FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANGBERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA PADA BAYI DI RUMAH SAKIT AGUNG TAHUN 2021

Santika Budi Utami, Mulyo Wiharto, Susi Shoryasari, Mugi Wahidin

Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan

Universitas Esa Unggul

Correspondence author : santikabutami@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Hyperbilirubinemia is an increase in the total bilirubin level of 5mg/dL (86µmol/L) from the normal value. Hyperbilirubinemia is a transient disease, usually found in normal born babies (50-70%) and premature babies (80-90%). The incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in America as much as 65% and Malaysia as much as 75% in 2014, and in Indonesia 6% incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in 2015. This study aimed to analyze what factors are associated with the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia. This type of research is descriptive with a cross sectional design. The population in this study is medical record data for newborns born at the Agung's Hospital for the January-May 2021 period. The number of medical record samples used was calculated using total sampling and obtained as many as 180 samples. The samples obtained were then analyzed using the Chi-square test. This study was conducted from January – June 2021. The univariate results found that the proportion of infants in the Agung's Hospital who had hyperbilirubinemia was 25.6%; blood group incompatibility by 18.3%; born with a low baby weight of 17.8%; premature birth by 7.8%; born with asphyxia by 10.6%, born with infection by 12.2%. The bivariate results showed that there was a significant relationship between the baby's weight and the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia. The p-value was 0.001 and the prevalence ratio was 7.23. There is a significant relationship between the gestational age of the baby born with the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia, the p-value is 0.000 and the prevalence ratio is 4.68. There is a significant relationship between asphyxia in newborns and the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia, the p-value is 0.002 and the prevalence ratio is 2.66. There is a significant relationship between infection and the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia, the p-value is 0.000 and the prevalence ratio is 4.27. There was no significant relationship between

blood group incompatibility and hyperbilirubinemia, the p-value was 0.176 and the prevalence ratio was 1.57. With this, it is hoped that health workers can provide counseling regarding the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia, its impact, prevention and treatment to the community

Keywords: Hyperbilirubinemia, blood group incompatibility, gestational age, asphyxiation, and infection.

ABSTRAK

Hiperbilirubinemia adalah peningkatan kadar bilirubin total sebesar ≥ 5 mg /dL (86μmol/L) dari nilai normal. Hiperbilirubinemia merupakan penyakit sementara, biasanya ditemukan pada bayi lahir normal (50-70%) dan bayi lahir prematur (80-90%). Kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia di Amerika sebanyak 65% dan Malaysia sebanyak 75% tahun 2014, dan di Indonesia 6% kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia pada tahun 2015. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor apa saja yang berhubungan dengan kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia. Jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu data rekam medik bayi baru lahir yang lahir di Rumah Sakit Agung Jakarta Periode Januari-Mei 2021. Jumlah sampel rekam medik yang digunakan dihitung menggunakan *total sampling* dan diperoleh sebanyak 180 sampel. Sampel yang didapat kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-square. Penelitian ini dilakukan dari bulan Januari – Juni 2021. Hasil univariat menemukan bahwa proporsi bayi di Rumah Sakit Agung yang mengalami Hiperbilirubinemia sebesar 25,6%; inkompatibilitas golongan darah sebesar 18,3%; lahir dengan berat badan bayi rendah sebesar 17,8%; lahir prematur sebesar 7,8%; lahir dengan asfiksia sebesar 10,6%, lahir dengan infeksi sebesar 12,2%. Hasil bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara berat badan bayi dengan kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia didapat nilai *p-value* 0,001 dan *prevalance ratio* sebesar 7,23. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara usia kehamilan bayi lahir dengan kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia didapat nilai *p-value* 0,000 dan *prevalance ratio* sebesar 4,68 . Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara asfiksia pada bayi lahir dengan kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia didapat nilai *p-value* 0,002 dan *prevalance ratio* sebesar 2,66. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara infeksi dengan kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia didapat hasil *p-value* 0,000 dan *prevalance ratio* sebesar 4,27. Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara inkompatibilitas golongan darah dengan Hiperbilirubinemia didapat *p-value* sebesar 0,176 dan *prevalance ratio* sebesar 1,57. Dengan ini, diharapkan tenaga kesehatan dapat memberikan penyuluhan mengenai kejadian Hiperbilirubinemia, dampak, pencegahan serta penanganannya kepada masyarakat

Kata Kunci: Hiperbilirubinemia, inkompatibilitas golongan darah, usia kehamilan, asfiksia, dan infeksi.

Referensi : 22 (2008-2021) xiv + halaman + Tabel + Lampiran