

HUBUNGAN ANTAR KETUBAN PECAH DINI DENGAN KEJADIAN SEPSIS NEONATORUM ONSET DINI DI RUANG PERINATOLOGI RSIA ASIH BALIKPAPAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kematian neonatal mengacu pada jumlah kematian bayi yang terjadi pada 28 hari pertama kehidupan per 1.000 kelahiran hidup dalam jangka waktu tertentu. Laporan dari *World Health Organization* (2022) diperkirakan ada sekitar 2,3 juta bayi yang meninggal dalam 28 hari pertama kehidupannya setiap tahun di seluruh dunia.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum onset dini di RSIA Asih Balikpapan

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi analitik observasional ini menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional, yang akan dilakukan di RSIA Asih Balikpapan antara 14 April 2024 hingga 30 Januari 2025 setelah memperoleh izin penelitian. Populasi penelitian adalah 348 bayi yang didiagnosis sepsis neonatorum oleh dokter spesialis anak, dengan sampel sebanyak 64 bayi. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah lembar observasi untuk mencatat data demografis dan klinis pasien, termasuk usia ibu, usia kehamilan, kondisi kejadian sepsis saat persalinan, pemeriksaan laboratorium, waktu pecahnya ketuban, durasi pecah ketuban hingga kelahiran, hasil diagnosis sepsis neonatorum, tanda vital neonatus, dan respons terhadap terapi.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil analisis Chi-Square di RSIA Asih Balikpapan menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara ketuban pecah dini (KPD) dan Sepsis Neonatorum Onset Dini (SNOD), dengan nilai Pearson Chi-Square 6,385, df 1, dan nilai signifikansi 0,012.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini (KPD) dengan kejadian sepsis neonatorum onset dini di ruang Perinatologi Rsia Asih Balikpapan

Kata Kunci: *Ketuban Pecah Dini, Neonatorum Onset Dini, Pasien Perinatologi*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES AND EARLY ONSET NEONATAL SEPSIS IN THE PERINATOLOGY ROOM OF RSIA ASIH BALIKPAPAN

ABSTRACT

Background: Neonatal mortality refers to the number of infant deaths that occur within the first 28 days of life per 1,000 live births over a specific period. According to a report from the World Health Organization (2022), it is estimated that around 2.3 million babies die in the first 28 days of life each year worldwide.

Research Objective: To determine the relationship between premature rupture of membranes and early onset neonatal sepsis in RSIA Asih Balikpapan.

Research Method: This quantitative study with an analytic observational design uses a cross-sectional approach and will be conducted at RSIA Asih Balikpapan from April 14, 2024, to January 30, 2025, after obtaining research permission. The research population consists of 348 infants diagnosed with neonatal sepsis by a pediatric specialist, with a sample size of 64 infants. The instrument used is an observation sheet to record the patients' demographic and clinical data, including maternal age, gestational age, conditions of sepsis occurrence at delivery, laboratory examination, time of membrane rupture, duration from rupture to delivery, neonatal sepsis diagnosis, vital signs of neonates, and response to therapy.

Research Results: The Chi-Square analysis results at RSIA Asih Balikpapan showed a significant relationship between premature rupture of membranes (PROM) and early onset neonatal sepsis (EONS), with a Pearson Chi-Square value of 6.385, df 1, and a significance value of 0.012.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between premature rupture of membranes (PROM) and the occurrence of early onset neonatal sepsis in the Perinatology Room of RSIA Asih Balikpapan.

Keywords: *Premature Rupture of Membranes, Early Onset Neonatal Sepsis,*

Perinatology Patients