ABSTRACT

*analysis of risk factors associated with the incidence of neonatal jaundice in Cendrawasih Lounge Dr. Soetomo Hospital 2013*

-Kartika Rini-

Neonatal jaundice is a symptom that is often found in newborns were divided into physiological and pathological jaundice. In the fetus during labor are a combination of fetal blood and adult blood that is able to attract O2 from air and remove CO2 from the lungs. destruction of fetal blood is what causes physiological jaundice.

The problem of this study is the high prevalence of neonatal jaundice which is 25%-50% occur in the first week. Preliminary study on Paradise Lounge Hospital Dr. Soetomo showed 75.8% of newborns experiencing neonatal jaundice. The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of neonatal jaundice in Cendrawasih Lounge Hospital Dr. Soetomo.

This research method, analytical case control with patient samples treated infants at Cendrawasih Lounge Hospital Dr. Soetomo. Sampling with random sampling that met the inclusion criteria. Implemented June 2016. The independent variable was the type of delivery, birth trauma and infection, prematurity, breast milk intake. The dependent variable was the incidence of neonatal jaundice. The research instrument used sheet data collectors. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis.

The results of the 124 respondents who labor with surgery there are 65.3% who experienced neonatal jaundice. Having performed statistical tests chi square obtained significance value (P= <0.001), which means that there is a correlation between the type of delivery with the incidence of neonatal jaundice, from 24 respondents with birth trauma and infection, 18 respondents are 75% had neonatal jaundice, after the chi square test obtained the value of significance (P= 0.011), which means there is a relationship between birth trauma and infection with the incidence of neonatal jaundice. Of the 63 respondents with a gestational age preterm contained 63.5% had neonatal jaundice, after the value obtained chi square test of significance (P= 0.017), which means there is a relationship between the incidence of prematurity, neonatal jaundice. Of the 169 respondents who drank the ASI+PASI 57.4% are experiencing neonatal jaundice after the chi square test values obtained significance (P= 0.006), which means there is a relationship between the intake of milk with the incidence of neonatal jaundice. The conclusion of this study, there is a relationship between the type of delivery, birth trauma and infection, prematurity, and intake of milk in Cendrawasih Lounge Hospitals Dr. Soetomo.

Keywords: Type of Delivery, birth trauma and infection, prematurity, intake of milk, neonatal jaundice.