BOOK OF ABSTRACT

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[ABS-10]
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PERINATAL ASPHYXIA HISTORIES WITH HIPERACTIVITY SCALA OF 4 TO 5 YEARS

Yuni Kusmiyati, Yuliasti Eka Purnamaningrum, Septiana
Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Asphyxia is childbirth disorder due to incapability of spontaneous breathing. It is caused by decreased oxygen perfusion to organs. Baby who has perinatal asphyxia history tends to suffer from long term complication indicated by development delay. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or activity and attention disruption (hyperkinetic disorder) is a psychiatric disorder that disrupted the development of child, adolescence, and adult. The objective of the study was to find out the correlation between perinatal asphyxia history with emotional social development of child between the ages 4 to 5. The design of the study was retrospective cohort design involving 43 babies with asphyxia history and 43 babies without asphyxia history in Kulon Progo. The sampling of the study used simple random sampling. The emotional social development of child between the ages 4 to 5 from all groups was assessed using SDQ (Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire). The data analysis was carried out by using univariate test to obtain frequency of distribution, bivariate analysis with chi square test and multivariate analysis using logistic regression. The result of the study using univariate analysis showed that emotional social development of child between the ages 4 to 5 was 10 (11.6%) and 76 (88.4%) indicated result of abnormal and normal development. Bivariate analysis result revealed that there was no correlation between asphyxia history with emotional social development of child between the ages 4 to 5 (p 0.737; RR 1.581; CI 95% 0.413 to 6.055). Multivariate analysis result showed that asphyxia correlated with hyperactivity dimension towards child emotional social development after considering extraneous variables such as small for gestational age, mothers education level, and parents income ((p value 0.009 RR 3.345 95% CI 1.346 to 8.312). There is no statistically significant correlation between perinatal asphyxia history and child hyperactivity after considering extraneous variables such as small for gestational age, mothers' education level, and parents' income. Child with perinatal asphyxia history is 3.345 times more risky to suffer from hyperactivity that happened between the ages 4 to 5.

Keywords : Asphyxia, Emotional Social Development, Strength And Difficulties Questionnaire

[ABS-13]
FACTORS AFFECTING ATONIA UTERI IN LABORING WOMEN AT PROVINCE PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF NTB

Euis Baiduri[1], Yuliasti Eka Purnamaningrum[2], Nanik Setiyawati[2]
[1]RSUD Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia
[2]Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Majority of maternal mortality in Indonesia is caused by hemorrhage (30.3%) and in NTB is 30.2%. In Province public hospital of NTB from 2013 until 2015, there were 604 hemorrhage cases from 3,203 labors (25.1%). Atonia uteri is the biggest factor of hemorrhage in Province public hospital of NTB. The study aims to investigate the factors affecting atonia uteri incidence at Province public hospital of NTB from 2013 until 2015. The study employed observetinal analytical method with case control design. The subject of the study was case group (atonia uteri) as many as 273 cases and control group (non atonia uteri) as many as 331 cases during 2013 until 2015. The data analysis was performed by Chi Square test. The result of the study showed that the number of atonia uteri in labor women at Province public hospital of NTB in 2013 unti1 2015 caused by uterus over stretching (5.1%), risky age (9.5%), risky parity (9.9%), labor interval of <2 years (1.8%), prolonged partus (5.5%), partus presipitatus (2.9%), oxcytocin inducted labor (69.6%), labor intervention (14.3%), labor serotinus (2.6%) and anemia (3.3%). The statistical analysis result, age factors (p=0,001), parity (p=0,016), prolonged partus (p=0,027), oxytocin inducted labor (p=0,001), and labor intervention (p=0,001), uterus over stretching (p=0,268), labor interval (p=0,065), partus presipitatus (p=0,231), labor serotinus (p=0,356) and anemia (p=0,147). There is a meaningful correlation between age, parity, prolonged partus, oxytocin inducted labor and labor intervention and atonia uteri at Province public hospital of NTB.

Keywords : Influencing Factors, Labor Women, Atonia Uteri