The degree of a disease shows progression of the disease itself. The more severe degree of preeclampsia, the followed of possible complications which is occurred will be more and more. It also consideration in managing its delivery. The problem are the increasing incidence of preeclampsia as much as 2.72%, increasing Caesarean section as much as 1.91%, also increasing women with preeclampsia is terminated by Caesarean section as much as 10.8% between 2010-2011 at RSUD Dr. Moh. Soewandhie. The purpose is to know the relationship of the degree preeclampsia to Caesarean section in RSUD Dr. Moh. Soewandhie.

Method: cross sectional design. Samples used are 216 patients. Sample taken by simple random sampling. Analysis with Chi square test ($X^2$), followed by calculation of Coefficients Phi and Prevalence Ratio.

Result: $p = 0.0001$, because $p < \alpha (0.0001 < 0.05)$, so the research hypothesis is accepted, means there is relationship degree of preeclampsia with Caesarean section in RSUD Dr. Moh. Soewandhie, with Cramer’s value = 0.362, means the relation is weak but definite with positive direction. Prevalence ratio of severe preeclampsia compared with mild preeclampsia are 6.223, means severe preeclampsia has possibility six times through Caesarean section delivery compared with mild preeclampsia. Prevalence ratio of eclampsia compared with mild preeclampsia are 29.643, means eclampsia has possibility 29 times through Caesarean section delivery compared with mild preeclampsia.

Conclusion: to reduce the incidence of preeclampsia and Caesarean section, antenatal care is important to detect the signs of preeclampsia earlier for the purpose to save mothers and babies can be achieved optima ly by minimum trauma.

Keyword: degree of preeclampsia, Caesarean section