

Profil Rujukan Kasus Obstetri dan Luaran Maternal Neonatal di RSCM pada Tahun 2021 = Profile of Obstetric Case Referrals and Maternal Neonatal Outcomes at RSCM in 2021

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Abstrak

Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) dan Angka Kematian Bayi (AKB) merupakan indikator penting dalam menilai kualitas pelayanan kesehatan. Di Indonesia, kedua angka ini masih jauh dari target SDGs. Salah satu cara menurunkan angka kematian maternal dan neonatal adalah melalui sistem rujukan yang efektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan profil rujukan kasus obstetri serta luaran maternal-neonatal di RSCM selama pandemi COVID-19 pada tahun 2021. Penelitian deskriptif observasional ini menggunakan data rekam medis RSCM tahun 2021. Variabel yang dianalisis meliputi usia, pekerjaan, usia kehamilan, gravida, paritas, asal rujukan, indikasi rujukan, COVID-19, metode persalinan, kontrasepsi, kondisi maternal, neonatal, berat bayi, dan skor APGAR. Mayoritas pasien dirujuk ke RSCM berusia 19–35 tahun, ibu rumah tangga, usia kehamilan 29–36 minggu, multigravida, melahirkan 1 anak, dan dirujuk dari FKRTL karena keterbatasan NICU. Sebagian besar melahirkan melalui operasi sesar, menggunakan IUD sebagai metode kontrasepsi, dan berada di ruang rawat inap pasca persalinan. Kondisi neonatal menunjukkan berat lahir 1.500–2.500 gram dan skor APGAR 7–10. Penelitian ini menggambarkan karakteristik ibu yang dirujuk beserta luaran maternal-neonatal dan dapat menjadi referensi untuk penelitian serta perbaikan sistem rujukan di masa depan.

.....Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) are key indicators of healthcare quality. In Indonesia, these rates remain far from Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. An effective referral system is essential to reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. During the COVID-19 pandemic, referral cases to higher-level healthcare facilities increased, posing a greater risk of mortality if prompt treatment was not provided. This study aimed to describe the profile of obstetric referral cases and maternal-neonatal outcomes at RSCM during 2021. A descriptive observational method was used to analyze medical records from RSCM, focusing on variables such as age, occupation, gestational age, gravida, parity, referral origin, referral indication, COVID-19 status, maternal condition, delivery method, contraception, neonatal condition, birth weight, and APGAR scores. Most referred patients were aged 19–35, housewives, with a gestational age of 29–36 weeks, multigravida, and having 1 child. Referrals predominantly came from secondary or tertiary facilities due to NICU unavailability, and most patients did not have COVID-19. Cesarean section was the common delivery method, and IUD was the preferred contraception. Newborns mostly weighed 1,500–2,500 g, had APGAR scores of 7–10, and required inpatient care. This study highlights the characteristics and outcomes of referred cases, providing insights for improving referral systems and future research.