

HUBUNGAN HASIL *PULSE OXIMETRY* DENGAN SKRINING AWAL PENYAKIT JANTUNG BAWAAN KRITIS PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR

DI RSUD WATES KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Insidensi Penyakit Jantung Bawaan (PJB) kritis adalah 1,2 dari 1000 kelahiran hidup. Keterlambatan diagnosis menyebabkan meningkatnya mortalitas yang signifikan serta morbiditas jangka panjang dan jangka pendek. Pemeriksaan *pulse oximetry* dilakukan pada seluruh bayi baru lahir yang berusia di atas 24-48 jam.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara hasil *pulse oximetry* dengan skrining awal penyakit jantung bawaan kritis pada bayi baru lahir di RSUD Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Metode: Desain *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh bayi baru lahir yang berusia 24-48 jam yang dirawat di Ruang perinatologi Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo, teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan sampel 100 bayi. Pengumpulan data dengan data sekunder. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil: Uji *chi-square* yang dilakukan terhadap hubungan hasil *pulse oximetry* dengan skrining awal penyakit jantung bawaan kritis pada bayi baru lahir di RSUD Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo, didapatkan hasil *p-value* 0,000 (*p-value* <0,05). Hal ini berarti bahwa terdapat hubungan antara hasil *pulse oximetry* dengan skrining awal penyakit jantung bawaan kritis pada bayi baru lahir.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara hasil *pulse oximetry* dengan skrining awal penyakit jantung bawaan kritis pada bayi baru lahir di RSUD Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Kata Kunci: *Pulse Oximetry*, PJB Kritis, Skrining Awal

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PULSE OXIMETRY RESULTS AND INITIAL
SCREENING OF CRITICAL CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN
NEWBORN BABIES AT WATES REGENCY HOSPITAL,
KULON PROGO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) is 1.2 out of 1000 live births. Delayed diagnosis causes significant increased mortality and long-term and short-term morbidity. Pulse Oximetry examination is performed on all newborns aged over 24-48 hours starting to be implemented for initial screening of congenital heart disease.

Objective: To determine the relationship between pulse oximetry result and initial screening of critical congenital heart disease in newborns at the Wates Regional Hospital, Kulon Progo Regency.

Method: Cross-sectional design. The population of all newborns aged 24-48 hours who were treated in the Perinatology Room of the Wates Regional Hospital, Kulon Progo Regency, the sampling technique used simple random sampling with a sample of 100 babies. Data collection with secondary data. Data analysis used the chi-square test.

Results: The chi-square test conducted on the relationship between pulse oximetry results and early screening of critical congenital heart disease in newborns at the Wates Regional Hospital, Kulon Progo Regency, obtained result of p -value 0.000 (p -value < 0.05). This mean that there was a relationship between pulse oximetry results and early screening of critical congenital heart disease in newborns.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between pulse oximetry results and early screening of critical congenital heart disease in newborns at Wates Regional Hospital, Kulon Progo Regency.

Keywords: Pulse Oximetry, CCHD, Early Screening