

# Hubungan antara hipotermia saat masuk instalasi gawat darurat dengan mortalitas bayi baru lahir rujukan di RSUD DR Moewardi = Risk of mortality associated with hypothermia on admission in newborns referred to Moewardi Hospital

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Abstrak

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

Latar belakang: Hipotermia pada bayi baru lahir (BBL) masih merupakan masalah utama dan menjadi penyebab morbiditas dan mortalitas. Angka kejadian hipotermia pada BBL rujukan saat datang di rumah sakit masih tinggi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara hipotermia saat masuk Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) dengan mortalitas pada BBL rujukan di RSUD Dr. Moewardi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kohort prospektif yang dilakukan di RSUD Dr. Moewardi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada 1 Januari sampai 31 Maret 2015 terhadap pasien BBL rujukan. Variabel tergantung adalah mortalitas dan variabel bebas meliputi umur kehamilan, berat lahir, sepsis, gangguan napas berat, dan suhu saat masuk IGD. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode chi-square dan regresi logistik dengan nilai  $p < 0,05$  dan 95 % Confidence Interval (CI).

Hasil: Didapatkan 56 BBL rujukan dengan angka kejadian hipotermia 60,7% dan mortalitas 19,6%. Dari analisis chi-square didapatkan variabel umur kehamilan dan berat lahir tidak memenuhi syarat analisis multivariat ( $p > 0,25$ ). Dari analisis multivariat regresi logistik didapatkan gangguan napas berat berhubungan dengan mortalitas pada BBL rujukan yang secara statistik tidak bermakna (OR=5,250; IK 95%=0,894-30,820). Setelah dilakukan analisis multivariat regresi logistik untuk mendapatkan OR terkontrol didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara suhu saat masuk IGD (OR=11,04; IK 95%=1,180-103,274) dan sepsis (OR=8,028; IK95%= 1,650-39,053) dengan mortalitas BBL rujukan.

Simpulan: Angka kejadian pada BBL rujukan hipotermia masih tinggi. Hipotermia saat masuk IGD dan sepsis merupakan faktor risiko mortalitas pada BBL rujukan.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background. Hypothermia still as a mayor cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. The incidence of hypothermia on admission is high.

Objective. To analyzed the risk of mortality associated with hypothermia on admission in newborns referred to Moewardi hospital

Methods. A cohort prospectif study of neonate referred at Moewardi hospital from January 1st to March 31st, 2015. Analyzed variables were gestational age, birth weight, septicaemia, severe respiratory distress and temperature on admission. Data were analyzed by chi-square and logistic regretion with 95% confidence interval (CI)

Results. Out of 56 neonates referred, the incidence of hypothermia was 60,7% and mortality was 19,6%. Gestational age and birth weight were not significant associated with neonates referred mortality ( $p > 0,25$ ). Multivariat logistic regression analysis revealed that severe respiratory distress was not statistically

significant associated with neonates referred mortality (OR=5,250; 95% CI =0,894-30,820). Multivariat logistic regression analysis revealed that hypothermia on admission (OR=11,04; 95% CI= 1,180-103,274) and septicaemia [OR=8,028; 95% CI=1,650-39,053) were statistically significant associated with neonates referred mortality.

Conclusion. The incidence of hypothermia on admission is high. Hypothermia on admission to be a risk factor for neonatal mortality., Background.Hypothermia still as a mayor cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. The incidence of hypothermia on admission is high.

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Conclusion. The incidence of hypothermia on admission is high. Hypothermia on admission to be a risk factor for neonatal mortality.]