

**ABSTRAK**

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**Kajian Epidemiologi Kasus Kematian Neonatal Akibat Asfiksia di RSUD Tugurejo Kota Semarang Tahun 2014**  
**xviii + 89 halaman + 26 tabel + 2 gambar + 3 lampiran**

Bayi hingga usia kurang satu bulan merupakan golongan umur yang memiliki risiko gangguan kesehatan paling tinggi, berbagai masalah kesehatan bisa muncul. Sehingga tanpa penanganan yang tepat, bisa berakibat fatal. Di RSUD Tugurejo Kota Semarang, angka kematian NDR (*Net Death Rate*) tahun 2014 cukup tinggi yaitu sebesar 13%, padahal standar angka NDR adalah kurang dari 5%. Angka NDR yang tinggi tersebut terutama disebabkan karena angka kematian neonatal yang mencapai 90. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis kasus kematian neonatal berdasar karakteristik epidemiologi (orang, tempat dan waktu) di RSUD Tugurejo Kota Semarang.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif, yang dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan pendekatan waktu retrospektif. Variable bebas meliputi karakteristik neonatal, karakteristik ibu neonatal, karakteristik tempat dan karakteristik waktu. Sedangkan variabel terikatnya adalah kematian neonatal. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh kematian neonatal di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang tahun 2014 yang berjumlah 90 neonatal dengan jumlah sampel jenuh.

Kematian neonatal akibat asfiksia 90,9% (70 bayi) terjadi pada pada usia 0-7 hari, 43 (84%) berjenis kelamin laki-laki, 57 (90,5%) karena BBLR dan sebesar 60 (88,2%) panjang badan kurang dari 47 cm atau stunting. berdasar karakteristik ibu adalah sebesar 50 (89,3%) pada berusia 20-35 tahun, sebesar 47 (87,0 %) ibu dengan ANC < 4 kali, usia kehamilan ibu sebesar 42 (88,9%) adalah 28-37 minggu, multipara dengan 2-4 anak sebesar 49 (92,5%), pendidikan ibu SD dan SMP sebesar 62 (91,2%), mengalami komplikasi kehamilan sebesar 61 (91,0%) dan mengalami komplikasi selama persalinan sebesar 65 (91,5%). Berdasarkan karakteristik tempat yaitu sebesar 53 (86,9%) berasal dari pedesaan dan akses ke rumah sakit sebesar 40 (83,3%) kurang dari 2 jam. Berdasarkan karakteristik waktu lama dirawat sebesar 40 (88,9%) dirawat lebih dari 48 jam dan jarak anak dengan persalinan sebelumnya sebesar 47 (88,7%) merupakan multipara dengan 2-4 anak. Penyebab Kematian neonatal akibat asfiksia pada penelitian ini sebesar 78 (86,7%) dibandingkan non asfiksia sebesar 12 (13,3%). Berdasar uji bivariat didapatkan ada hubungan antara umur neonatal ( $P=0,04$ ), pendidikan ibu ( $P=0,027$ ), komplikasi kehamilan ( $P=0,037$ ), komplikasi persalinan ( $P=0,08$ ) dan jarak anak ( $P=0,027$ ) dengan kematian neonatal karena asfiksia.

Disarankan bahwa RSUD perlu menyiapkan dokter jaga *on site* dan regionalisasi pelayanan kebidanan dan perinatal, perlunya ketersediaan informasi baik penyuluhan maupun konseling untuk ibu-ibu mengenai bahaya yang dapat terjadi dalam kehamilan persalinan dan masa nifas, upaya untuk menghindari masalah tersebut dan cara pemecahan masalah yang ada serta program Keluarga berencana (KB).

Kata kunci : karakteristik, kematian neonatal, asfiksia  
Kepustakaan : 41 (1995-2014)

## **ABSTRACT**

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**An Epidemiological Study of Neonatal Mortality Cases due to Asphyxia at Tugurejo Public Hospital in Semarang City in 2014**

**xviii + 89 pages + 26 tables + 2 figures + 3 appendices**

Babies aged less than a month are a high-risk group to suffer from health disorders. Without a right treatment, they can be fatal. At Tugurejo Public Hospital, in 2014, Net Death Rate (NDR) was about 13% quite higher than the standard (<5%). It was due to infant mortality rate that achieved 90. This study aimed at analysing neonatal mortality cases based on epidemiological characteristics (person, place, and time) at Tugurejo Public Hospital in Semarang City.

This was a quantitative study conducted descriptively using retrospective approach. Independent variables consisted of characteristics of neonatal mothers, place, and time whereas dependent variable was neonatal mortality. Number of samples were all neonatal mortalities (90 infants as total sampling) at Tugurejo Public Hospital in Semarang in 2014.

Proportion of neonatal mortalities due to asphyxia were 90.9% (70 babies) occurred on infants aged 0-7 days. Majority of babies (43 babies (84%)) were male, were categorised as Low Birth Weight (57 babies (90.5%)), and had height <47 cm or stunting (60 babies (88.2%)). Majority of the mothers aged 20-35 years old (50 persons (89.3%)), visited ANC <4 times (47 persons (87.0 %)), had maternal gestational age ranged from 28-37 weeks (42 persons (88.9%)), were categorised as multipara with 2-4 children (49 persons (92.5%)), graduated from elementary and secondary schools (62 persons (91.2%)), experienced pregnancy complications (61 persons (91.0%)), and experienced complications during delivery process (65 persons (91.5%)). Based on characteristics of a place, majority of the respondents lived in rural areas (53 persons (86.9%)) and could reach a hospital less than 2 hours (40 persons (83.3%)). Based on characteristics of treatment time, majority of the respondents were hospitalised more than 48 hours (40 persons (88.9%)) and were categorised as multipara with 2-4 children (47 persons (88.7%)). Most of neonatal mortalities were due to asphyxia (78 babies (86.7%)) compared to non-asphyxia that were 12 babies (13.3%). Age of neonatal ( $p=0.04$ ), mothers' education ( $p=0.027$ ), pregnancy complication ( $p=0.037$ ), delivery complication ( $p=0.08$ ), and distance of childbirth ( $p=0.027$ ) significantly related to neonatal mortality due to asphyxia.

The hospital needs to provide a call doctor on site and regionalise perinatal and midwifery services. Information or counselling for mothers about some risks that can occur during pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum periods needs to be provided in order to prevent, to cope these problems, and to socialise a program of family planning.

**Keywords** : Characteristics, Neonatal Mortality, Asphyxia

**Bibliography:** 41 (1995-2014)