

Pengaruh faktor layanan kesehatan terhadap kematian bayi di kota Serang = Influence of health services on infant mortality in Serang city

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penanganan kematian bayi merupakan salah satu target sasaran pemerintah dalam pembangunan kesehatan jangka panjang. Sebagai indikator derajat kesehatan masyarakat, kematian bayi dipengaruhi salah satunya oleh faktor layanan kesehatan. Dalam penelitian ini faktor layanan kesehatan terdiri dari tenaga kesehatan sebagai pemberi layanan kesehatan dan layanan kesehatan sendiri yaitu layanan kesehatan yang diberikan pada ibu dan bayi sebagai bagian dari program KIA (kesehatan ibu dan anak) yaitu pelayanan antenatal, persalinan ditolong tenaga kesehatan, dan penanganan komplikasi neonatus. Hasil analisis data profil kesehatan Kota Serang tahun 2009 ? 2013 dengan menggunakan model regresi data panel menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan negatif antara faktor layanan kesehatan dengan kematian bayi. Hal ini berarti bahwa peningkatan jumlah tenaga kesehatan akan berpengaruh dalam menurunkan kasus kematian bayi. Demikian juga halnya dengan peningkatan cakupan pelayanan antenatal, persalinan ditolong tenaga kesehatan, dan penanganan komplikasi neonatus akan berpengaruh terhadap penurunan kasus kematian bayi.;

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ABSTRACT

Handling infant mortality is one of the government's target in long-term health development. As an indicator to public health, one of the factors that affect infant mortality is health service. In this study health service factors consist of health personnel as a health care provider and health care itself namely the health care provided to the mother and baby as part of the KIA program (mother and child health program) i.e antenatal care, assisted delivery of health personnel, and management of complications of neonatus. The results of the analysis from Serang City health profile data in 2009-2013, using panel data regression model, shows that there is a negative significant correlation between the health service factors with infant mortality. This means that an increasing number of health workers will have an effect in reducing infant deaths. Likewise, an increasing number in coverage of antenatal care, births assisted health personnel, treatment of neonatal complications will affect to the decline in infant death case., Handling infant mortality is one of the government's target in long-term health development. As an indicator to public health, one of the factors that affect infant mortality is health service. In this study health service factors consist of health personnel as a health care provider and health care itself namely the health care provided to the mother and baby as part of the KIA program (mother and child health

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