Determinan Kematian Neonatal Dini, Neonatal Lanjut, dan Post Neonatal di Indonesia (Analisis Data Sekunder SDKI 2007) = Determinants of Early Neonatal, Late Neonatal and Post Neonatal Death in Indonesia (Analysis Data IDHS 2007)

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Abstrak

Analisis data sekunder SDKI 2007 mengidentifikasi determinan kematian neonatal dini, neonatal lanjut dan post neonatal. Sampel 15334 anak terakhir kelahiran lima tahun sebelum survei. Variabel dependent: keIangsungan hidup anak 4 kategori; 0=hidup, meninggal pada periode i=neonatal dini, 2=neonatal lanjut dan 3=post neonatal. Analisis dengan uji regresi logistik muItinomial.

Hasil: determinan kematian neonatal dini: umur ibu berisiko (OR=3,24), status ibu bekerja (OR=5,17) dan interaksi komplikasi keharnilan*BBLR (0R.=19,19). Deterrninan kematian neonatal lanjut; jarak kelahiran <24 bulan (OR-.--6,18), BBLR (OR=5,04) dan interaksi komplikasi persaIinan*bersalin di rumah (OR=5,03). Determinan kematian post neonatal: status ibu bekerja (OR=3,25), umur berisiko (OR=4,04) dan status ekonomi rendah (OR=5,75).

......Indepth analysis of The 2007 IDHS data. The samples was taken 15344 last child which were born five years preceeding survey. Dependent variable are child survival with four category: 0=survive . 1=early neonatal death, 2=late neonatal death, and 4=post neonatal death. The analysis used the multinomial logistic regression statistics.

Result : high risk ages (OR=3,24), mother's work (OR=5,17), pregnancy complication *LBW (0R=19,19) as early neonatal death's determinants; birth interval<24 months (OR=6,18), LBW (OR=5,04) and delivery's complication*place delivery at home (0R=5,03) as late neonatal death's determinants; mother's work (0R=3,25), high risk age (0R=4,04) and low economics status (OR=5,75) as post neonatal death's determinants.