

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ANXIETY LEVELS IN PRE-OPERATIVE *SECTIO CAESAREA* PATIENTS AT RSU GADING PLUIT

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ABSTRAK

Background: Cesarean section delivery often causes anxiety in women, particularly preoperatively, which may trigger increased blood pressure, heart rate, and hormonal disturbances. This condition can worsen both intra- and postoperative outcomes. **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between knowledge and anxiety levels among preoperative cesarean section patients at Gading Pluit General Hospital. **Methods:** This study used a quantitative descriptive method with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique employed was non-probability sampling with the consecutive sampling method, involving 20 pre-operative Sectio Caesarea patients at RSU Gading Pluit in July 2025. Data were collected using a questionnaire for knowledge levels and the Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HRS-A) for anxiety levels. Data analysis was performed univariately and bivariately using the Spearman Rho test. **Results:** The findings showed that 65% of respondents had poor knowledge, while 55% experienced severe anxiety. The Spearman Rho test yielded a p-value of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient of -0.619, indicating a strong negative relationship. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between knowledge and anxiety levels in preoperative cesarean section patients at Gading Pluit General Hospital.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Anxiety, Sectio Caesarea, Pre-operative*