

ABSTRACT

THE ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF ANTENATAL CARE QUALITY TOWARD NEONATORUM ASPHYXIA IN MOJOKERTO CITY

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Neonatal asphyxia is a condition where the baby can not breathe spontaneously and regularly after birth. Neonatorum asphyxia cases in Mojokerto district has readed 46.9% in 2010 and 39.7% in 2014. This aim of this study was to analyze the effect of the quality of antenatal care to neonatorum asphyxia in Mojokerto. This type of observational analytic study with case control design with a sample of cases and controls amounted to 80 babies. Data was analyzed by using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis with logistic regression. The results of this study showed that the quality of antenatal care was significant with neonatorum asphyxia (OR=8,556; 95%CI:2,777–26,358). Confounding variables associated with neonatorum asphyxia were maternal occupation (OR=4,558 ;95%CI:1,391-14,298), primary education (OR=21,620; 95%CI: 1,932-241,886), secondary education (OR=20,977; 95%CI: 1,819-241,872). The conclusion: the quality of antenatal care has effect of neonatorum asphyxia. Suggestions can be drawn based on the results of this study are health education should be given to women in their productive age about frequency, benefits, and standart of service quality of antenatal care.

Keywords : neonatorum asphyxia, antenatal care