

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PEMASANGAN PROSEDUR INVASIF TERHADAP SEPSIS NEONATORUM PADA BAYI PREMATUR

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Latar Belakang: Selama perawatan di NICU, bayi prematur diberikan tindakan invasif. Tindakan invasif seperti penggunaan ventilator dan pemasangan kateter dapat meningkatkan risiko infeksi dan sepsis neonatorum. Namun, masih terdapat inkonsistensi mengenai hubungan antara pemasangan prosedur invasif terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pemasangan prosedur invasif terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum pada bayi prematur.

Metodologi: Penelitian menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan melibatkan 33 bayi prematur yang dipilih melalui *convenience sampling* di Ruang Melati RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo selama periode Februari-Maret 2025. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Fisher Exact*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rerata usia gestasi responden adalah 32 minggu, dengan mayoritas termasuk dalam kategori *moderate to late preterm* (69,7%). Median berat badan lahir 1650 gram, dan sebagian besar responden berjenis kelamin perempuan (51,5%). Median jumlah prosedur invasif yang diterima bayi prematur adalah 2 prosedur, dengan mayoritas bayi mendapatkan ≤ 2 prosedur invasif (57,6%). Jenis prosedur invasif yang paling sering digunakan adalah OGT (38,5%). Sebanyak 4 bayi (12,1%) mengalami sepsis neonatorum, dengan bakteri penyebabnya meliputi *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp*, *Acinobacter baumannii*, dan *Eisherichia coli*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara jumlah prosedur invasif dan kejadian sepsis neonatorum pada bayi prematur ($p = 1,000$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara prosedur invasif terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum pada bayi prematur. Hal ini dapat terjadi karena jumlah kejadian sepsis pada bayi prematur yang dipasang prosedur invasif lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan bayi yang dipasang prosedur invasif namun tidak mengalami sepsis neonatorum.

Kata Kunci: bayi prematur, infeksi, sepsis neonatorum, prosedur invasif.

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ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INVASIVE PROCEDURES AND NEONATAL SEPSIS IN PRETERM INFANTS

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Background: During treatment in the NICU, premature infants are given invasive measures. Invasive procedures such as ventilator use and catheter insertion may increase the risk of infection and neonatal sepsis. However, there are still inconsistencies regarding the relationship between the installation of invasive procedures and the incidence of neonatal sepsis. Therefore, this study aimed to analyse the association between the insertion of invasive procedures and the incidence of neonatal sepsis in preterm infants.

Methodology: The study used a cross-sectional design involving 33 premature infants selected through convenience sampling in the Melati Room of Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital during the period February-March 2025. Data were analysed univariate and bivariate using the Fisher Exact test.

Results: The results showed that the mean gestational age of respondents was 32 weeks, with the majority falling into the moderate to late preterm category (69.7%). The median birth weight was 1650 grams, and most respondents were female (51.5%). The median number of invasive procedures received by preterm infants was 2 procedures, with the majority of infants receiving ≤ 2 invasive procedures (57.6%). The most commonly used type of invasive procedure was OGT (38.5%). A total of 4 infants (12.1%) developed neonatal sepsis, with the causative bacteria including *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae ssp*, *Acinobacter baumannii*, and *Eissherichia coli*. The analysis showed no association between the number of invasive procedures and the incidence of neonatal sepsis in preterm infants ($p = 1.000$).

Conclusion: There was no significant association between invasive procedures and the incidence of neonatal sepsis in preterm infants. This may be due to the lower incidence of sepsis in preterm infants with invasive procedures who did not experience neonatal sepsis.

Keywords: premature infants, infections, neonatal sepsis, invasive procedures.

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