

ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO SEPSIS NEONATORUM (STUDI DI RUANG NICU RSD K.R.M.T WONGSONEGORO KOTA SEMARANG)

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Sepsis neonatorum merupakan salah satu penyebab morbiditas dan mortalitas pada bayi baru lahir. Data kunjungan ruang perinatologi tahun 2018 menunjukkan sebanyak 1601 bayi baru lahir dirawat di RSD K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro Semarang, dan 23% di antaranya terdiagnosis infeksi neonatus.

Tujuan: Menguji faktor risiko independen terhadap sepsis neonatorum di ruang NICU RSD K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro Semarang periode 2016–2022.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional analitik dengan desain *case control*. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah bayi baru lahir yang dirawat di ruang NICU RSD K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro Semarang pada tahun 2016–2022. Sebanyak 328 subjek diperoleh menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling* melalui data rekam medik periode 2016-2022. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi KPD, demam intrapartum, kehamilan kembar, proses persalinan, berat badan lahir, asfiksia, usia gestasi, kelainan bawaan, prosedur invasif, dan sepsis neonatorum. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji regresi logistik multinomial dengan memasukkan variabel pada analisis bivariat yang mempunyai nilai $p < 0,25$. Uji regresi logistik multinomial untuk menghitung nilai *adjusted odds ratio* (AOR) pada masing-masing variabel independen.

Hasil: Uji regresi logistik multinomial menunjukkan bahwa asfiksia (aOR=4,361; 95% CI 2,434–7,813), BBLR (aOR=2,114; 95% CI 1,067–4,187), kelainan bawaan (aOR=10,184; 95% CI 3,575–29,011), dan prosedur invasif (aOR=3,233; 95% CI 1,583–6,601) merupakan faktor risiko independen terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum.

Kesimpulan: Asfiksia, berat badan lahir rendah, kelainan bawaan, dan prosedur invasif merupakan faktor risiko independen terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum pada bayi baru lahir yang dirawat di NICU RSD K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro.

Kata Kunci: sepsis, neonatus, risiko

ABSTRACT

Background: Neonatal sepsis is one of the causes of morbidity and mortality in newborns. In 2018, 1601 newborns were admitted to K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro District Hospital Semarang, with 23% of them diagnosed with neonatal infection.

Aims: To analyze the risk factors of neonatal sepsis in the NICU of K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro District Hospital Semarang throughout 2016–2022.

Methods: This study was an analytic observational study with a case control design. The subjects were newborns who were admitted to the NICU of RSD K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro District Hospital Semarang in 2016–2022. A total of 328 subjects were obtained using consecutive sampling method through medical record data for the period of 2016–2022. The collected variables included PROM, intrapartum fever, gemelli, delivery method, birth weight, asphyxia, gestational age, congenital abnormalities, invasive procedures, and neonatal sepsis. Statistical analysis using multinomial logistic regression test included variables with $p < 0.25$ on bivariate analysis and multiple logistic regression test to calculate the adjusted odds ratio (AOR) value of each independent variable.

Results: Multiple logistic regression test revealed that asphyxia ($aOR=4.361$; 95% CI 2.434–7.813), LBW ($aOR=2.114$; 95% CI 1.067–4.187), congenital abnormalities ($aOR=10.184$; 95% CI 3.575–29.011), and invasive procedures ($aOR=3.233$; 95% CI 1.583–6.601) were independent risk factors.

Conclusion: The most significant risk factors in causing neonatal sepsis among neonates admitted to the NICU of RSD K.R.M.T. Wongsonegoro Semarang throughout 2016–2022 asphyxia, low birth weight, congenital abnormalities, and invasive procedures.

Keywords: sepsis, neonates, risk