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## ELECTRONIC THESIS AND DISSERTATION UNSYIAH

### TITLE

HUBUNGAN KEBERHASILAN VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN SECTION (VBAC) DITINJAU DARI FAKTOR MATERNAL DAN OBSTETRI DI RSUD DR. ZAINOEL ABIDIN BANDA ACEH

### ABSTRACT

#### Introduction :

Maternal and obstetric factors have an important role in predicting the success of vaginal birth after caesarean section (VBAC). The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that have the greatest strength of relationship with the success of VBAC in pregnant women at Dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh

#### Research Methodology :

This type of research is an analytical study with a cross-sectional design from January 2018 to June 2020 using the total sampling method. The data of this study were obtained by using secondary data through medical record. The sample in this study were 67 people.

#### Results :

The results of the Chi-Square analysis showed that there was a relationship between history of PV before VBAC ( $p= 0,000$ ), lowered fetal head ( $p =0,001$ ), and dilatation of cervix ( $p=0,000$ ) with the success of VBAC. The results of Fisher test showed that there was a relationship between gestational age ( $p = 0.000$ ) and estimated fetal weight ( $p = 0.000$ ) with the success of VBAC. The results of multivariate analysis with using logistic regression test showed that cervical dilation was a factor influencing VBAC success ( $p = 0.003$ ) and had the strongest correlation with VBAC success ( $OR = 23.27$ ).

#### Discussion:

Based on the results of this study, cervical dilatation is a predictive model that has the greatest strength of association with VBAC success. The need for prevention, management, and proper education of the possibility of VBAC failure in patients with cervical dilataion  $< 4$  cm so that it is expected to increase the success rate of VBAC.

#### Conclusion:

Cervical dilataion is the risk factor that had the greatest strength of association with VBAC success.

Keywords: VBAC, maternal risk factors, obstetric risk factors