

## ABSTRAK

Insidensi Ketuban Pecah Dini (KPD) di Negara berkembang khususnya di Indonesia berkisar 4,5% sampai 7,6% dari seluruh kehamilan dan dapat menyebabkan komplikasi kehamilan salah satunya adalah kelahiran Bayi Asfiksia. Kematian bayi karena Asfiksia di Indonesia mencapai 41,94% bila tidak diberikan penanganan yang optimal. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui Hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini dengan Asfiksia Neonatorum di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Ujung Berung Bandung.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode Observasional Analitik potong silang atau *Cross-Sectional* dengan data rekam medis yang dijadikan sumber data penelitian. Subjek penelitian ini adalah parturien yang telah di diagnosis ketuban pecah dini di RSUD Ujung Berung Bandung Tahun 2013–2014. Sampel yang diteliti yaitu sebanyak 180 parturien yang kemudian dianalisis dengan cara uji *Chi Square* menggunakan *SPSS* dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa parturien dengan ketuban pecah dini yang mengalami bayi asfiksia sebanyak (64,4%), dan parturien dengan ketuban pecah dini yang tidak mengalami bayi asfiksia sebanyak (35,6%). Hasil ini menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna dimana didapatkan nilai *p-value* <0,001.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara ketuban pecah dini dengan Asfiksia Neonatorum.

Kata Kunci : Asfiksia, Ketuban Pecah Dini, Parturien.

## **ABSTRACK**

*The Incidence of premature rupture of membranes (PROM) in developing countries, especially in Indonesia ranges from 4.5% to 7.6% of all pregnancies and can lead to birth asphyxia as complications. Infant deaths due to asphyxia in Indonesia reached 41.94% when not given optimal treatment. This study was conducted to determine the relationship between premature rupture of membranes with asphyxia neonatorum at the General Hospital of Ujung Berung Bandung.*

*This was an Analytic Observational research with Cross Sectional methods. Medical records was used as the sources of data. The subjects were parturients who had been diagnosed as premature rupture of membrane in Ujung Berung General Hospital Bandung in 2013-2014. 180 parturients as samples were examined and the data were analyzed by Chi Square test using SPSS and presented by tabular form.*

*The result showed that parturients with premature rupture of membranes who suffered asphyxia is 64.4%, and parturients with premature rupture of membranes who did not suffered asphyxia is 35.6%. These results showed a significant association which obtained p-value <0.001.*

*Based on the results, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between premature rupture of membranes with asphyxia neonatorum.*

*Keywords: Asphyxia, Parturients, Premature Rupture of Membranes.*