

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN FAKTOR RISIKO ANTARA PERSALINAN *CESAREAN SECTION* DAN ASFIKSIA NEONATORUM TERHADAP KEJADIAN HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR DI RSUD BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang : Angka kejadian hiperbilirubinemia pada bayi baru lahir cukup tinggi, namun masih terdapat perbedaan hasil penelitian terkait hubungan persalinan *cesarean section* dan asfiksia neonatorum terhadap kejadian hiperbilirubinemia.

Tujuan penelitian : Untuk menemukan perbedaan peluang faktor persalinan *cesarean section* dan asfiksia neonatorum dalam mempengaruhi kejadian hiperbilirubinemia pada bayi baru lahir.

Metodologi : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kasus-kontrol bersifat retrospektif dengan *convenience sample*. Sampel ini menggunakan data rekam medis bulan Juni – Oktober 2022 di RSUD Banyumas. Data rekam medis berjumlah 78 data namun yang dianalisis hanya 37 bayi hiperbilirubinemia dan 39 tidak hiperbilirubinemia karena terdapat 2 data rekam medis yang tidak memiliki kelengkapan data. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square*, dan menentukan besarnya hubungan dengan *Odds Ratio*.

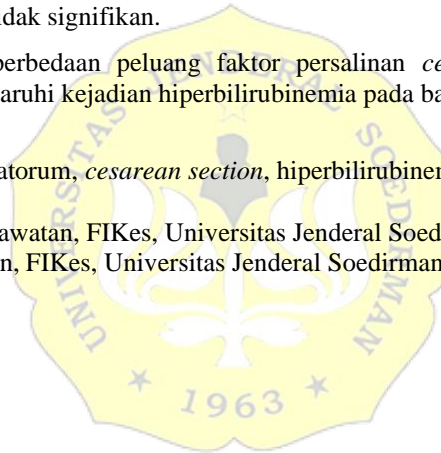
Hasil Penelitian : Secara deskriptif terdapat perbedaan peluang faktor persalinan *cesarean section* (1,366 kali) dan asfiksia neonatorum (1,077 kali) dalam memengaruhi kejadian hiperbilirubinemia pada bayi baru lahir tetapi tidak signifikan.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan peluang faktor persalinan *cesarean section* dan asfiksia neonatorum dalam memengaruhi kejadian hiperbilirubinemia pada bayi baru lahir.

Kata Kunci : asfiksia neonatorum, *cesarean section*, hiperbilirubinemia

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ABSTRACT
**RISK FACTOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DELIVERY CESAREAN SECTION AND
NEONATORUM ASPHYXIA ON HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA
IN NEWBORN INFANTS IN BANYUMAS HOSPITAL**

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Background : The incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in newborns is quite high, but there are still differences in the results of studies related to child birth cesarean section and neonatal asphyxia to the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia.

Research purposes : To find differences in the probabilities of factors of delivery cesarean section and neonatal asphyxia in influencing the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in newborns.

Methodology : This study used a retrospective case-control design convenience sample. This sample uses medical record data from June to October 2022 at Banyumas Hospital. There were 78 medical record data but only 37 hyperbilirubinemia babies were analyzed and 39 were not hyperbilirubinemia because there were 2 medical record data that did not have complete data. Data analysis used univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with test Chi-Square, and determine the magnitude of the relationship with Odds Ratio.

Research result : Descriptively there are differences in the probabilities of factors of delivery cesarean section (1.366 times) and neonatal asphyxia (1.077 times) in influencing the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in newborns but not significant.

Conclusion : There are differences in the probabilities of delivery factors cesarean section and neonatal asphyxia in influencing the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in newborns.

Keywords : asphyxia neonatorum, cesarean section, hyperbilirubinemia

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