

ABSTRAK

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Gambaran Kematian Neonatal di Ruang Perinatalogi RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan

xiii, 6 bab, 47 halaman, 6 tabel, 1 gambar, 3 lampiran

Angka Kematian Neonatus (AKN) merupakan indikator yang digunakan untuk menentukan derajat kesehatan suatu masyarakat yang melibatkan berbagai program di masyarakat. Kematian neonatal merupakan kematian pada bayi usia 0-28 hari yang dapat disebabkan faktor ibu dan faktor bayi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kematian neonatal di ruang perinatalogi RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif dengan rancangan longitudinal. Sampel penelitian adalah neonatal yang meninggal dalam usia 0-28 hari di ruang perinatologi RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan pada periode 2017-2020 sebanyak 57 dokumen. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan rekam medis. Analisis data menggunakan analisa univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian kematian neonatal terdiri dari 66,7% berjenis kelamin laki-laki, 93,3% berumur 0-6 hari, 56,1% premature, 43,9% tindakan *sectio caesarea* dan 61,4% BBLR. Penyebab kematian neonatal diketahui 64,9% asfiksia. Rekomendasi untuk rumah sakit yaitu melakukan analisis trend penyebab kematian neonatal sehingga dapat dijadikan bahan pertimbangan bagi pengambilan kebijakan rumah sakit dalam memberikan pelayanan kesehatan pada ibu hamil dan bersalin.

Kata kunci : Kematian Neonatal

Pustaka : 33 daftar pustaka, (2003-2021)

ABSTRACT

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A Description of Neonatal Death in the Perinatology Ward of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Hospital, Pekalongan Regency

Background: Neonatal mortality rate is an indicator to determine the community health status involving various programs in the community. Neonatal mortality is defined as death in infants aged 0-28 days caused by maternal and infant factors.

Objective: This study aims to describe neonatal mortality in the perinatology ward of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Hospital Pekalongan Regency.

Samples: A descriptive study with a longitudinal design was used. The research sample was neonates who died at 0-28 days in the perinatology ward of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Hospital Pekalongan Regency in the 2017-2020 period as many as 57 documents.

Methodes: The sampling technique used was total sampling. The research instrument used medical records. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution.

Results: The results of the study showed that the majority of neonatal mortality was 66,7% male, 93,3% aged 0-6 days, 56,1% premature, 43,9% caesarean section and 61,4% low body weight. The cause of neonatal death is known to be 64,9% asphyxia.

Conclusion: Recommendations for hospital are to analyze trend in the causes of neonatal deaths to be considered for hospital policy making in providing health services to pregnant and maternity women.

Keyword : Neonatal Death

Bibliography : 33 Bibliography (2003-2021)