

Hubungan lama ketuban pecah dini, kadar leukosit maternal, kadar vitamin D serum maternal dan tali pusat terhadap risiko dugaan kejadian sepsis awitan dini pada bayi prematur = Relationship between the duration of early rupture of membranes, maternal leukocyte levels, vitamin D levels of maternal serum and umbilical cord with the risk of suspected of early onset neonatal sepsis in premature babies

Denni Hermartin, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20493038&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Latar Belakang :Insidensi terjadinya ketuban pecah dini (KPD) pada kehamilan preterm adalah 3-10,% dari semua persalinan. Lama terjadinya ketuban pecah dini berpengaruh pada kejadian infeksi maternal dan sepsis pada bayi. Sepsis, termasuk sepsis neonatal awitan dini (SNAD), masih menjadi penyebab utama kematian bayi prematur. Vitamin D berperan meningkatkan imunitas tubuh terutama saat menghadapi infeksi. Tujuan penelitian ini ingin mengetahui hubungan antara lama KPD, leukosit maternal, kadar vitamin D maternal dan tali pusat dengan luaran sepsis awitan dini pada bayi prematur.

Metode : Desain penelitian kohort retrospektif dengan menggunakan rekam medis dan data penelitian sebelumnya. Mencatat lama ketuban pecah dini, kadar leukosit maternal, kadar vitamin D maternal dan tali pusat dankejadian sepsis pada bayi yang dilahirkan usia 28-34 minggu di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo dan Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan, Jakarta. Subjek penelitian diambil secaraConsecutivesampling.

Hasil : Selama periode penelitian didapatkan 72 subjek bayi yang dilahirkan dari ibu dengan KPD, 22 bayi (31%) diantaranya mengalami SNAD, sedangkan 50 bayi lainnya tidak mengalami SAD. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara lama KPD, jumlah leukosit maternal dengan kejadian SNAD tetapi didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara kadar vitamin D maternal dan tali pusat dengan kejadian SNAD.

.....

Background:The incidence of premature rupture of membranes (PROM) in preterm pregnancy is 3-10,% of all deliveries. The duration of premature rupture of the membranes affects the incidence of maternal infection and sepsis in infants. Sepsis, including early onset neonatal sepsis (EONS), is still the main cause of premature infant mortality. Vitamin D acts to increase the body s immunity, especially when facing infection. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the length of the ROM, maternal leukocytes level, maternal and umbilical cord vitamin D levels with early onset sepsis in premature infants.

Method:Design of a retrospective cohort study using medical records and previous research data. Note the duration of premature rupture of the membranes, maternal leukocyte levels, maternal vitamin D levels and umbilical cord and the incidence of sepsis in infants born 28-34 weeks at the National Center General Hospital Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo and Center General Hospital Pesahabatan, Jakarta. The research subjects were taken by consecutive sampling.

Results: During the study period 72 subjects were born from mothers with ROM, 22 infants (31%) among them experienced EONS, while 50 other infants did not experience EONS. There was no relationship between the duration of ROM, the number of maternal leukocytes with the incidence of EONS, but a

significant relationship was found between maternal vitamin D levels and umbilical cord with EONS events.