

**GAMBARAN FAKTOR PENYEBAB IKTERUS NEONATORUM
FISIOLOGISDI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
BANTULYOGYAKARTA 2016**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Ikterus Neonatorum adalah salah satu penyebab kematian neonatal. Di Indonesia kematian neonatal dengan ikterus masih mencapai 6%. (Rosmawaty, 2015:1). Pada neonatal bilirubin akan meningkat selama 3 sampai 4 hari hingga mencapai kadar 10 mg/dL. sekitar 15% bayi didiagnosis ikterus (Williams, 209:653). Ikterus neonatorum ini dapat disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor dari ibu maupun dari kondisi bayi.

Tujuan : Mengetahui gambaran faktor penyebab ikterus fisiologis neonatorum pada bayi baru lahir di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif retrospective dengan data yang diambil data primer. Populasi adalah bayi yang mengalami ikterus neonatorum fisiologis di RSUD Panembahan Senopati. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan sampel random sampling yaitu sebesar 195 responden. Analisa data yang digunakan adalah tehnik deskriptif univariat dengan prosentase.

Hasil : Gambaran bayi yang mengalami ikterus neonatorum 50,8% berusia 24-72jam pertama kelahiran dan 49,2% ≥ 72 jam kelahiran. 52,3% berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan 47,7% berjenis kelamin perempuan. 95,4% diberikan ASI dan 4,6% tidak diberikan ASI. 79% dengan BBLC dan 21% dengan BBLR. 85,6% dengan riwayat kehamilan aterm dan 14,4% dengan preterm. 60,5% dengan persalinan spontan, 31,3% dengan persalinan Sectio Caesaria, 3,1% dengan persalinan vakum dan 5,1% dengan persalinan induksi. 65,5% tanpa komplikasi persalinan dan 34,5% dengan komplikasi persalinan.

Kesimpulan dan Saran: Faktor penyebab Ikterus Neonatorum di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul disebabkan karena pemberian ASI, riwayat berat lahir, riwayat usia kehamilan, riwayat persalinan dan komplikasi persalinan.

Kata Kunci : Faktor Penyebab Ikterus Neonatorum Fisiologis

1Mahasiswa Kebidanan (D-3) Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

2Dosen Kebidanan (D-3) Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

THE DESCRIPTION OF CAUSAL FACTORS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL ICTERUS NEONATORUM IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA 2016

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ABSTRACK

Background : Icterus Neonatorum is one of the causes of neonatal mortality. In Indonesia neonatal mortality caused by icterus is 6% (Rosmawaty, 2015:1). In neonatal billirubin the risk increases for 3 or 4 days until the content reaches 10 mg/dL. Approximately 15% neonates were diagnosed with icterus (Williams, 209:653). Icterus neonatarum is caused by factors from mother or the neonates conditions.

Objective : To describe the causal factors of physiological icterus neonatorum on neonates in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Method : This research is descriptive retrospective with data taken from primary data. The population consists of neonates who had physiological icterus neonatorum in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. The sample were taken using random sampling with as many as 195 respondents. The data were analyzed using descriptive univariate technique in percentage.

Result : The description of neonates with icterus neonatorum shows that 50.8% of them are 24-72 hours old and 49.2% $\geq$ 72 hours old. 52.3% are male and 47.7% are female. 95.4% are breastfed while 4,6% are not breastfed. 79% were born with by BBLC (Moderate Birth weight) and 21% were born with BBLR (Low Birth Weight). 85.6% had aterm pregnancy and 14.4% had preterm pregnancy. 60.5% were through spontaneous labour, 31.3% through Sectio Caesaria, 3.1% through vaccum labour, and 5.1% through induction labour. 65.5% had no complicationlabour and 34.5% had complication labour.

Conclusion : The factors that cause icterus neonatorum in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul is due to breastfeeding, birth weight, gestational age history, labour history and labour complication.

Keyword: Causative factors of physiological icterus neonatorum

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