

Pengaruh tempat bersalin dengan kematian neonatal di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan tahun 2007 = Influence of birthing place toward neonatal mortality in South Lampung Regency in 2007

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Abstrak

Angka Kematian Neonatal berdasarkan data SDKI 20112-2003 adalah 20 per 10011 kelahiran hidup, sebagian kematian neonatal (60%) terjadi pada saat bayi berumur 0 - 7 hari (kematian neonatal dini) dan 40%-nya adalah kematian bayi dengan umur 8 - 28 hari (kematian neonatal lanjut). Banyaknya proporsi persalinan di rumah daripada di rumah bersalin atau sarana kesehatan tidak mencerminkan perubahan perilaku petugas dan masyarakat terhadap persalinan dan resikonya serta jaminan kualitas pelayanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tempat bersalin dengan kematian neonatal di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan tahun 2007. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menganalisa data sekunder dengan disain kasus kontrol. Kasus (142 bayi) adalah bayi yang lahir hidup dan meninggal dalam rentang usia 0- 28 hari pada periode Januari 2007 sampai dengan Desember 2007 dan kontrol (142 bayi) adalah bayi yang lahir hidup dan masih bertahan hidup sampai dengan usia 28 hari yang tercatat pada register kohort ibu dan bayi oleh bidan desa di wilayah Kabupaten Lampung Selatan. Analisis yang dilakukan pada penelitian ini adalah analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak adanya pengaruh tempat bersalin baik di rumah sendiri maupun di rumah sakit atau rumah bersalin dengan kematian neonatal ($p = 0,158$; $OR = 1,777$; $95\%CI = 0,799-3,953$) setelah dikontrol oleh variabel jenis kelamin, rujukan, penolong persalinan, pelayanan antenatal dan pelayanan postnatal. Sementara itu variabel pelayanan antenatal ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 8,742$; $95\%CI = 3,52-21,713$), pelayanan postnatal ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 18,685$; $95\%CI = 6,236-55,986$) dan rujukan ($p = 0,014$; $OR = 0,370$; $95\%CI = 0,167-0,819$) mempunyai pengaruh terhadap kematian neonatal.

.....The neonatal mortality rate based on SDKI (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey) 2002-2003 was 20 per 1000 live births. More than half mortality (60%) occurred when babies were 0 - 7 days old (early neonatal mortality) meanwhile 40% was late neonatal mortality which happened when babies were 8 - 28 days old. The huge percentage of home birthing place compare to birth that took place in "rumah bersalin or other health facility did not reflect behavior change of health officer and community on birth delivery and its risks and service quality assurance.

The objective of this research was to find out the influence of birthing place toward neonatal mortality in South Lampung Regency in 2007. The research was done by analyzing secondary data with case-control design. The cases (142 babies) were babies which were born alive and died when they were 0- 28 days old in January- December 2007. The controls (142 babies) were babies which were born alive and still survive until 28 days old as data found in cohort register of mother and baby done by village midwives in area of South Lampung Regency. Logistic regression was used to analyze the data.

The result showed that there was no relation between home birthing place nor "rumah bersalin/hospital birthing with neonatal mortality ($p = 0,158$; $OR = 1,777$; $95\%CI = 0,799-3,953$) after being controlled by another variables such as sex, referral, birth attendant, antenatal care and postnatal care. Meanwhile variable antenatal care ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 8,742$; $95\%CI = 3,52-21,713$), postnatal care ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 18,685$;

95%CI=6,236-55,986) and referral ($p=0,014$; OR=0,370 ; 95%CI=0,167-0,819) related to neonatal mortality.