

Abstrak

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan *Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome* di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo *Liviana Indriyani¹, Dian Susmarini², Eni Rahmawati²*

Latar Belakang: *Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome* (NRDS) merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas neonatus. Kejadian RDS paling banyak terjadi pada bayi prematur, diikuti bayi *post-term* dan bayi *term*. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan RDS pada neonatus.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kasus dan kontrol dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Data diambil menggunakan lembar pengumpulan data dengan teknik *convenience sampling*. Sampel Penelitian ini adalah 93 neonatus RDS dan 93 neonatus tidak RDS. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil Penelitian: Penelitian menemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara usia gestasi (p-value = 0,000), berat badan lahir (p-value = 0,000) dan metode melahirkan (p-value = 0,001) dengan RDS. Jenis kelamin dan paritas tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan dengan RDS.

Kesimpulan: Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan RDS adalah usia gestasi, berat badan lahir dan metode melahirkan.

Kata kunci: berat badan lahir; jenis kelamin; metode melahirkan; paritas; *respiratory distress syndrome*; usia gestasi.

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Abstract

Factors Associated With Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome at RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo *Liviana Indriyani¹, Dian Susmarini², Eni Rahmawati²*

Background: Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (NRDS) is one of the most common cause of respiratory morbidity and mortality in neonates. The highest incidence of RDS occurs in premature infants, followed by post-term and term infants. This study was conducted to determine the factors associated with RDS in neonates.

Methods: The Research used case control design with a retrospective approach. Data were collected from medical records using convenience sampling and self-designed data collection sheets. The study group included 93 neonates diagnosed with respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and 93 neonates without RDS. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square test.

Results: This study found that Gestational age (p-value = 0,000), Birth weight (p-value = 0,000) and Delivery method (p-value = 0,001) have a significant relationship with respiratory distress syndrome. Sex and parity showed that there was no significant correlation with RDS.

Conclusion: Factors associated with Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome are Gestational age, Birth weight and Delivery method.

Keywords: birth weight; delivery method; gestastional age; parity; respiratory distress syndrome; sex.

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