

**IMPLEMENTASI HUKUM STANDAR PROSEDUR OPERASIONAL  
PERAWATAN BAYI BARU LAHIR DALAM PELAYANAN KESEHATAN  
(Studi di Klinik Pratama Riyani Kabupaten Pemalang)**

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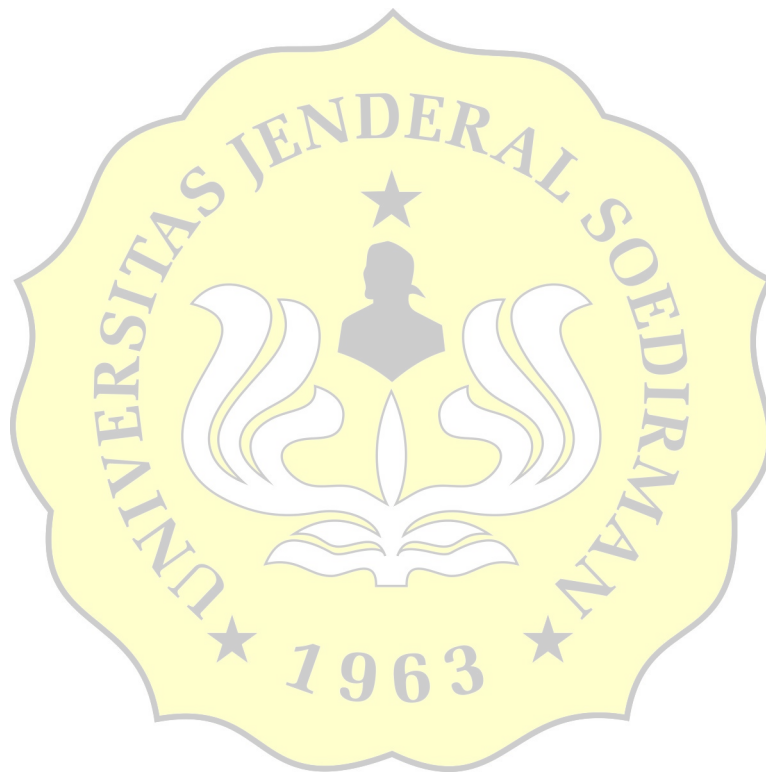
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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi hukum standar prosedur operasional perawatan bayi baru lahir dalam pelayanan kesehatan dan faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh dalam implementasi hukum standar prosedur operasional perawatan bayi baru lahir dalam pelayanan kesehatan di Klinik Pratama Riyani Kabupaten Pemalang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dan pendekatan analisis yuridis sosiologis serta spesifikasi penelitian deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Klinik Pratama Riyani Kabupaten Pemalang. Penentuan informan penelitian ini menggunakan *purposive sampling* atau *criteria based selection* dan *snowball sampling*. Jenis sumber data meliputi data primer dan data sekunder. Pengolahan data menggunakan metode reduksi data, kategorisasi data dan display data, kemudian disajikan dalam bentuk matriks kualitatif dan teks naratif serta dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis isi dan analisis perbandingan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi hukum standar perawatan bayi baru lahir dalam pelayanan kesehatan di Klinik Pratama Riyani Kabupaten Pemalang telah terimplementasikan dengan baik. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan 7 (tujuh) parameter meliputi baiknya resusitasi bayi; baiknya pemotongan dan perawatan tali pusat; baiknya pelaksanaan mempertahankan suhu tubuh bayi; baiknya identifikasi bayi; baiknya pemantauan bayi baru lahir selama jam pertama; baiknya perawatan selanjutnya 1-24 jam setelah lahir; baiknya perawatan harian bayi. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh dalam implementasi hukum perawatan bayi baru lahir dalam pelayanan kesehatan di Klinik Pratama Riyani Kabupaten Pemalang, meliputi faktor pendukung dan penghambat. Faktor pendukung meliputi : faktor hukum berupa Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 53 Tahun 2014 tentang Pelayanan Kesehatan Neonatal Esensial dan Standar Prosedur Operasional dalam setiap pelaksanaan pelayanan perawatan bayi baru lahir sebagai faktor sosial; faktor penegak hukum berupa kinerja yang baik, ramah, tanggap, sabar dan telaten, punya rasa tanggungjawab sebagai faktor personal serta kerjasama yang baik sebagai faktor sosial; faktor sarana dan prasarana berupa ketersediaan tempat atau ruangan persalinan, ruang bayi, toilet, kendaraan sebagai faktor sosial; faktor masyarakat berupa kepuasan pasien sebagai faktor sosial; faktor kebudayaan berupa adanya kedisiplinan dan tepat waktu dalam melaksanakan perawatan bayi baru lahir di Klinik Pratama Riyani sebagai faktor personal. Faktor penghambat meliputi : faktor penegak hukum berupa jarang dilakukannya penyuluhan dan/atau pelatihan tentang perawatan bayi baru lahir

oleh Dinas Kesehatan sebagai faktor sosial; faktor masyarakat berupa kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat (pasien) tentang pentingnya perawatan bayi baru lahir sebagai faktor personal.

**Kata Kunci** : *Implementasi Hukum; Perawatan Bayi Baru Lahir; Faktor Personal; Faktor Sosial.*



**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW OF STANDARD OPERATING  
PROCEDURES FOR NEWBORN CARE IN HEALTH SERVICES  
(Study at Pratama Riyani Clinic, Pematang Regency)**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to determine the implementation of the law of standard operating procedures for newborn care in health services and the influential factors in the implementation of the law of standard operating procedures for newborn care in health services at the Pratama Riyani Clinic, Pematang Regency. The research methods used are empirical methods with a qualitative research approach and a sociological juridical analysis approach as well as descriptive research specifications. The location of the study was conducted at the Pratama Riyani Clinic, Pematang Regency. The determination of informants for this study used purposive sampling or criteria based selection and snowball sampling. Types of data sources include primary data and secondary data. Data processing uses data reduction methods, data categorization and data display, then presented in the form of qualitative matrices and narrative texts and analyzed using content analysis methods and comparative analysis. The determination of informants for this study used purposive sampling or criteria based selection and snowball sampling. Types of data sources include primary data and secondary data. Data processing uses data reduction methods, data categorization and data display, then presented in the form of qualitative matrices and narrative texts and analyzed using content analysis methods and comparative analysis. The results showed that the implementation of the law on newborn care standards in health services at the Pratama Riyani Clinic, Pematang Regency, has been well implemented. This is evidenced by 7 (seven) parameters including the good resuscitation of the baby; good cutting and care of the umbilical cord; good implementation of maintaining the baby's body temperature; good identification of the baby; good monitoring of newborns during the first hours; preferably subsequent treatment 1-24 hours after birth; good daily care of the baby. Factors that influence the implementation of the law on newborn care in health services at the Pratama Riyani Clinic, Pematang Regency, include supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors include: legal factors in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 53 of 2014 concerning Essential Neonatal Health Services and Standard Operating Procedures in every implementation of newborn care services as social factors; law enforcement factors in the form of good performance, friendly, responsive, patient and painstaking, have a sense of responsibility as a personal factor and good cooperation as a social factor; factors of facilities and infrastructure in the form of availability of a place or delivery room, baby room, toilet, vehicle as a social factor; community factors in the form of patient satisfaction as a social factor; cultural factors in the form of*

*discipline and timeliness in carrying out newborn care at the Pratama Riyani Clinic as a personal factor. Inhibiting factors include: law enforcement factors in the form of infrequent counseling and/or training on newborn care by the Health Office as a social factor; community factors in the form of lack of public awareness (patients) about the importance of newborn care as a personal factor.*

*Keywords : Legal Implementation; Newborn Care; Personal Factors; Social Factors.*

