

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: asfiksia neonatorum merupakan keadaan dimana bayi baru lahir tidak segera bernapas secara spontan dan teratur. Salah satu dampak jangka panjang yang mungkin disebabkan oleh asfiksia adalah gangguan perkembangan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan antara kejadian asfiksia neonatorum dengan perkembangan anak usia 6-24 bulan di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Luwuk Kabupaten Banggai Sulawesi Tengah.

Metode: Jenis penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan menggunakan desain kohort retrospektif mengenai hubungan asfiksia neonatorum dengan perkembangan anak usia 6-24 bulan di RSUD Luwuk Kabupaten Banggai Sulawesi Tengah. Alat yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data perkembangan bayi dengan menggunakan lembar DDST II. Analisis data meliputi univariat yang menyajikan data gambaran frekuensi, bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square*, untuk mengetahui kekuatan hubungan antara variabel bebas dan variabel terikat menggunakan *Relative Risk* (RR) dengan *confidence interval* (CI) 95%, dan multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Kejadian asfiksia neonatorum berhubungan dengan perkembangan anak usia 6-24 bulan dengan nilai $p = 0,000 (<0,05)$. Anak yang mengalami asfiksia berpeluang 2,11 kali mengalami perkembangan suspek dibandingkan dengan anak yang tidak mengalami asfiksia.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan kejadian asfiksia neonatorum dengan perkembangan suspek anak usia 6 -24 bulan di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Luwuk Kabupaten Banggai Sulawesi Tengah.

Kata Kunci: Asfiksia neonatorum, perkembangan anak, DDST II

ABSTRACT

Background: Asphyxia neonatorum is a condition that occurs when a baby doesn't get enough oxygen during the birth process. One of the long-term impacts that may be caused by asphyxia is a developmental disorder.

Research Objective: To explore the associations between the occurrences asphyxia neonatorum and development of children at the age of 6-24 months at General Hospital of Luwuk of Banggai, Central Sulawesi.

Research Method: A quantitative approach was employed to gather the data for the study, utilizing a kohort retrospektif survey design. The sample (n = 6-24 months) consisted of children at General Hospital of Luwuk of Banggai, South Sulawesi. Research instrument to collect development data of babies was DDST II. Bivariate was conducted by using chi-square to investigate a strong association between independent variable and dependent variable was carried out by using Risk Relative. Multivariate was conducted by using logistic regression. Overall test using a 95% Confidence Interval and a significance level of 0.05.

Research Findings: The occurrence of asphyxia neonatorum is statistically significant with the development of children at the age of 6-24 months with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.005$). Children who experience asphyxia neonatorum are likely to potentially 2.11 times to have suspect development than those who don't experience.

Conclusion: There was an association between the occurrences of asphyxia neonatorum and the development suspect of children at the age 6-24 months at General Hospital of Luwuk of Banggai, Central Sulawesi.

Key words: Asphyxia neonatorum, development of children, DDST II