

Hubungan cakupan pelayanan antenatal care (ANC), persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan, dan kunjungan neonatal 1 dan angka kematian neonatal di kabupaten/kota se Jawa-Bali tahun 2016 = Correlation between the coverage of antenatal care delivery in health facility and 1st neonatal visit with neonatal mortality rate in the districts in Java and Bali in 2016

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Abstrak

Periode neonatal bayi usia 0-28 hari dalam kelangsungan hidup anak merupakan periode yang sangat rentan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara cakupan pelayanan kesehatan yang terdiri atas kunjungan antenatal care lengkap K4, persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan PF, kunjungan neonatal pertama KN1, kunjungan antenatal care pertama K1, kunjungan neonatal lengkap KN Lengkap, kelas ibu hamil, Program Perencanaan Persalinan dan Pencegahan Komplikasi P4K, dan jumlah puskesmas mampu melaksanakan Pelayanan Obstetri dan Neonatal Emergensi Dasar PONED dengan angka kematian neonatal AKN. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi ekologi dengan unit analisis agregat kabupaten/kota se Jawa-Bali tahun 2016. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yang bersumber dari data Laporan Feedback Kesga Kemenkes RI. Hasil univariat menunjukkan AKN Jawa-Bali sebesar 5,98 per 1000 kelahiran hidup. Rata-rata persentase cakupan K1, K4, Pf, KN1, KN lengkap, Kelas Ibu Hamil, dan P4K sudah lebih dari 90, rata-rata persentase Puskesmas mampu PONED 32,72. Hasil bivariat menunjukkan korelasi antara penurunan AKN dengan P4K $r=-0,177$, $p = 0,064$. Kesimpulannya, faktor P4K berkorelasi dengan penurunan AKN.

.....Neonatal period infant age 0 28 days in child survival is a very vulnerable period. This study aims to determine the relationship between coverage of health services consisting of complete antenatal care visit K4, delivery at health facility Pf, first neonatal visit KN1, first antenatal care visit K1, complete neonatal visits, maternity education program, birth planning and complication prevention program P4K, and Puskesmas which able to do Basic Essential Neonatus Obstetrics Service PONED with neonatal mortality rate NMR. This study uses ecological study design with aggregate analysis unit of districts cities in Java Bali in 2016. The data used are secondary data sourced from the report of the Directorate of Family Health, Health Ministry, Republic of Indonesia. The univariate result shows Java Bali NMR is 5.98 per 1000 live births. The average percentage of K1, K4, Pf, KN1, complete neonatal visits, maternity education program, and P4K have been more than 90, the average percentage of Puskesmas able to do PONED is 32,72. Bivariate results show the correlation between decreasing of AKN with Program of Birth Planning and Prevention of Complication P4K $r 0,177$, $p 0,064$. In conclusion, the P4K factor is correlated with the decrease in AKN.