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GAMBARAN KEJADIAN HIPERBILIRUBIN PADA BAYI DI RUANG VINOLIA RS PERTAMINA BALIKPAPAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hiperbilirubinemia adalah akumulasi bilirubin dalam darah yang berlebihan, ditandai dengan adanya jaundice atau ikterus. Hiperbilirubinemia pada neonatus dapat terlihat nyata jika kadar bilirubin dalam darah lebih dari atau sama dengan 5 mg/dl. Hasil studi pendahuluan di RS Pertamina Balikpapan didapatkan jumlah bayi baru lahir periode Januari-Agustus 2023 sebanyak 358 bayi. Sedangkan jumlah bayi baru lahir dengan hiperbilirubin sebanyak 76 bayi (21,2%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kejadian hiperbilirubin pada bayi di Ruang Vinolia RS Pertamina Balikpapan.

Metode: Jenis penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh bayi dengan hiperbilirubinemia di Ruang Vinolia RS Pertamina Balikpapan dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* sebanyak 76 orang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar format pengumpulan data. Analisis data adalah analisis univariat menggunakan uji distribusi frekuensi persentase.

Hasil: Gambaran kejadian hiperbilirubin pada bayi berdasarkan karakteristik banyak terjadi pada jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 40 orang (52,6%) dan usia kehamilan < 37 minggu sebanyak 53 orang (69,7%). Gambaran inkompatibilitas ABO pada bayi didapatkan sebagian besar dengan kategori ya yaitu 51 orang (67,1%). Gambaran berat badan lahir rendah pada bayi didapatkan sebagian besar dengan kategori ya yaitu 50 orang (65,8%). Gambaran prematuritas pada bayi didapatkan sebagian besar dengan kategori ya yaitu 53 orang (69,7%). Gambaran jenis persalinan pada bayi didapatkan sebagian besar dengan kategori buatan yaitu 59 orang (77,6%).

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian mayoritas kejadian hiperbilirubin di RS Pertamina Balikpapan yaitu hiperbilirubin patologis.

Kata Kunci: Hiperbilirubin, Bayi Baru Lahir.

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**THE DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF HYPERBILIRUBIN IN
BABIES IN THE VINOLIA ROOM AT PERTAMINA HOSPITAL
BALIKPAPAN**

ABSTRACT

Background: Hyperbilirubinemia is the excessive accumulation of bilirubin in the blood and is characterised by jaundice, . Hyperbilirubinemia in neonates can be obvious if the bilirubin level in the blood is more than or equal to 5 mg/dl. The results of a preliminary study at Pertamina Balikpapan Hospital, it was found that the number of newborns for the January–August 2023 period was 358. Meanwhile, the number of newborns with hyperbilirubin was 76 (21.2%). This research aims to find out the description of the incidence of hyperbilirubin in babies in the Vinolia Room at Pertamina Hospital Balikpapan.

Method: This type of research uses quantitative research with a descriptive research design. The research population was all newborn babies with hyperbilirubinemia in the Vinolia Room at Pertamina Hospital Balikpapan, and the sampling technique used was a total sampling of 76 people. Data collection uses data collection format sheet. Data analysis is a univariate analysis using a percentage frequency distribution test.

Results: The description of the incidence of hyperbilirubi in babies based on characteristics mostly occurs in male gender as many as 40 people (52.6%) and gestational age < 37 weeks as many as 53 people (69.7%). The description of ABO incompatibility in babies was mostly found in the yes category, namely 51 people (67.1%). The description of low birth weight in babies was mostly found in the yes category, namely 50 people (65.8%). Most of the descriptions of prematurity in babies were in the yes category, namely 53 people (69.7%). The description of the type of delivery for babies was mostly found in the artificial category, namely 59 people (77.6%).

Conclusion: Based on research results, the majority of cases of hyperbilirubin in babies at Pertamina Balikpapan Hospital are pathological hyperbilirubin.

Keywords: Hyperbilirubin, Newborns.