

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERSALINAN KALA II LAMA
DENGAN KEJADIAN ASFIKSIA NEONATORUM
DI BPRSUD KOTA SALATIGA
TAHUN 2009**

INTISARI

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Latar belakang: Angka kematian perinatal merupakan salah satu indikator sebagai tolok ukur derajat kesehatan dan kesejahteraan suatu bangsa. Setiap tahunnya, kira-kira 3 % (3,6 juta) dari 120 juta bayi lahir mengalami asfiksia, dan hampir 1 juta bayi ini meninggal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara persalinan kala II lama dengan kejadian asfiksia neonatorum pada bayi baru lahir di BPRSUD Kota Salatiga.

Metode Penelitian: Menggunakan metode *deskriptif retrospektif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di BPRSUD Kota Salatiga pada bulan Juli 2010.

Hasil Penelitian: Mayoritas responden mengalami persalinan kala II normal sebanyak 341 (74,6%) dan minoritas mengalami kala II lama sebanyak 116 (25,4%). Mayoritas bayi tidak mengalami asfiksia yaitu sebanyak 378 bayi (82,7%) dan minoritas mengalami asfiksia sebanyak 17,3% atau sejumlah 79 bayi.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara persalinan kala II lama dengan kejadian asfiksia neonatorum di BPRSUD Kota Salatiga tahun 2009. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan *p value* 0,000 pada tingkat signifikansi 0,05, *p value* lebih kecil dari 0,05.

Kata Kunci: Kala II lama, Asfiksia Neonatorum

Halaman: xiv + 58 halaman + 5 lampiran

Daftar Pustaka: 18 (2000-2008)

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**RELATIONSHIP LONG LABOR PERIOD II
WITH ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM
IN SALATIGA HOSPITAL
PERIOD 2009**

ABSTRACT

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Background: The perinatal mortality rate is one indicator as a measure of health status and welfare of a nation. Each year, approximately 3% (3.6 million) and the 120 million babies born through asphyxia, nearly 1 million babies are dead.
Objective: To determine the relationship between stage II labor long period with neonatal asphyxia in Salatiga hospital.

Method: The study was conducted with a retrospective descriptive method with cross sectional approach. Research was done in Salatiga BPRSUD at July 2010.

Results: The majority of respondents experiencing a normal stage II were 341 (74.6%) and minorities have long stage II were 116 (25.4%). The majority of babies do not experience as many as 378 infant asphyxia (82.7%) and minorities suffered asphyxia were 17.3% or some 79 babies.

Conclusion: there is a significant relationship between stage II while the incidence of asphyxia in Salatiga BPRSUD year 2009. This is evidenced by the p value of 0.000 at 0.05 significance level, p value less than 0.05.

Keywords: Long Period II, Asphyxia Neonatorum

Pages: xiv + 58 pages + 5 appendixes

References: 18 (2000-2008)

- 1) Student of Ahmad Yani School of Health Yogyakarta
- 2) Lecture of Ahmad Yani School of Health Yogyakarta
- 3) Lecture of Ahmad Yani School of Health Yogyakarta

