

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KETUBAN PECAH DINI DAN PREMATURITAS DENGAN KEJADIAN SEPSIS NEONATORUM DI RUMAH SAKIT AL ISLAM BANDUNG

Syifa Hoerunnisa
201FK03033

Program Studi Sarjana Keperawatan, Fakultas Keperawatan
Universitas Bhakti Kencana

ABSTRAK

Sepsis neonatorum merupakan sindrom klinis penyakit sistemik disertai bakteremia pada bayi pada bulan pertama kehidupan. Sepsis neonatorum memiliki *case fatality rate* yang tinggi. Faktor risiko sepsis neonatorum adalah kelahiran prematur (usia kehamilan <37 minggu), Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR), Ketuban Pecah Dini (KPD), korioamnionitis, cairan ketuban berbau, infeksi saluran kemih ibu, demam intrapartum ibu (38°C) dan asfiksia bayi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini dan prematuritas dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum di Rumah Sakit Al Islam Bandung. Metode penelitian menggunakan korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 481 responden teknik sampling menggunakan *consecutive sampling* didapatkan sampel sebanyak 219 responden. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien Rumah Sakit Al Islam Bandung. Analisis menggunakan *chi-square*. Hasil didapatkan KPD sebanyak 152 responden (69,7%), prematuritas sebanyak 114 responden (52,3%), dan sepsis neonatorum sebanyak 137 responden (62,8%). Hasil analisis statistik didapatkan nilai p-value sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$. Hal ini disebabkan karena ketuban pecah dini dapat meningkatkan komplikasi kehamilan pada ibu maupun bayi terutama infeksi serta kekebalan sistem humoral dan selular yang kurang dan pembentukan sistem imun pada bayi prematur juga kurang sempurna dan mengakibatkan bayi prematur akan lebih mudah mengalami sepsis. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini dan prematuritas dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum.

Kata Kunci : Ketuban Pecah Dini, Prematuritas, Sepsis Neonatorum

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREMATURE RUPTURE OF THE
MEMBRANES AND PREMATURITY AND THE INCIDENT OF
NEONATORY SEPSIS AT AL ISLAM HOSPITAL BANDUNG**

Syifa Hoerunnisa
201FK03033

Program Studi Sarjana Keperawatan, Fakultas Keperawatan
Universitas Bhakti Kencana

ABSTRACT

Neonatal sepsis is a clinical syndrome of systemic disease accompanied by bacteremia in infants in the first month of life. Neonatal sepsis has a high case fatality rate. Risk factors for neonatal sepsis are premature birth (gestational age <37 weeks), Low Birth Weight (LBW), Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM), chorioamnionitis, smelly amniotic fluid, maternal urinary tract infection, maternal intrapartum fever (38°C) and asphyxia baby. This study aims to determine the relationship between premature rupture of membranes and prematurity with the incidence of neonatal sepsis at Al Islam Hospital Bandung. The research method uses correlational with a cross sectional approach. The population was 481 respondents. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling, resulting in a sample of 219 respondents. Data was obtained from medical records of patients at Al Islam Hospital Bandung. Analysis using chi-square. The results showed that KPD was 152 respondents (69.7%), prematurity was 114 respondents (52.3%), and neonatal sepsis was 137 respondents (62.8%). The results of statistical analysis showed a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This is because premature rupture of membranes can increase pregnancy complications in both mother and baby, especially infections as well as deficient humoral and cellular system immunity and the formation of the immune system in premature babies is also less than perfect and results in premature babies being more likely to experience sepsis. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between premature rupture of membranes and prematurity with the incidence of neonatal sepsis.

Keywords : Premature Rupture of Membranes, Prematurity, Neonatal Sepsis