

ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, GESTATIONAL AGE, INVASIVE PROCEDURES, AND LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY WITH LATE-ONSET NEONATAL SEPSIS AT DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL, LAMPUNG, 2023

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Background: Late-onset neonatal sepsis (LONS) is a systemic response to infection when a newborn is more than 72 hours old, as evidenced by a positive blood culture. Currently, late-onset neonatal sepsis remains the third leading cause of neonatal death. The difficulty in early diagnosis of late-onset neonatal sepsis (LONIS) necessitates a diagnosis based on a combination of history, such as factors that influence it like gestational age, low birth weight (LBW), and hospital-acquired infections, including the use of invasive procedures and length of hospital stay.

Method: This study employed a descriptive analytic method with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of all neonates diagnosed with neonatal sepsis and recorded in medical records with positive blood culture results in the perinatology ward of RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Bandar Lampung in 2023. Data were analyzed univariate and bivariate using the Chi-square test for bivariate analysis with Fisher's exact and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests as alternatives.

Result: The incidence of late-onset neonatal sepsis was 42 cases (67.7%) out of the total 62 neonates diagnosed with neonatal sepsis. Chi-square analysis showed that gestational age ($p=0,032$), invasive procedures ($p=0,043$), and length of hospital stay ($p=0,012$) were significantly associated with the occurrence of late-onset neonatal sepsis. Meanwhile, low birth weight such as extremely low birth weight (ELBW) ($p=0,453$), very low birth weight (VLBW) ($p=0,054$), and low birth weight (LBW) ($p=0,28$) were not significantly associated with the occurrence of late-onset neonatal sepsis.

Conclusion: Gestational age, invasive procedures, and length of hospital stay are factors that influence the occurrence of late-onset neonatal sepsis.

Keywords: Gestasional Age, Invasive Procedure, Late Onset Neonatal Sepsis, Length of Hospital Stay, Low Birth Weight.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) , USIA GESTASI, PROSEDUR INVASIF, DAN LAMA RAWAT INAP TERHADAP KEJADIAN SEPSIS NEONATORUM AWITAN LAMBAT DI RSUD DR. H ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2023

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Latar belakang: Sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat (SNAL) merupakan respon sistemik terhadap infeksi ketika usia neonatus lebih dari 72 jam. yang dibuktikan dengan adanya hasil kultur darah positif. Saat ini sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat masih menjadi penyebab utama ketiga dari kematian neonatus. Kesulitan diagnosis dini sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat (SNAL) menyebabkan perlunya diagnosis berdasarkan gabungan anamnesis berupa faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi seperti usia gestasi, berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR), dan infeksi dari rumah sakit yaitu pemakaian prosedur invasif dan lama rawat inap.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri dari seluruh neonatus yang terdiagnosis sepsis neonatorum dan tercatat dalam rekam medis dengan hasil kultur darah positif di ruang perinatologi RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Bandar Lampung pada tahun 2023. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi-square* untuk analisis bivariat dengan alternatif *fisher exact* dan Kolmogorov-smirnov.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Insidensi kasus sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat 42 kasus (67,7%) dari total 62 neonatus yang terdiagnosis sepsis neonatorum. Pada analisis *Chi-square*, variabel usia gestasi ($p= 0,032$), prosedur invasif ($p= 0,043$), dan lama rawat inap ($p= 0,012$) terbukti memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat. Sedangkan variabel berat badan lahir rendah seperti BBLASR ($p= 0,453$), BBLSR ($p= 0,054$), dan BBLR ($p=0,28$) tidak memiliki hubungan terhadap kejadian sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat.

Kesimpulan: Usia gestasi, prosedur invasif, dan lama rawat inap merupakan faktor yang memengaruhi kejadian sepsis neonatorum awitan lambat.

Kata Kunci: Berat Badan Lahir Rendah, Lama Rawat Inap, Prosedur Invasif, Sepsis Neonatorum Awitan Lambat, Usia Gestasi.