

**ABSTRACT**  
**RISK FACTORS FOR NEONATAL MORTALITY**  
**IN RSUD DR ABDOER RAHEM SITUBONDO**  
**PERIOD 2015-2016**

The efforts to reduce neonatal mortality were not optimal as targeted by MDGS's 2015. The number of infant deaths in Situbondo was 53.06 per 1,000 live births, which is higher than the average of East Java Province which only 26.66 per 1,000 live births. The number revealed if seen in the mortality rate of neonatal is still high enough.

This study aims to determine the risk factors of neonatal mortality in Situbondo based on neonatal factors, maternal factors, and health care factors. This study was kind of retrospective descriptive research with survey research design and secondary data. The population of this study were neonates who died at RSUD Dr. Abdoer Rahem Situbondo period 2015-2016 in total sampling according to inclusion criteria. The number of samples that fulfilled the inclusion criteria was 50 people.

The results showed that of 50 neonatal deaths consisted of 46 (92%) early neonatal deaths and 4 (8%) late neonatal deaths. Neonatal deaths were most common in neonates of male sex, LBW, premature, and asphyxia. Based on maternal factors, neonatal death occurs in mothers of <20 and> 35 years of age, primary education, housewives, less family income, less or more nutritional status, abdominal massage history, incomplete ANC, women with no previous birth (nulliparous) and deliver normally. In addition, neonates who died was born in the hospital and live close to the birthplace.

Keyword: risk factors, neonatal mortality