BERNADETA EVI MARLINA
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"ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEJADIAN HIPERBILIRUBIN BAYI USIA 3 HARI DENGAN ASI EKSKLUSIF PADA IBU POST SECTIO CAESARIA DI RUANG RAMBUTAN RSUD CENGKARENG"

xv + 7 Bab + 94 Hal + 16 Tabel + 3 Gambar + 2 Skema + 6 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

LatarBelakang : Hiperbilirubinemia adalah peningkatan kadar plasma bilirubin, lebih dari kadar yang diharapkan. Gejala adalah ikterus pada kulit dan selaput lendir menjadi kuning. Ikterus terjadi apabila terdapat akumulasi bilirubin dalam darah. Komplikasi hiperbilirubin yaitu kecacatan hingga kematian bayi. Salah satu asuhan keperawatan untuk mencegah terjadinya hiperbilirubin adalah pemberian ASI eksklusif sedini mungkin. Data RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta Barat tahun 2013, terdokumentasi dalam 3 bulan terakhir sebanyak 15,28% pasien mengalami hiperbilirubin.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor - faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian hiperbilirubin pada bayi usia 3 hari dengan ASI eksklusif pada ibu *post sectio caesaria* di ruang Rambutan RSUD Cengkareng.

Metode Penelitian : Metode yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional.* Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Purposive Sampling*, sampel peneliti sebanyak 73 ibu – ibu *post partum* dengan *sectio caesaria* di ruang Rambutan RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta Barat. Analisa data dengan menggunakan uji univariat dan uji bivariat (chi-square). Pengambilan data dengan kuesioner.

Hasil Penelitian : Sebagian responden adalah umur 20–35 tahun (86,3%), tehnik pemberian ASI kurang baik (59,4%) nutrisi ibu kurang baik (**87,2%**), reflek menghisap kurang baik (48,9%), reflek menelan kurang baik (61,6%), dan berat badan lahir 2500–3500 gram (39,7%). Hasil uji statistik *fisher's exact test* umur ibu P Value 0,013, uji *continuity correction* tehnik pemberian ASI P Value 0,002, uji *continuity correction* nutrisi ibu P Value 0,000, uji *continuity correction* reflek menghisap P Value 0,000, uji *continuity correction* reflek menelan P Value 0,003, dan uji *pearson chi-square* berat badan lahir P Value 0,035.

Kesimpulan : Bayi baru lahir memiliki peluang terjadi hiperbilirubin yang dipengaruhi oleh reflek menghisap, reflek menelan, berat badan lahir, umur ibu, tehnik pemberian ASI dan nutrisi ibu sehingga pengetahuan perawat ditingkatkan dalam mengidentifikasi kejadian ikterus maupun jaundice yang berakibat hiperbilirubinemia.

Kata Kunci   : Karakteristik Bayi, Karakteristik Ibu Dan Kejadian Hiperbilirubin.
Daftar Pustaka : 26 (2001-2013)

"THE ANALYSIS FACTORS THAT AFFECT HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA INCIDENT OF THREE DAYS WITH EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING TO A POST CESAREA DELIVERY IN RAMBUTAN WARD OF CENGKARENG HOSPITAL"

xv + 7 chapter+ 94 pages + 16 table+ 3 figure+ 2 Scheme + 6 appendix

ABSTRACT

Background : Hyperbilirubinemia is an increase of bilirubin plasma level more than the levels expected by the baby. Clinical manifestation is icteric. Icteric is changing the colour of skin and mucous membrane from a normal colour to yellowish. Complications hyperbilirubinemia is disability to infant mortality. One of nursing care to prevent the incident of hyperbilirubinemia is giving exclusive breast feeding as early as possible. This happen due to accumulation of bilirubin in the blood. The data of RSUD Cengkareng in 2013, documented that within the last three months there are 15.28 % of patients experienced hyperbilirubinemia.

Objective : This study aimed to analyze factors that affect hyperbilirubinemia in incident of three days infant with exclusive breast feeding to a post caesaria delivery in Rambutan ward Cengkareng Hospital.

Research Methodology : The method used is the cross-sectional. The data sampling utilized purposive sampling. These are 73 post caesaria delivery mother in Rambutan ward of RSUD Cengkareng participate in this study. The data analysis utilized univariate and bivariate test (chi-square). Questionnaire is used for data collection.

Research Results : The majority of respondents were aged 20-35 years (86.3%), poor breast feeding technique (59.4%) poor maternal nutrition (87.2%), poor sucking reflex (48.9%), swallowing reflex poor (61.6%), and birth weight 2500-3500 g (39.7%). The results of statistical tests fisher's exact test maternal age P Value 0.013, test continuity correction breast feeding technique P Value 0.002, test continuity correction maternal nutrition P Value 0.000, test continuity correction sucking reflex P Value 0.000, test continuity correction swallowing reflex P Value 0.003, and Pearson chi-square test birth weight P Value 0.035.

Conclusion : Newborns have occurred hyperbilirubinemia opportunities that are influenced by the sucking reflex, swallowing reflex, birth weight, maternal age, breast feeding techniques and mother nutrition so that the knowledge of nurses in identifying increased incidence of jaundice or jaundice resulting in hyperbilirubinemia.

Keywords   : Infant Characteristics, Maternal Characteristics And Incident Of Hyperbilirubinemia.
Bibliography : 26 (2001-2013)