

Abstrak

GAMBARAN *LENGTH OF STAY* BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DENGAN KOMPLIKASI PENYAKIT

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Latar Belakang : Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) adalah bayi dengan berat lahir <2500 gram dan lebih sering disertai dengan kelahiran prematur. Bayi prematur rentan mengalami infeksi dan mudah terserang komplikasi dikarenakan imaturnya organ tubuh bayi. Hal tersebut membuat BBLR memerlukan perawatan yang lebih intensif dan jangka waktu yang lama di rumah sakit. *Length of stay* (LOS) merupakan indikator yang dipakai untuk mengetahui berapa lama perawatan yang diperlukan BBLR saat di rumah sakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran LOS BBLR dengan komplikasi penyakit.

Metodologi : Penelitian menggunakan metode observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Populasi periode satu tahun ke belakang sebanyak 1012 BBLR, setelah dimasukkan ke dalam kriteria responden didapatkan hasil sampel sebanyak 437. Teknik *sampling* menggunakan teknik *total sampling* sehingga sampel sejumlah 437. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil : Karakteristik responden yaitu BBLR (1500-2499 g) sebanyak 88,1% dan BBLSR (1000-1499 g) sebanyak 11,9%, nilai APGAR skor normal sebanyak 94,5%. Kelahiran dengan usia gestasi preterm mendominasi sebesar 79,6% dan *sectio caesarea* merupakan metode melahirkan yang sering digunakan. Gambaran LOS BBLR dengan RDS, panjang 38,2%, normal 16,4%, cepat 45,4%, BBLR dengan hiperbilirubin LOS panjang 65,1%, normal 23,3%, cepat 11,6%, BBLR dengan asfiksia memiliki LOS normal dan cepat sebanyak 28,6% dan 71,4%, LOS BBLR dengan komplikasi ≥ 2 penyakit panjang 84,6%, normal 10%, cepat 5,4%. Gambaran BBLR memiliki LOS panjang 72,7%, normal 13,5%, cepat 13,8% dan LOS BBLSR panjang 96,2%, normal 3,8%.

Kesimpulan : Bayi berat lahir rendah dengan hiperbilirubin atau komplikasi ≥ 2 penyakit cenderung memiliki LOS panjang dibanding dengan RDS atau asfiksia. BBLSR memiliki LOS panjang dan komplikasi ≥ 2 penyakit yang dominan dibandingkan dengan BBLR.

Kata kunci : BBLR, komplikasi penyakit, *length of stay* (LOS)

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Abstract

DESCRIPTION LENGTH OF STAY OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) WITH COMPLICATED DISEASE

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Background : Low Birth Weight Infants (LBW) are babies with birth weight 2500 grams and more often accompanied by preterm birth. Premature babies are prone to infection and prone to complications due to immaturity of the baby's organs. This makes LBW require more intensive care and a long time in the hospital. Length of stay (LOS) is an indicator used to find out how long LBW needs to be treated at the hospital. This study aims to determine the picture of LBW LOS with disease complications.

Methods : This study used a descriptive observational method with a retrospective approach. The population for the period of one year back was 1012 LBW, after been included in the respondent's criteria, the sample results were 437. The sampling technique used a total sampling technique so that the sample was 437. Data analysis used univariate analysis.

Results : The characteristics of the respondents were LBW (1500-2499 g) as much as 88.1% and BBLSR (1000-1499 g) as much as 11.9%, the APGAR value was the normal score as much as 94.5%. Births with preterm gestation dominated by 79.6% and sectio Caesarea is the most frequently used methods of delivery. LOS picture LBW with RDS, length 38.2%, normal 16.4%, fast 45.4%, LBW with hyperbilirubin long LOS 65.1%, normal 23.3%, fast 11.6%, LBW with asphyxia had LOS normal and fast as much as 28.6% and 71.4%, LOS LBW with complications ≥ 2 lung disease 84.6%, normal 10%, the fastest 5.4%. The picture of LBW has long LOS 72.7%, normal 13.5%, the fastest 13.8% and long LOS 96.2%, normal 3.8%.

Conclusion : Low birth weight infants with hyperbilirubin, or complications ≥ 2 disease tend to have long LOS compared with RDS or asphyxia. LBW had a long LOS and complications ≥ 2 diseases which were dominant compared to LBW.

Keyword : Low birth weight (LBW), complication disease, length of stay (LOS).

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