GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN *RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME* (RDS) PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR DI RUANG PERINATOLOGI RSIA UMMU HANI PURBALINGGA TAHUN 2024

Description Of Characteristics And Risk Factors For Respiratory Distress Syndrome (Rds) In Newborns In The Perinatology Room Of Rsia Ummu Hani Purbalingga In 2024

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ABSTRAK

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) merupakan sindroma pernafasan pada bayi kurang bulan akibat imaturitas struktur dan fungsi paru-paru dan defisiensi surfaktan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik dan faktor risiko kejadian RDS pada bayi baru lahir di ruang perinatologi RSIA Ummu Hani Purbalingga tahun 2024. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif observasional dengan *design* (rancangan) *retrospective study.* Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 53 menggunakan data sekunder yang diambil dari Rekam Medis pasien dan dianalisa menggunakan uji univariat. Dari penelitian ini adalah hasilnya bayi yang menderita RDS dengan usia kehamilan aterm sebanyak 31 (58,49%). Bayi yang berusia 0–28 hari sebanyak 53 (100%), bayi dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 33 (62,26 %), bayi yang mengalami asfiksia sebesar 33 (62,26 %). Bayi lahir dengan cara persalinan SC sebanyak 35 (66,04%). Ibu yang mengalami KPD sebanyak 23 (43,40%). Ibu yang mengalami DM sebanyak 7 (13,21%), dan ibu yang mengalami kehamilan kembar sebanyak 6 (11,32%). Kesimpulan gambaran karakteristik dan faktor risiko RDS pada bayi baru lahir memiliki karakteristik yang beragam. Saran, bagi RSIA Ummu Hani memberikan In House Training kepada tenaga kesehatan mengenai RDS

Kata kunci : Faktor risiko, Bayi, *Respiratory Distress Syndrome*

ABSTRACT

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) is a respiratory syndrome in infants due to immaturity of lung structure and function and surfactant deficiency. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics and risk factors for the incidence of RDS in newborns in the perinatology room of Ummu Hani Purbalingga Hospital in 2024. This research method is descriptive observational with design (design) retrospective study. The sample in this study was 53 using secondary data taken from patient medical records and analyzed using univariate tests. The result of this study was that 31 (58.49%) infants suffering from RDS with aterm gestational age. Infants aged 0-28 days as many as 53 (100%), infants with male gender as many as 33 (62.26%), infants who experienced asphyxia were 33 (62.26%). There were 35 (66.04%) babies born by SC delivery. Mothers who experienced KPD were 23 (43.40%). Mothers who had DM were 7 (13.21%), and mothers who had multiple pregnancies were 6 (11.32%). Conclusion The description of characteristics and risk factors for RDS in newborns has diverse characteristics. Suggestion, for Ummu Hani Hospital to provide In House Training to health workers regarding RDS.

Keywords: Risk factors, Infants, Respiratory Distress Syndrome