

ABSTRAK

RESSA LETIVONIA. Faktor Yang
Berpengaruh Pada Kejadian Sifksia Bayi Baru Lahir di RSUD. Dr. H. Moch Ansari
Saleh Banjarmasin Tahun 2015. Dibimbing oleh Anggrita Sari dan Sukamto

Latar Belakang: Angka kejadian sifksia di dunia menurut WHO adalah 19% dan di Indonesia sendiri sebesar 33,6% setiap tahunnya bayi mengalami sifksia kira-kira 3,6 juta dari 120 juta (3%) bayi baru lahir sifksiadan 1 juta bayi meninggal karena sifksia. Studi pendahuluan tanggal 22 Januari 2016 yang penulis dapatkan dari buku, di dapat bahwa pada tahun 2013 terjadi penurunan kasus sifksia sebanyak 269 (19,8%) bayi dari 1.353 kelahirandari persalinan spontan, meninggal karena sifksia, 26 bayi dari 269 bayiasfksia.

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor yang berpengaruh pada kejadian sifksiabai baru lahir di RS Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin tahun 2015.

Metode: Penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel sebanyak 417 bayiasfksia. Analisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil: Dari 417 bayiasfksiaterdapat 122 (29,3%) bayiasfksiasedang dan 295 (70,7%) bayiasfksiaberat. Ibu yang preeklamsiada 78 (78,8%) bayiasfksiaberat dan 21 (21,2%) ibu preeklamsi bayiasfksiasedang. Partus lama 283 (72,2%) bayiasfksiaberat, 99 (27,8%) bayiasfksiasedang. Persalinan vakum 260 (73,0%) bayiasfksiaberat dan 96 (27,0%) bayiasfksiasedang. BBLR 19 (82,6%) bayiasfksiaberat dan 4 (17,4%) bayiasfksiasedang. Makrosemia 89 (71,2%) bayiasfksiaberat dan 36 (28,8%) bayiasfksiasedang. Kelainan kongenital 10 (83,3%) bayiasfksiaberat dan 2 (16,7%) bayiasfksiasedang.

Kesimpulan: Ada pengaruh preeklamsi dengan kejadian sifksia ($\chi^2 = 0,05$ $P < 0,044$), ada pengaruh partus lama dengan kejadian sifksia ($\chi^2 = 0,05$ $P < 0,010$), ada pengaruh persalinan dengan tindakan dengan kejadian sifksia ($\chi^2 = 0,05$ $P < 0,013$), tidak ada pengaruh BBLR dengan kejadian sifksia ($\chi^2 = 0,05$ $P > 0,118$), tidak ada pengaruh makrosemi dengan kejadian sifksia ($\chi^2 = 0,05$ $P > 0,893$), tidak ada pengaruh kelainan kongenital dengan kejadian sifksia ($\chi^2 = 0,05$ $P > 0,331$)

Kata Kunci: faktor yang berpengaruh dengan sifksia

ABSTRACT

RESSA LETIVONIA. Influential Factors In Genesis Newborn asphyxia in hospitals.
Dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin 2015 guided
by Anggrita Sari and Sukamto

Background: The incidence of asphyxia in the world, according to WHO is 19% and in Indonesia itself amounted to 33.6% annually babies asphyxiated approximately 3.6 million of the 120 million (3%) newborn asphyxia and 1 million babies die asphyxia. Preliminary study dated January 22, 2016 that the author got from the book, in the can that in 2013 a decline of asphyxia 269 cases (19.8%) infants of 1,353 births of spontaneous labor, died from asphyxia, 26 babies out of 269 infants asphyxia.

Objective: To analyze the factors that affect the newborn asphyxia in dr. H. Moch Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin 2015.

Methods: The study was cross sectional analytic approach. Sampling 417 infant asphyxia. Analysis using Chi Square.

Results: Of the 417 infants asphyxia there are 122 (29.3%) infants were asphyxiated and 295 (70.7%) infants severe asphyxia. Preeclamptic mothers there are 78 (78.8%) infants severe asphyxia and 21 (21.2%) of mothers were asphyxiated infants preeclampsia. Prolonged labor 283 (72.2%) severe asphyxia infants, 99 (27.8%) infants were asphyxiated. Vacuum delivery 260 (73.0%) infants severe asphyxia and 96 (27.0%) infants were asphyxiated. BBLR 19 (82.6%) infants severe asphyxia and 4 (17.4%) infants were asphyxiated. Makrosemia 89 (71.2%) infants severe asphyxia and 36 (28.8%) infants were asphyxiated. 10 congenital abnormalities (83.3%) infants severe asphyxia and 2 (16.7%) infants were asphyxiated.

Conclusion: There is the influence of preeclampsia with asphyxia ($\chi^2 = 0.05$ $p < 0.044$), there is the effect of prolonged labor with asphyxia ($\chi^2 = 0.05$ $p < 0.010$), there was the influence of labor with action by asphyxia ($\chi^2 = 0.05$ $p < 0.013$), there is no influence of BBLR with asphyxia ($\chi^2 = 0.05$ $p > 0.118$), there was no effect makrosemia with asphyxia ($\chi^2 = 0.05$ $p > 0.0893$), no influence with the incidence of congenital anomalies asphyxia ($\chi^2 = 0.05$ $p > 0.331$)

Keywords: factors that influence with asphyxia