

## HUBUNGAN PERSALINAN *SECTIO CAESAREA* DENGAN KEJADIAN *IKTERUS NEONATORUM* DI RUMAH SAKIT PRATAMA YOGYAKARTA

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### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Persalinan *Sectio Caesarea* memberikan komplikasi pada ibu diantaranya terbatasnya mobilisasi dini sehingga mempengaruhi dalam perawatan bayi termasuk pemberian ASI. ASI berperan penting untuk meningkatkan kekebalan tubuh bayi, kolostrum berfungsi untuk mencegah *ikterus neonatorum*. Kejadian *ikterus neonatorum* di Rumah Sakit Pratama Tahun 2020 berjumlah 124 kasus dan 78 diantaranya melalui persalinan *Sectio Caesarea*.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui Hubungan Persalinan *Sectio Caesarea* dengan Kejadian *Ikterus Neonatorum* di Rumah Sakit Pratama Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Subyek penelitian adalah bayi yang dilahirkan di RS Pratama Yogyakarta Tahun 2020. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 527 bayi. Teknik sampling menggunakan total sampling. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistic *chi-square*.

**Hasil:** Terdapat 527 responden yang diikuti dalam penelitian ini, sebagian besar bayi lahir dengan usia kehamilan  $\geq 37$  (95.1%, n=501) dan berjenis kelamin laki-laki (52.9%, n=279). Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persalinan di RS Pratama Yogyakarta Tahun 2020 sebagian besar melalui *sectio caesarea* sebanyak 332 responden (63%), sebagian besar bayi tidak mengalami *ikterus neonatorum* sebanyak 402 responden (76,3%). Tidak terdapat hubungan persalinan *sectio caesarea* dengan kejadian *ikterus neonatorum* dengan p-value 0,874. Ada hubungan antara usia gestasi dengan kejadian *ikterus neonatorum* dengan p-value 0,022. Tidak ada hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan kejadian *ikterus neonatorum* dengan p-value 0,108.

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak ada hubungan persalinan *sectio caesarea* dengan kejadian *ikterus neonatorum*. Ada hubungan usia gestasi dengan kejadian *ikterus neonatorum*. Tidak ada hubungan jenis kelamin dengan kejadian *ikterus neonatorum*.

**Kata Kunci :** Persalinan, *Sectio Caesarea*, *Ikterus Neonatorum*

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SECTIO CAESAREA DELIVERY AND  
NEONATAL JAUNDICE CASES AT PRATAMA HOSPITAL OF  
YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Sectio Caesarea delivery causes several complications for the mothers, including limited early mobilization. This may affect the care of the baby, such as breastfeeding which produces breast milk (increasing the baby's immunity) and colostrum (preventing neonatal jaundice). The incidence of neonatal jaundice in Pratama Hospital of Yogyakarta in 2020 was 124 cases and 78 of them underwent Sectio Caesarea delivery.*

**Objective:** *Determine the correlation between Sectio Caesarea delivery and neonatal jaundice in Pratama Hospital of Yogyakarta.*

**Method:** *The cross-sectional and analytical observational study was conducted in Pratama Hospital, Yogyakarta. All babies born in this hospital during 2020 were included in this study. Total sampling technique was applied. Data were recorded from medical records. Chi square analysis was used and  $p < 0.05$  was considered to indicate statistical significance.*

**Results:** *A total of 527 babies were included with most babies being born at  $\geq 37$  weeks gestational age (95.1%,  $n=501$ ), with male predominance (52.9%,  $n=279$ ). The number of Sectio caesarian in this study was 332 cases (63%). Most of babies born without neonatal jaundice (76.3%  $n=402$ ). Statistical analysis showed that Sectio Caesarea delivery did not correlate with neonatal jaundice ( $p$ -value = 0.874). Gestational age correlated with neonatal jaundice incidence ( $p$ -value = 0.022). Gender did not correlate with neonatal jaundice incidence ( $p$ -value = 0.108).*

**Conclusion:** *There is no correlation between Sectio caesarea delivery and neonatal jaundice. There is a correlation between gestational age and neonatal jaundice. Gender do not correlate with neonatal jaundice incidence.*

**Keywords:** *Delivery, Sectio Caesarea, Neonatal Jaundice.*