

ABSTRAK

Sepsis neonatorum merupakan penyebab utama kematian pada neonatus. Diagnosa awal sepsis sulit ditegakkan karena faktor risiko dan gejala klinis sepsis yang muncul pada awitan dini maupun awitan lanjut sangat beragam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan faktor risiko berdasarkan waktu kejadian di ruang NICU RSUP Dr.Hasan Sadikin Bandung.

Penelitian deskriptif ini menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif dengan mengidentifikasi 92 rekam medis dari Januari 2014-Desember 2017 di ruang NICU RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria inklusi data rekam medik neonatus dengan sepsis neonatorum yang masuk ke RSUP Dr.Hasan Sadikin Bandung kurang dari 24 jam setelah kelahiran. Variabel yang diidentifikasi yaitu SNAD (Sepsis Neonatorum Awitan Dini), SNAL (Sepsis Neonatorum Awitan Lanjut), jenis kelamin, usia gestasi, berat badan lahir, nilai APGAR, proses persalinan, penyakit pemicu dan terpasang alat invasif. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi.

Dari hasil penelitian mengenai kejadian sepsis terdapat SNAD (59,80%) dan SNAL (40,20%). Faktor risiko pada SNAD diantaranya jenis kelamin laki-laki (69,10%), prematuritas (74,10%), BBLR (70,90%), memiliki penyakit pemicu (41,80%), asfiksia berat (43,60%), proses persalinan caesar (52,70%) dan terpasang terpasang alat invaif sesudah terdiagnosis sepsis (58,20%). Sedangkan faktor risiko pada SNAL adalah jenis kelamin laki-laki (56,80%), prematuritas (73,00%), BBLR (81,10%), memiliki penyakit pemicu (48,60%), asfiksia ringan (59,50%), persalinan normal (54,10%) dan terpasang alat invasif sebelum terdiagnosis sepsis (51,40%).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pada neonatus yang prematur, BBLR, dan nilai APGAR rendah dapat dilakukan strategi pencegahan dengan pemberian nutrisi dan oksigenasi yang adekuat guna menunjang pematangan organ, meningkatkan berat badan dan pemenuhan kebutuhan oksigen.

Kata Kunci : Awitan Dini, Awitan Lanjut, Faktor Risiko, Sepsis Neonatorum

Kepustakaan : 66, 2000-2017

ABSTRACT

Neonatal sepsis is the leading cause of death in neonates. Early diagnose of sepsis is often hard to establish because the clinical risk factors and the clinical symptoms in early onset and late onset are very diverse. The objective of the study is to describe risk factors of neonatal sepsis based on the time of the incidence in the NICU room Dr.Hasan Sadikin hospital Bandung.

This descriptive study has used a retrospective approach that identify 92 medical records from January 2014 to December 2017 in the NICU room of Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung used purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria neonatal medical records with neonatal sepsis entering Dr.Hasan Sadikin hospital Bandung less than 24 hours after birth. The identified variables are early onset, late onset, gender, gestational age, birth weight, APGAR value, labor process, trigger disease, and attached invasive device. The research used univariate analysis with frequency distribution.

The results in this study in NICU room Dr.Hasan Sadikin RSUP Bandung there is early onset (59,80%) and late onset (40,20%). Risk factors in SNAD such as male gender (69,10%), prematurity (74,10%), low birth weight (70,90%), has a trigger disease (41,80%), severe asphyxia (43,60%), process of caesarean labor (52,70%), and installed invasive tool after diagnosed sepsis (58,20%). While in SNAL such as male gender (56,80%), prematurity (73,00%), low birth weight (81,10%), has a trigger disease (48,60%), mild asphyxia (59,50%), process of normal labor (54,10%), and installed invasive tool before diagnosed sepsis (51,40%).

Based on the results of this study, in neonates who premature, low birth weight, and low APGAR value can do prevention strategies with adequate nutrition and oxygenation to support organ maturation, weight gain, and fulfillment of oxygen needs.

Key Words : *Early Onset, Late Onset, Neonatal Sepsis, Risk Factors*

References : *66, 2000-2017*