbirth.

This study aims to profile patients undergoing Caesarean section (CS) at RSUD Haji Surabaya, focusing on age, pregnancy diagnosis, and the use of prophylactic antibiotics. Additionally, it seeks to detail inpatient care, examining patient characteristics (age and diagnosis), the class of drugs used, routes of administration, and drug dosages or frequencies. This research is a non-experimental, descriptive observational study.

Based on the research findings, the data obtained can be summarized as follows, patient age characteristics the majority of patients undergoing Cesarean section (Sectio Caesarea) were in the healthy reproductive age group (20-35 years), with 22 patients representing 70.96%. Patients in the older reproductive age group comprised 9 patients, accounting for 29.04%. Diagnosis characteristics the most common diagnosis leading to Cesarean section was fetal distress, with 8 cases representing 25.8%. Medication prescribed the most frequently prescribed drug group was first-generation cephalosporins. Cefazolin was the most commonly used antibiotic, prescribed in 53.7% of cases.

The conclusions from this study are as follows route of administration for prophylactic drugs all single-dose prophylactic drugs were administered via the parenteral route, accounting for 31 prescriptions (100%). Antibiotic therapy parenteral antibiotic therapy was used in 13% of cases. Oral antibiotic therapy was used in 61% of cases. Prophylactic antibiotics the most frequently used prophylactic antibiotic by dose and administration regimen was Cefazolin, administered at 1 x 2 grams, representing 53.70% of cases. Oral Therapy the most commonly used oral antibiotic was Cefadroxil, with a regimen of 2 x 500 mg, representing 27.78% of cases.

Keyword : Cesarean section, Antibiotic.