

DETERMINAN KEJADIAN ASFIKSIA NEONATORUM DI RSUD NAIBONAT

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Gangguan pernafasan pada Neonatus adalah bayi baru lahir yang bernafas spontan, namun mengalami gangguan nafas atau bernafas cepat atau lambat. Masalah gangguan pernafasan yang terjadi pada neonatus diantaranya adalah Asfiksia Neonatorum, sindrom gawat napas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian asfiksia neonatorum di RSUD Naibonat.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah Seluruh bayi baru lahir pada bulan Oktober-Desember 2024 berjumlah 150 orang, sampel 70 orang dengan teknik sampling *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuisioner. Uji yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *uji chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hampir seluruhnya (94,3%) respondennya usia kehamilannya matur. hampir setengahnya (42,9%) respondennya paritasnya grandemultipara, hampir seluruhnya (85,7%) respondennya BBL Normal, hampir seluruhnya (88,6%) tidak lilitan tali pusat, hampir setengahnya (41,4%) responden asfiksia ringan. Asym sig 0,008 ($<0,05$), yang artinya variabel tali pusat paling berpengaruh dominan. Dan variabel UK, paritas dan BBL tidak berpengaruh signifikan dalam analisis multivariat

Saran: diharapkan ibu menjaga kandungan bayinya agar terhindar dari asfiksia.

Kata Kunci : Asfiksia, Determinans.

DETERMINANTS OF NEONATORY ASPHYXIA IN NAIBONAT HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Respiratory disorders in neonates are newborns who breathe spontaneously, but experience respiratory disorders or breathe quickly or slowly. Respiratory disorders that occur in neonates include Neonatal Asphyxia, respiratory distress syndrome. The purpose of this study is the factors related to the incidence of neonatal asphyxia at Naibonat Hospital.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design, the population in this study were all newborns in October-December 2024 totaling 150 people, a sample of 70 people with a purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire. The test used in this study was the chi square test.

Results: The results showed that almost all (94.3%) of the respondents were of mature gestational age. Almost half (42.9%) of the respondents were grandemultipara parity, almost all (85.7%) of the respondents were normal BBL, almost all (88.6%) were not wrapped around the umbilical cord, almost half (41.4%) of the respondents had mild asphyxia. Asym sig 0.008 (<0.05), which means that the umbilical cord variable has the most dominant influence. And the UK, parity and BBL variables do not have a significant effect in the multivariate analysis

Suggestion: It is hoped that mothers will maintain their baby's pregnancy to avoid asphyxia.

Keywords: Asphyxia, Determinant.