ABSTRACT

RESULT REPRESENTATION OF CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM SCREENING (CHS) BASED ON TOPOGRAPHY AREA IN BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN MAY-OCTOBER 2019

By

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Background: Congenital Hypothyroid Screening (CHS) is a screening test performed in newborn baby to detect Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH). Screening is important to prevent delays in the diagnosis and management of CH. Until now, Indonesia does not have data on the result representation of national and regional CH based on regional topography.
Method: Descriptive research with cross sectional design. The research was conducted at the Public Health Office of Bandar Lampung. The secondary data used are data on the incidence of CHS, CHS service provider health facilities, and babies born alive in May-October 2019. The results representation is then grouped by subdistrict and topography of the region (tidal, choppy to wavy, and hilly to mountainous).
Results: The number of CHS incidents was highest in Panjang Subdistrict (235 data) and there was no CHS data in Enggal Subdistrict. The results representation of the highest CHS is in Tanjung Karang Timur Subdistrict (41%). The overall results representation of CHS by subdistrict was obtained by 18%. The results representation of CHS in tidal topographic areas of 24%, choppy to wavy have a percentage of 18%, and the lowest hilly to mountainous areas of 15%.
Conclusion: The topographical areas that have the highest result representation of CHS results are tidal areas, while the lowest are hilly to mountainous areas.

Keywords: Newborn screening, Congenital Hypothyroid Screening, Topography

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN HASIL SKRINING HIPOTIROID KONGENITAL (SHK) BERDASARKAN TOPOGRAFI WILAYAH DI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG PADA BULAN MEI-OKTOBER TAHUN 2019

Oleh

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Latar Belakang: Skrining Hipotiroid Kongenital (SHK) merupakan suatu uji saring yang dilakukan saat bayi baru lahir untuk mendeteksi Hipotiroid Kongenital (HK). Skrining penting dilakukan untuk mencegah terjadinya keterlambatan diagnosis dan tatalaksana HK. Indonesia hingga saat ini belum memiliki data gambaran hasil SHK nasional maupun regional berdasarkan topografi wilayah.
Metode: Penelitian deskriptif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Bandar Lampung. Data sekunder yang dipakai adalah data kejadian SHK, fasilitas kesehatan penyedia layanan SHK, dan bayi lahir hidup pada Bulan Mei-Oktober Tahun 2019. Gambaran hasil SHK kemudian dikelompokkan berdasarkan kecamatan dan topografi wilayah (pasang surut, berombak sampai bergelombang, dan berbukit sampai bergunung).
Hasil: Jumlah kejadian SHK paling tinggi pada Kecamatan Panjang (235 data) dan tidak terdapat data SHK pada Kecamatan Enggal. Gambaran hasil SHK tertinggi pada Kecamatan Tanjung Karang Timur (41%). Gambaran hasil SHK secara keseluruhan berdasarkan kecamatan diperoleh 18%. Gambaran Hasil SHK pada wilayah topografi pasang surut 24%, berombak sampai bergelombang memiliki persentase 18%, dan yang paling rendah wilayah berbukit sampai bergunung 15%.
Simpulan: Wilayah topografi yang memiliki gambaran hasil SHK paling tinggi adalah wilayah pasang surut, sedangkan yang paling rendah adalah wilayah berbukit sampai bergunung.

Kata Kunci: Skrining bayi baru lahir, Skrining Hipotiroid Kongenital, Topografi