ABSTRACT

The timing of umbilical-cord clamping constitutes a part of labor aid consistently developing. Practice of late umbilical cord clamping (1 to 2 minutes post-delivery) according to recent researches was highly recommended in comparison with practice of early umbilical cord clamping (<1 minute post-delivery), more especially in the southeast Asian countries. Late umbilical cord clamping was indicated as having advantages of preventing neonatal anemia, enhancing peripheral blood circulation, and increasing cardiopulmonary adaptation, among others. However, late umbilical cord clamping was capable of increasing neonatal jaundice, representing a frequently cited reason for non-performance of the practice. This was the case in the BPS of Mrs. Farida Hajri that remained practicing early umbilical cord clamping with a comparatively low occurrence of jaundice (14%). The purpose of the present research was to compared the difference of occurrence of neonatal jaundice between early umbilical-cord clamping and late umbilical cord clamping in the BPS of Mrs. Farida Hajri Surabaya.

The current Research was observational analysis with cohort design. Population of 62 neonates was all of neonates born in the BPS of Mrs. Farida Hajri on January 2010. A sample of 30 respondents collected by consecutive sampling was divided into two groups of 15 respondents with late umbilical cord clamping and 15 respondents with early umbilical cord clamping. Independent variable was the timing of umbilical-cord clamping and dependent variable was neonatal jaundice. Instruments employed in the research were observation sheet for umbilical cord-clamping and observation sheet for icteric assessment. Data was analyzed by chi-square ($\chi^2$) test with $\alpha = 0.05$, if $p < 0.05$ then $H_0$ was rejected and if $p > 0.05$ then $H_0$ was accepted.

Results indicated that 50% of neonates were subjected to delayed umbilical cord clamping and 50% of neonates were subjected to early umbilical cord clamping. Of all respondents, 33.33% suffered jaundice. Jaundice occurred more frequently in the group of neonates with delayed clamping in comparison with the group of neonates with early clamping. Result of the chi-square ($\chi^2$) test indicated that $p = 0.350$, meaning that there was no significance differences of the occurrence of neonatal jaundice between early umbilical-cord clamping and early umbilical cord clamping in the BPS of Mrs. Farida Hajri Surabaya. In conclusion, late umbilical cord clamping might be applied as a part of labor aid.

Keywords: late umbilical cord clamping, jaundice, neonates.