

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pandemi COVID-19 membawa perubahan besar dalam pola hidup masyarakat, sistem layanan kesehatan, dan aksesibilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Selain itu, banyaknya ibu hamil yang terkena COVID-19, dan neonatus yang lahir dari ibu COVID-19, diyakini berpengaruh dan memberikan perbedaan karakteristik kematian neonatus sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19.

Tujuan : Menganalisis perbedaan karakteristik kematian neonatus sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Kariadi.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan metode *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data dari neonatus yang mengalami kematian sebelum (2016 – 2019) dan saat (2020 – 2023) pandemi COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Kariadi, kemudian membandingkan karakteristik kematian neonatus tersebut. Karakteristik yang dianalisis adalah jenis kelamin neonatus, penyebab kematian, usia kematian, jenis persalinan, usia gestasi, usia ibu, pemeriksaan ANC, preeklamsia, anemia ibu hamil, dan KPD. Pengolahan data menggunakan analisis bivariat.

Hasil : Data dipilih secara *purposive sampling*, didapatkan 134 subjek penelitian yang terdiri dari 67 subjek sebelum pandemi, dan 67 subjek saat pandemi. Didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan antara perbedaan karakteristik kematian neonatus berdasarkan usia gestasi ($p=0,016$) dan pemeriksaan ANC ($p=0,023$) sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Kariadi. Namun, tidak terdapat perbedaan karakteristik kematian neonatus berdasarkan jenis kelamin neonatus, penyebab kematian, usia kematian, jenis persalinan, usia ibu, preeklamsia, anemia ibu hamil, dan KPD sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Kariadi.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan karakteristik usia gestasi ibu dan pemeriksaan ANC pada neonatus yang mengalami kematian sebelum dan saat pandemi COVID-19 di RSUP Dr. Kariadi.

Kata Kunci : Kematian neonatus, COVID-19, perbedaan.

ABSTRACT

Background : *The COVID-19 pandemic has brought major changes to people's lifestyles, the health service system and the accessibility of health services. In addition, the number of pregnant women affected by COVID-19, and neonates born to COVID-19 mothers, is believed to have an influence and provide differences in the characteristics of neonatal deaths before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

Objective : *To analyze differences in the characteristics of neonatal deaths before and during the COVID-19 pandemic at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital.*

Methods : *This study was conducted with a cross sectional method. This study used data from neonates who died before (2016 - 2019) and during (2020 - 2023) the COVID-19 pandemic at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital, then compares the characteristics of these neonate deaths. The characteristics analyzed were neonate gender, cause of death, age of death, type of delivery, gestational age, maternal age, ANC examination, preeclampsia, maternal anemia, and premature rupture of membranes. Data processing used bivariate analysis.*

Results : *Data was selected using purposive sampling, resulting in 134 subjects consisting of 67 subjects before the pandemic and 67 subjects during the pandemic. A significant difference was found between differences in gestational age characteristics ($p=0.016$) and ANC examinations ($p=0.023$) before and during the COVID-19 pandemic at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital. However, there were no differences in the characteristics of neonate gender, cause of death, age of death, type of delivery, maternal age, preeclampsia, anemia of pregnant women, and premature rupture of membranes before and during the COVID-19 pandemic at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital.*

Conclusion : *There are differences in the characteristics of maternal gestational age and ANC examinations in neonates who died before and during the COVID-19 pandemic at Dr. Kariadi Hospital.*

Keywords : *Neonatal mortality, COVID-19, disparities.*