

## Faktor prediktor keberhasilan minum bayi yang lahir dari ibu preeklamsia = Predictor factors for successful feeding in neonates from preeclampsia mothers / Yanti Susianti

Yanti Susianti, author

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang. Tujuan penelitian untuk melihat faktor ibu dan neonatus yang dapat menyebabkan keberhasilan minum pada neonatus yang lahir dari ibu preeklamsia. Intoleransi minum yang tidak disebabkan sepsis seringkali menyulitkan pemberian makan pada neonatus agar tumbuh kembangnya sempurna. Akan diteliti faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan minum.

Metode Penelitian. Dengan menggunakan desain potong lintang dan rumus analisis multivariat didapatkan 72 sampel rekam medik dari ibu dan neonatus yang diambil secara consecutive sampling di rekam medik RSCM kemudian dilakukan analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil. Karakteristik ibu dan bayi yaitu sebagian besar bayi lahir dari ibu berusia 31-35 tahun, tingkat pendidikan SMA, memiliki anak usia 1-3 tahun, ANC &#8805; 4x, cara persalinan bedah kaisar, kriteria preeklamsia berat, nilai SDAU tidak membuat hipoksia. Sebagian besar bayi lahir usia gestasi &#8804; 32 minggu, terbanyak berjenis kelamin perempuan. Proporsi bayi yang lahir dengan dengan berat lahir 1000-1500 gram tidak berbeda dengan 1501-2000 gram, terbanyak tidak PJT, terbanyak menggunakan CPAP, dan nilai APGAR menit ke-5 &#8805; 7. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan ada 2 faktor yang dapat dijadikan prediktor keberhasilan minum yaitu usia gestasi dan kondisi klinis. Bayi dapat minum full feed dengan median 9,5 hari dengan rentang 3,5-15,5 hari.

Simpulan. Faktor keberhasilan minum adalah usia gestasi &#707; 32 minggu dan tidak ditemukan intoleransi klinis.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Introduction. The aim of this study is to observe predictive factors from mothers and neonates for successful feeding. Feeding intolerance can happen without sepsis and becomes worst in the future. Other factors that influence successful feeding will be assessed in this study.

Methods. This study is a cross sectional study using secondary data obtained from medical records of 72 subject, recruited with consecutive sampling. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses were performed in this study.

Results. A large proportion of the babies were born from mothers aged 31-35 years old, senior high school graduated, having an 1-3 year-parity interval, giving birth through sectio caesaria delivery, ANC &#8805; 4x, and having severe preeclampsia, and non hypoxic SDAU. The most of the babies born at gestational age &#8805; 32 weeks and females. The most of the babies born with a birth weight of 1000-1500 grams and 1501-2000 grams weeks were not different, the most babies not IUGR, being assisted with CPAP, having an APGAR score at the 5th minutes &#8805; 7. Multivariate analyses revealed the gestational age and clinical symptoms were predictor factors for successful feeding in neonates. Neonates successful feeding in median 9,5 days and range from 3,5 to 15,5 days.

Conclusion. Predictor factors for successful feeding in neonates were gestational age more than 32 weeks and the absence of clinical symptoms, Introduction. The aim of this study is to observe predictive factors from mothers and neonates for successful feeding. Feeding intolerance can happen without sepsis and becomes worst in the future. Other factors that influence successful feeding will be assessed in this study. Methods. This study is a cross sectional study using secondary data obtained from medical records of 72 subject, recruited with consecutive sampling. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses were performed in this study.

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