

ABSTRACT

Jaundice is a clinical condition in neonates characterized by staining of jaundice on the skin and sclera due to the accumulation of excessive unconjugated bilirubin. Based on data at Haji General Hospital Surabaya, the number jaundice ranked first as 22% of all neonates underwent treatment. The aim of this research is to analyze some factors that cause jaundice. This is an analytic observational research with case control approach as the analytical design. Samples are calculated with ratio 1:1 (47 cases and 47 controls) by using purposive sampling as the sampling technique. The data taken by direct interview on sample's mother and hospital medical record then being analyze by using Chi Square as bivariate and multiple logistic regression as multivariate. The results showed that jaundice occurs in 89.5% preterm babies, 57.6% born through interventional labour, 83.3% have jaundice history on sibling, 94.1% received insufficient intake, and 60.4% were male. The Chi Square test result shows p value < a with 95% CI on preterm, birth method, previous sibling with jaundice, intake, and gender in sequence are 0,000; 0.024; 0.013, 0.000; and 0,022. There are relationships between all of the factors in this research with neonatal jaundice which intake, birth method, and previous sibling with jaundice are the most dominant variable.

Keywords : *preterm, birth method, sibling, intake, gender, neonatal jaundice*