

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diperkirakan 20 juta kasus sepsis terjadi pada anak-anak, 2.9 juta kematian dialami oleh anak-anak di bawah usia 5 tahun karena sepsis. Di Indonesia, sepsis menjadi penyebab paling banyak kematian pada bayi. Salah satu manifestasi klinis pada sepsis adalah ikterus. Ikterus dan sepsis merupakan hal yang saling berhubungan serta menjadi penyebab kematian pada bayi. Oleh karena itu, ikterus dan sepsis menjadi kunci dalam pencegahan kematian pada bayi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui karakteristik bayi sepsis dan prevalensi ikterus neonatorum pada neonatus sepsis di RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif retrospektif observational pada neonatus sepsis. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dari data rekam medik bayi sepsis di RSUD Dr. Soetomo

Hasil: Dalam penelitian ini, dari 66 data neonatus sepsis yang didapatkan, diketahui bahwa 93.9% berusia 0 – 3 hari, 52.6% berjenis kelamin laki-laki, 65.3% dengan berat lahir rendah, 87.7% lahir dengan usia gestasi <37 minggu (preterm, moderate to late preterm, and very preterm), 65.2% lahir seksio caesaria, 87.9% terinfeksi pada 3 hari pertama usia kelahiran, dan 77.3% mendapatkan perawatan selama <15 hari. Sebanyak 72,7% sampel mengalami ikterus dan satu bayi mengalami kolestasis.

Kesimpulan: Prevalensi ikterus neonatorum pada neonatus sepsis di RSUD Dr. Soetomo adalah 72.7%.

Kata Kunci: ikterus, sepsis, neonatus

ABSTRACT

Background: Estimated 20 million cases of sepsis occurred in children, 2.9 million global death in children under 5 years due to sepsis. In Indonesia, sepsis is the most common cause of death in infants. One of the clinical manifestation of sepsis is jaundice. Jaundice and sepsis are correlated and cause mortality in infants. Thus, sepsis and jaundice can be important keys in preventing infant mortality. **Objective:** To determine the prevalence of neonatal jaundice in septic neonates in RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Methods: A descriptive retrospective observational study design. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique from the medical record data of septic infants in NICU RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Results: In this study, we collected data of 66 septic neonates, it was found that 93.9% were aged 0 – 3 days, 52.6% were male, 65.3% were born in low birth weight, 87.7% were born with <37 weeks (preterm, moderate to late preterm, and very preterm) gestational age, 65.2% were born with caesarean section, 87.9% infected during 3 days of life, and 77.3% had treatment for <15 days. There are 72,7% manifest jaundice and one had cholestasis.

Conclusion: The prevalence of neonatal jaundice in septic neonates in Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya was 72.7%.

Keywords: jaundice, sepsis, neonate