

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN ASFIKSIA NEONATORUM DI RUANG PONEK NEONATOLOGI RSUD DR. SOEKARDJO

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ABSTRAK

Data *World Health Organization* (WHO) tahun 2020 secara global terdapat sekitar 23% neonatus pertahun mengalami asfiksia neonatorum. Beberapa faktor penyebab yaitu faktor ibu meliputi: umur, tekanan darah, paritas, anemia, Pendarahan abnormal (plasenta previa atau solusio plasenta), Partus lama atau partus macet, Demam selama persalinan, Infeksi berat (malaria, sifilis, TBC, HIV), Kehamilan Lewat Waktu (sesudah 42 minggu kehamilan). Tujuan penelitian diketahui Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Asfiksia Neonatorum Di RSUD DR. Soekardjo.

Jenis Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan desain penelitian *Case Control*. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah semua bayi yang menderita asfiksia neonatorum. jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 80 orang, dimana 40 kelompok kasus dan 40 kelompok kontrol.

Hasil penelitian, sebanyak 62,5% dengan usia 20-35 tahun mengalami asfiksia neonatorum, sebanyak 80% ibu dengan usia 36-32 minggu mengalami asfiksia nonatorum, sebanyak 55% ibu tidak preeklamsia, sebanyak 55% dengan persalinan spontan, dan sebanyak 62,5% dengan berat bayi lahir > 2500 gram mengalami asfiksia neonatorum. Hasil uji analisa bivariat didapatkan nilai $p\text{-value} \leq \alpha 0,05$ berarti signifikan maka H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima, yang menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara usia ibu, preeklamsia, paritas, dan berat bayi lahir dengan kejadian asfiksia neonatorum di RSUD dr. Soekardjo. Analisa multivariat faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi terjadinya Asfiksia Neonatorum adalah faktor paritas pada ibu dengan nilai uji regresi $p=0,114$.

Disarankan pada ibu untuk menghindari faktor resiko yang dapat meningkatkan kejadian Asfiksia neonatorum pada anak seperti faktor resiko usia, paritis, dan berat bayi lahir.

Kata kunci : Usia ibu, Umur Kehamilan, Preeklamsia, Paritas, Jenis Persalinan, Berat Bayi Lahir, Asfiksia Neonaturum.

**FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF NEONATOLOGICAL
ASPHYXIA IN THE NEONATOLOGY BOARDING ROOM OF DR.
SOEKARDJO HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020 globally, there are about 23% of neonates per year experiencing neonatal asphyxia. Some of the factors that cause maternal factors include: age, blood pressure, parity, anemia, abnormal bleeding (placenta previa or placental abruption), prolonged or obstructed labor, fever during labor, severe infections (malaria, syphilis, tuberculosis, HIV), pregnancy Past Time (after 42 weeks of pregnancy). The purpose of the study is to know the factors related to the incidence of neonatal asphyxia at dr. Soekardjo Hospital

This type of research is a descriptive analytic study with a Case Control research design approach. The population in this study were all infants who suffered from asphyxia neonatorum. The number of samples in this study amounted to 80 people, of which 40 were the case group and 40 were the control group.

The results showed that 62.5% of women aged 20-35 years experienced neonatal asphyxia, 80% of women aged 36-32 weeks experienced nonatorum asphyxia, 55% of women did not have preeclampsia, 55% had spontaneous delivery, and 62, 5% with birth weight > 2500 grams experienced asphyxia neonatorum. The results of the bivariate analysis test showed that the p-value = 0.05 means that it is significant, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which shows that there is a significant relationship between maternal age, preeclampsia, parity, and birth weight with the incidence of asphyxia neonatorum at dr. Soekardjo. Multivariate analysis of the most dominant factor influencing the occurrence of asphyxia neonatorum is the parity factor in the mother with a regression test value of $p=0.114$.

It is recommended for mothers to avoid risk factors that can increase the incidence of asphyxia neonatorum in children such as risk factors for age, paritis, and birth weight.

Keywords: Age, Gestational Age, Preeclampsia, Parity, Type Childbirth, Birth Weight, Asphyxia Neonatorum