

**OVERVIEW MIDWIVES KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RESUSCITATION
IN NEWBORN AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICT
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI IN 2010¹**

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Abstract

Background : Infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia is still high at 56 per 10,000 live birth, various causes of infant deaths include neonatal asphyxia, infections, low birth weight, birth trauma, and congenital defects. One action that could reduce newborn mortality by asphyxia is resuscitation. Local public hospital Panembahan Senopati there were 112 infant deaths from the 1364 live birth infant. Deaths caused by asphyxia as many as 58 babies (51.79%).

Research Purpose : Midwives find out knowledge of resuscitation in newborn at a public hospital district Panembahan Senopati 2010.

Research Methode : Descriptive research design with cross sectional approach. Research conducted in local hospitals Panembahan Senopati July—August 2010. Using a saturated sample. Research subject were midwives in the hospital area Panembahan Senopati, with the number of midwives as many as 28 people.

Research Result : From the research that has knowledge in both categories as many as five midwives (18%), just 19 midwives (68%), and less four midwives (14%).

Conclusion : Overview midwives knowledge about resuscitation in newborn at a public hospital district Panembahan Senopati year 2010 in the category enough, there were 19 midwives (68%).

Keyword : knowledge of midwives, resuscitation in newborn

¹Masterpiece Title Writes Is Scientific

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**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN BIDAN TENTANG
RESUSITASI PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR
DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
TAHUN 2010¹**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Angka kematian bayi (AKB) di Indonesia masih tinggi yaitu 56 per 10.000 kelahiran hidup. Berbagai faktor penyebab kematian bayi antara lain adalah asfiksia neonatorum, infeksi, BBLR, trauma persalinan, dan cacat bawaan. Salah satu tindakan yang dapat menurunkan angka kematian bayi baru lahir dengan asfiksia adalah resusitasi. Di RSUD Panembahan Senopati terdapat kematian bayi sebanyak 112 bayi dari 1364 kelahiran hidup. Kematian yang disebabkan oleh asfiksia sebanyak 58 bayi (51,79 %).

Tujuan Penelitian : Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan bidan tentang resusitasi pada bayi baru lahir di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Tahun 2010.

Metode Penelitian : Desain penelitian bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati bulan Juli – Agustus 2010. Menggunakan sampel jenuh. Subjek penelitian adalah bidan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati, dengan jumlah bidan sebanyak 28 orang.

Hasil Penelitian : Dari hasil penelitian yang mempunyai pengetahuan dalam kategori baik sebanyak 5 bidan (18%), cukup 19 bidan (68%), dan kurang 4 bidan (14%).

Kesimpulan : Gambaran pengetahuan bidan tentang resusitasi pada bayi baru lahir di RSUD Panembahan Senopati dalam kategori cukup, yaitu sebanyak 19 bidan (68%).

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan Bidan, Resusitasi Pada Bayi Baru Lahir

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