

ABSTRAK

**STUDI DOKUMENTASI: HUBUNGAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR
RENDAH DENGAN KEJADIAN SEPSIS NEONATORUM
PADA BAYI PREMATUR**

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Latar Belakang: Riset membuktikan sekitar sepertiga bayi prematur lahir dengan berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR). Bayi prematur dengan BBLR berisiko mengalami sepsis neonatorum karena belum matangnya organ-organ tubuh. Hasil riset sebelumnya masih menunjukkan adanya kontradiksi hubungan BBLR dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum. Untuk itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kembali hubungan berat badan lahir rendah dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum pada bayi prematur.

Metodologi: Penelitian studi dokumentasi menggunakan metode korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di ruang Rekam Medis RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. Sampel menggunakan teknik *Simple Random Sampling* sebanyak 215 data bayi prematur dengan berat badan lahir kurang dari 2500 gram yang dirawat di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto pada periode Januari sampai Desember 2023. Instrumen berupa lembar pengumpulan data yang didesain oleh peneliti dan telah diuji validitas konten isi dengan hasil sangat baik (I-CVI=1). Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, dengan uji normalitas *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*, dan uji bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik responden memiliki nilai tengah usia gestasi 34 minggu dan mayoritas dalam kategori *moderate to late preterm*, berat badan lahir 1500 - <2500 gram dalam kategori bayi berat badan lahir rendah, jenis kelamin perempuan, rata-rata lama rawat 14 hari dan pulang dalam kondisi hidup. Hasil analisis berat badan lahir rendah menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan dengan sepsis neonatorum ($p = 0,184$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan berat badan lahir rendah dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum pada bayi prematur. Hal ini dapat terjadi dikarenakan angka kejadian bayi BBLR terkena sepsis neonatorum lebih rendah dibandingkan bayi BBLR yang tidak terkena sepsis neonatorum.

Kata Kunci : bayi prematur, berat badan lahir rendah, sepsis neonatorum, usia gestasi.

ABSTRACT

DOCUMENTATION STUDY: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND THE INCIDENCE OF PRETERM INFANTS' NEONATAL SEPSIS

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Background: Research proved that approximately one-third of preterm infants were born with low birth weight (LBW). Preterm infants with LBW were at risk of developing neonatal sepsis due to the immaturity of their organs. Previous research still showed contradictions in the relationship between LBW and the incidence of neonatal sepsis. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between low birth weight and the incidence of neonatal sepsis in preterm infants.

Methodology: This study used association and a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted in the Medical Records Department of RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. The sample was selected using the Simple Random Sampling technique, consisting of 215 data records of preterm infants with a birth weight of less than 2500 grams who were treated at RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto from January to December 2023. The research instrument was a data collection sheet designed by the researchers and had undergone content validity testing, yielding excellent results (I-CVI=1). Data analysis included univariate analysis, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test.

Results: The study results showed that the median gestational age of the respondents was 34 weeks, with the majority categorized as moderate to late preterm. Most had a birth weight between 1500 and <2500 grams, classified as low birth weight infants, were female, and were discharged in a healthy condition. The analysis of low birth weight revealed no significant relationship with neonatal sepsis ($p = 0.184$).

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between low birth weight and the incidence of neonatal sepsis in preterm infants. This may have occurred because the incidence of neonatal sepsis among LBW infants was lower than that of LBW infants who did not develop neonatal sepsis.

Keywords: gestational age, low birth weight, neonatal sepsis, premature infants.