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## Investigating the Individual and Effective Protection Factors of Appropriate and Inappropriate Cesarean Cesarean Section in Pregnant Women Referred to Larestan Imam Reza Hospital

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## Abstract

**Background:** Caesarean Section means the exiting of the fetus, placenta and membranes by cutting the abdominal wall and uterus. Indications of this operation include previous cesarean, dystocia, fetal distress and presenting of breech.

**Methods:** In this cross-sectional study, 255 pregnant women requesting caesarean Section that referred to the obstetrics and gynecology department of Imam Reza hospital of Larestan were selected as an available sampling as a sample of this study. Three-part structured questionnaire to collect information include: Individual factors, protective factors and indications for cesarean Section was used and finally the data were analyzed by using SPSS software, version 19 and chi-square and Fisher exact tests.

**Results:** The findings 61.57 percent of proper cesarean Section and 38.43 percent had been of inappropriate cesarean. Results showed that there is a significant difference between the mean number of pregnancies, pervious cesarean Section and the age between appropriate and inappropriate cesarean (P <0.05). Supplemental insurance, the type of care during pregnancy, education level, type of insurance, employment status, age at marriage and age of cesarean, there is no significant difference between appropriate and inappropriate. Also repeated cesarean Section 34.5 in the first phase, demand of mom 21.6 and medical advice 16.9 in the second and third rate were the most important of cesarean reasons.

**Conclusions:** Considering the role of repeated cesarean, the mom's demand and doctor's advice in choosing the type of cesarean and significant relationship between the number of pregnancies, pervious cesarean and the age in between the appropriate and inappropriate it is necessary to consider these factors in order to reducing the demand of cesarean by doing essential measures to change attitudes of pregnant woman in this area.

Keywords: Individual Factors; Protective Factors; Cesarean Section