

PENGARUH FAKTOR KESEHATAN IBU TERHADAP KEMATIAN BAYI BARU LAHIR DI KABUPATEN CIREBON, 2004

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ABSTRACT

The health condition of early neonatal babies / END (aged 0-7 days) reflects three underlying factors, mother's health condition during pregnancy, good quality care during delivery and new born care till one week of age. This paper would like to analyse how much the mother's health condition influence major cause of early neonatal death.

There are 110 cases, selected from neonatal death, which using stratified random sampling. The samples were estimated by using different proportional hypothesis of test measurement, the target of which is decreasing the proportion of death caused by asphyxia, approximately from 30% (p1) to 15% (p2). The death cases are identified by rural midwives, the symptoms of babies' illness compiled by the interviewers using verbal autopsy technique. The diagnose is determined based on the ICD-10 classification.

The analysis show that the early neonatal death rate is 11.2 per 1,000 live births. The highest prevalence of death is of asphyxia and more than half of asphyxia cases are of premature and LBW. Mother's health disorder during pregnancy contributes 32% to early neonatal death. The most serious obstetric complication is of placenta or umbilical, affecting 14% of death, followed by premature rupture of membrane 13%, and obstructed labour and malposition of 6%. Among early neonatal who die from asphyxia, 8% have mothers with hypertension during pregnancy, 6% suffer from respiratory disorder, 6% have umbilical cord problem, 5% chorioamnionitis, 4% are premature rupture of membrane. Pregnant mother's nutritive improvement, obstetric management and good neonatal healthcare should be the main concern in the efforts to decrease neonatal mortality rate in Cirebon district.

Key words: Mother's health condition, END = Early neonatal death.

PENDAHULUAN

Derajat kesehatan bayi baru lahir merupakan refleksi dari kondisi kesehatan ibu ketika hamil (faktor intrinsik), kualitas pelayanan kesehatan selama persalinan, dan perawatan bayi sejak lahir sampai periode selanjutnya (7 hari). Gangguan / penyakit pada bayi baru lahir yang menyebabkan kematian umumnya sangat spesifik¹ (gangguan pertumbuhan, gangguan pernapasan, infeksi, jaundice), dan sangat berhubungan erat dengan faktor intrinsik selama bayi tersebut dikandung. Selain faktor intrinsik, faktor ekstrinsik seperti kualitas pelayanan kehamilan, persalinan, dan

perawatan bayi baru lahir juga berperan besar terhadap kelangsungan hidup bayi baru lahir.

Deklarasi milenium menyepakati target penurunan kematian ibu dan bayi, di mana pada tahun 2015 angka kematian bayi (AKB) turun dua per tiganya dari keadaan pada tahun 1990.² Kematian neonatal mempunyai kontribusi terhadap besaran AKB. Di Indonesia angka kematian neonatal 20 per 1000 KH (SDKI 2003),³ berarti 10 kematian neonatal terjadi setiap jam. Dari hasil survei kematian bayi baru lahir di Kabupaten Cirebon menunjukkan 88% kematian neonatal adalah kematian neonatal dini (0-7 hari).⁴ Berdasarkan kondisi bayi neonatal dini yang memprihatinkan di Kabupaten Cirebon, maka analisis lanjut akan mencari seberapa

