

***THE RELATIONSHIP OF INDUCTION OF LABOR WITH ASPHYXIA
EVENTS IN SLEMAN HOSPITAL 2020***

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ABSTRACT

Background: The results of the maternal perinatal audit in 2020 stated that the cause of infant mortality in Sleman Regency was due to asphyxia as much as 30%, namely around 206 cases out of 677 births.

Research Objectives: To determine the relationship between induction of labor and the incidence of asphyxia in RSUD Sleman.

Research Methods: This study uses an analytic observational research with a case control research design. The population in this study were all babies born at the Sleman Hospital in 2020 as many as 677 births. The sample of the case group was 67 samples of asphyxiated infants and the control group of 67 samples of non-asphyxiated infants, so that the total sample was 134 samples. This research was conducted in October 2021-March 2022 at Sleman Hospital. The independent variable in this study was labor induction, the dependent variable in this study was the incidence of asphyxia in newborns. This type of data uses secondary data. Data collection in this study used a data collection format.

Research result : Judging from the p value for the induction variable of 0.000 <0.05 which indicates that induction is very significant in influencing the incidence of asphyxia in newborns. The results of the chi square test on nine variables, four of which showed a significant relationship with the incidence of asphyxia in newborns with p value <0.05, namely the induction variable (p=0.000 OR=6.016), gestational age (p=0.004, OR=3.436), complications (p=0.006, OR=2.825) and meconium (p=0.020, OR=2.489).

Conclusion : The incidence of asphyxia in all respondents was 46.3%. There is a significant relationship between induction and the incidence of asphyxia in newborns. Induction of labor will increase the incidence of asphyxia by 6.8 times higher than the process of labor without induction.

Keywords : Induction, Misoprostol, Oxytocin, Asphyxia

HUBUNGAN PEMBERIAN INDUKSI PERSALINAN DENGAN KEJADIAN ASFIKSIA DI RSUD SLEMAN TAHUN 2020

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hasil audit maternal perinatal tahun 2020 menyatakan penyebab kematian bayi di Kabupaten Sleman karena asfiksia sebanyak 30 % yaitu sekitar 206 kasus dari 677 kelahiran. Asfiksia pada neonatus terjadi akibat gangguan pertukaran oksigen dan karbondioksida sehingga menimbulkan penurunan PaO₂ darah (hipoksemia), peningkatan PaCO₂ darah (hiperkarbia), asidosis dan berlanjut pada disfungsi multiorgan.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian induksi persalinan dengan kejadian asfiksia di RSUD Sleman.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian *case control*. Populasi penelitian ini seluruh bayi yang lahir di RSUD Sleman tahun 2020 sebanyak 677 kelahiran. Sampel kelompok kasus yaitu 67 sampel bayi asfiksia dan kelompok kontrol 67 sampel bayi tidak asfiksia, sehingga total sampel 134 sampel. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2021-Maret 2022 di RSUD Sleman. Variabel independen penelitian adalah pemberian induksi persalinan, variabel dependen penelitian adalah kejadian asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir. Jenis data menggunakan data sekunder. Pengumpulan data menggunakan format pengumpulan data.

Hasil Penelitian : Nilai *p value* variabel induksi sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$ menunjukkan bahwa induksi sangat signifikan dalam mempengaruhi kejadian asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir. Hasil uji *chi square* pada sembilan variabel, empat variabel menunjukkan adanya hubungan bermakna kejadian asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir dengan *p value* $< 0,05$ yaitu variabel induksi ($p=0,000$ OR=6,016), usia kehamilan ($p=0,004$, OR=3,436), komplikasi ($p=0,006$, OR=2,825) dan meconium ($p=0,020$, OR=2,489).

Kesimpulan : Kejadian asfiksia pada seluruh responden sebanyak 46,3 %. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara induksi dengan kejadian asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir.

Kata Kunci : Induksi, Misoprostol, Oksitosin, Askfiksia