

GAMBARAN BAYI BARU LAHIR PADA IBU PREEKLAMSI DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar belakang : Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) dan Angka Kematian Bayi (AKB) merupakan tolak ukur dalam menilai kesehatan suatu bangsa. Penyebab tertinggi kedua di Indonesia dan D.I. Yogyakarta yaitu preeklamsi. Bantul mempunyai kasus preeklamsi tertinggi yaitu 13,8 % di D.I.Y (Dinkes D.I.Y, 2015). Preeklamsi ditandai dengan peningkatan tekanan darah yang baru timbul setelah usia kehamilan mencapai 20 minggu, disertai dengan penambahan berat badan ibu dan pada pemeriksaan laboratorium dijumpai protein didalam urine (proteinuri) (Rukiyah, 2010). Preeklamsi berdampak terhadap bayi baru lahir yaitu BBLR, persalinan prematuritas, asfiksia neonatorum, dan IUGR (Prawirohardjo, 2009). Berdasarkan hasil studi pendahuluan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 8 juni 2016 di RSUD Panembahan senopati bantul, diperoleh data dari rekam medis, ibu yang bersalin mengalami preeklamsi sebanyak 97 kasus.

Tujuan : Diketahui gambaran bayi baru lahir pada ibu preeklamsi dilihat dari berat lahir bayi, dan asfiksia.

Metode penelitian : Merupakan penelitian *deskriptif kuantitatif* dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Menggunakan teknik *total sampling* yang berjumlah 97 sampel diambil dari rekam medik.

Hasil penelitian : sebagian besar bayi baru lahir pada ibu preeklamsi mengalami BBLR 51 responden (52,6%) dan tidak mengalami asfiksia 50 responden (51,5%).

Kesimpulan : bahwa pada gambaran bayi baru lahir pada ibu preeklamsi yang terjadi di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. Bayi yang dilahirkan pada ibu preeklamsi berisiko mengalami BBLR dan asfiksia.

Kata kunci : Preeklamsi, Bayi Baru Lahir, BBLR, dan Asfiksia.

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THE DESCRIPTION OF NEWBORN BABY OF PREECLAMPSIA MOTHER IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background of Study: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is a benchmark in assessing the health of a nation. The cause of the second highest in Indonesia and D.I. Yogyakarta is preeclampsia, bantul has the highest cases of preeclampsia was 13.8% in D.I.Y (health D.I.Y, 2015). Preeclampsia is characterized by increased blood pressure emerging after 20 weeks of pregnancy, accompanied by weight gain due to the mother's right to the body swells and laboratory tests found the protein in the urine (Proteinuri) (Rukiyah, 2010). Preeclampsia also affects the newborn babies are low birth weight, childbirth prematurity, neonatal asphyxia, and IUGR (Prawirohardjo, 2009). Based on the preliminary study carried out on 8 June 2016 and in hospitals Panembahan senopati Bantul, the data obtained from the medical records of babies born in women who had preeclampsia there were 97 cases.

Objective of Study: This study aims to describe the newborn baby of preeclampsia mother which have indicators; birth weight infants, and asphyxia.

Research Methods: This study was quantitative descriptive study with retrospective approach. This used total sampling which 97 respondents as samples. The data were taken from the medical records.

Result Study: There were 51 respondents (52.6%) of the newborns of preeclampsia mother had LBW and 50 respondents (51.5%) did not get asphyxia.

Conclusion: the description of newborn preeclampsia mother in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul showed that it had risk on low birth weight and asphyxia.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, Newborn Baby, LBW, and asphyxia.

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