

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA FAKTOR RISIKO PATERNAL DENGAN KEJADIAN KASUS ATRESIA BILIER DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO

Latar Belakang: Atresia Bilier (AB) adalah penyakit langka yang terjadi pada neonatus dan menyebabkan kerusakan hati tahap akhir pada masa awal kehidupan. Insidensi AB yang terjadi pada kehidupan neonatus sangat bervariasi. Perkembangan terkait terapi pembedahan pada kasus AB sudah banyak, akan tetapi penyebab AB belum diketahui secara pasti. Sejauh penelusuran peneliti, penelitian epidemiologis mengenai faktor paternal seperti sosial-ekonomi (pendidikan, pekerjaan dan penghasilan) yang meningkatkan risiko terjadinya AB belum ditemukan. Oleh karena itu, peneliti ingin meneliti lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan antara faktor paternal dengan kejadian kasus atresia bilier.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko paternal seperti pendidikan, pekerjaan dan penghasilan dengan kejadian atresia bilier di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross-sectional* yang dilakukan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian diambil dari data rekam medis pasien anak dengan diagnosis atresia bilier dan bayi lahir sehat di RSUP Dr. Sardjito pada bulan Januari 2020 hingga Desember 2024 untuk mengevaluasi faktor risiko paternal seperti pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan penghasilan. Data rekam medis mengenai faktor risiko paternal pada pasien anak dengan AB dan bayi sehat diuji menggunakan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat, dan analisis multivariat.

Hasil: Dari 114 subjek penelitian, ditemukan bahwa pendidikan ayah memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kejadian AB (OR = 0,214; $p = 0,001$), sedangkan pekerjaan ($p = 0,066$) dan penghasilan ayah ($p = 0,838$) tidak menunjukkan hubungan signifikan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan ayah terhadap kejadian atresia bilier pada pasien di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pekerjaan ayah, penghasilan ayah terhadap kejadian atresia bilier pada pasien di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: atresia bilier, faktor risiko, paternal, neonatus, ikterus

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATERNAL RISK FACTORS AND THE INCIDENCE OF BILIARY ATRESIA CASES AT DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL

Background: Biliary Atresia (AB) is a rare disease that occurs in neonates and causes end-stage liver damage in early life. The incidence of AB that occurs in neonatal life varies greatly. Developments related to surgical therapy in AB cases have been numerous, but the cause of AB is not yet known for certain. As far as the researcher's investigation, epidemiological research on paternal factors such as socio-economic (education, occupation and income) that increase the risk of AB has not been found. Therefore, the researcher wants to further investigate the relationship between paternal factors and the incidence of biliary atresia cases.

Objective: This study aims to determine paternal risk factors such as education, occupation and income with the incidence of biliary atresia at Dr. Sardjito Hospital.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional method conducted at Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta. The subjects of the study were taken from medical records of pediatric patients with a diagnosis of biliary atresia and healthy babies at Dr. Sardjito Hospital. Sardjito Hospital from January 2020 to December 2024 to evaluate paternal risk factors such as education, occupation, and income. Medical record data regarding paternal risk factors in pediatric patients with AB and healthy infants were tested using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis, and multivariate analysis.

Results: Of the 114 study subjects, it was found that father's education had a significant relationship with the incidence of AB (OR = 0.214; $p = 0.001$), while occupation ($p = 0.066$) and father's income ($p = 0.838$) did not show a significant relationship with the incidence of AB.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between father's education and the incidence of biliary atresia in patients at Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta. There is no relationship between father's occupation, father's income and the incidence of biliary atresia in patients at Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Biliary Atresia, Risk Factors, Paternal, Neonate, Jaundice