



Adolescent Childbirth with Asphyxia Neonatorum

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i></p> <p>Received 11 December 2021 Accepted 21 April 2022 Published 10 June 2022</p> <hr/> <p><i>Keyword:</i></p> <p>Childbirth Adolescent Asphyxia</p>	<p>One cause of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is a factor too young give birth. The adolescent who are still in the process time growth not yet ripe perfect so that often be a complicating factor in labor good to maternal and neonatal. Asphyxia is wrong one emergency neonatorum is the tallest born in reason Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The method is a retrospective cross-sectional analytical study using secondary data of medical record mother maternity in Hospital Imelda Pekerja Indonesia (IPI), January - June 2022. The amount sample in the study is 725 people. Data processing in analysis uses the chi-square. Results Study show that mother adolescent childbirth totaled 26 cases (4%) and incident asphyxia neonatorum in adolescent childbirth was 21 cases (80.8 %). Incidence asphyxia on mother maternity with group <20 years old were 349 cases (49.9 %) out of 725 deliveries. Based on the results analysis with use chi-square test is obtained with p-value < =0.001, which means Ha is accepted and ho is rejected which means there is a meaningful relationship Among age teenage mother maternity with incident asphyxia on the baby newborn in the hospital. IPI Medan period January - June 2022.</p>

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<p><i>Kata kunci:</i></p> <p>Persalinan Remaja Asfiksia</p> <p><i>*) corresponding author</i></p> <p>Wellina Br Sebayang</p> <p>Universitas Imelda Medan Jl. Setiabudi Pasar 2 Gg. Intan No. 10 Tanjung Sari Medan</p> <p>Email: wellinasebayang@gmail.com DOI: 10.30604/jika.v7i2.1507 Copyright @author(s)</p>	<p>ABSTRAK</p> <p>Salah satu penyebab tidak langsung Kematian ibu adalah factor terlalu muda melahirkan. Usia remaja yang masih dalam proses masa pertumbuhan belum matang sempurna sehingga sering menjadi factor komplikasi dalam persalinan baik terhadap ibu maupun bayi. Asfiksia merupakan salah satu kegawatdauratan bayi baru lahir yang paling tinggi dalam penyebab Angka Kematian Bayi. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan merupakan study analitik <i>cross sectional retrospektif</i> menggunakan data sekunder catatan rekam medis ibu bersalin di Rumah Sakit Imelda Pekerja Indonesia Medan Periode Januari- Juni 2022. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini yaitu 725 orang. Pengolahan data di analisis menggunakan uji <i>chi square</i>. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ibu bersalin usia remaja berjumlah 26 kasus (4%) dan kejadian asfiksia bayi baru lahir pada ibu usia remaja adalah 21 kasus (80,8 %). Kejadian asfiksia pada ibu bersalin dengan kelompok umur < 20 tahun adalah 349 kasus (49,9 %) dari 725 persalinan. Berdasarkan hasil analisa dengan menggunakan uji <i>chi square</i> diperoleh nilai <i>p value</i> < $\alpha=0,001$, yang artinya ha diterima dan ho ditolak yang berarti ada hubungan yang bermakna antara usia remaja ibu bersalin dengan kejadian asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir di RS. IPI Medan periode Januari- Juni 2022.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy in adolescents (ages 10-19) is at risk for complications of pregnancy and childbirth such as eclampsia, puerperal endometritis and asphyxia in newborns which are one of the causes of neonatal maternal death. The percentage of age at first having sexual intercourse in women and men

increased from 59 percent of the 2012 IDHS results to 74 percent in the 2017 IDHS. Changes also occurred at the highest age of 18-19 years from the 2012 IDHS to 17-18 as the highest age of the 2017 IDHS. Teenage pregnancy is closely related to unwanted pregnancy (KTD), often KTD ends with an attempt to abort the pregnancy to avoid embarrassment and social sanctions. (Budijanto 2020)

In 2017 the results of the Indonesian Demographic Survey (IDHS) recorded that 36 out of 1000 babies born were mothers aged between 15 to 19 years. This shows the number of teenagers who have become mothers before reaching adulthood. Furthermore, the IDHS report states that 7% of adolescents in Indonesia have or are awaiting their first delivery. Although the age of marriage in Indonesia is closely related to local culture and local community beliefs, many studies have found a high risk of maternal and child mortality, low birth weight, birth, and failure to grow and develop premature children. pregnancy and childbirth in Indonesia. have not yet reached adulthood. (Chotimah et al. 2020)

The results of Riskesdas 2018, from 56.6% of children under five with a record of birth weight, 6.2% were born with LBW conditions. The mother's condition causes the condition of LBW babies during pregnancy (adolescent pregnancy, malnutrition, and pregnancy complications), twins, the fetus has congenital abnormalities or conditions, and abnormalities in the placenta that inhibit the baby's growth (intrauterine growth restriction).). (IDHS 2017)

Asphyxia neonatorum is a condition in which the baby cannot breathe spontaneously and regularly after birth. The cause is the occurrence of hypoxia in the fetus in the womb. This hypoxia is related to factors that arise at the time of delivery, or immediately after the baby is born (Prawirohardjo 2006). Newborn asphyxia is one of the causes of newborn death in developing countries. It is estimated that 130 million newborns are born every year worldwide, 4 million in the first 28 days of life, babies die in the first week and babies die in the first 24 hours of life (Hassan, R. nd).

The infant mortality rate is the first indicator in determining the health status of children and every year about 3% (3.6 million) of the 120 million newborns experience asphyxia, almost 1 million babies die. (National, Statistics, and Health 2018). In the Indonesian Health Profile 2020, it is stated that the most common causes of neonatal death are low birth weight (LBW) 35.2% and asphyxia 27.4%, as well as other causes such as infection, congenital abnormalities, neonatal tetanus, and others. (Budijanto 2020).

METHOD

This research is a case study research using medical records, consisting of mothers of inpartum age and condition of newborns. The study was conducted in a cross sectional manner by taking subjects to be studied at the same time. The samples used in this study were all mothers who gave birth and newborns from January to June 2022 at Imelda Indonesian Manpower Hospital in Medan. The secondary technique used in this study is total sampling using secondary data from medical records. Data analysis was performed univariately, bivariately using Chi Square test. (Arikunto S 2018)

Tabel 1.
Relationship of Teenage Pregnancy with Asphyxia Incidence in Hospitals

Maternal Age	Incidence of Asphyxia Neonatorum				score		p
	Asphyxia Neonatorum		Not Asphyxia		Total	%	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	
< 20 Age	21	80.8	5	19.2	26	100	0.001
20 Ages	349	49.9	350	50.1	699	100	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Childbirth Age Teenager in Hospital

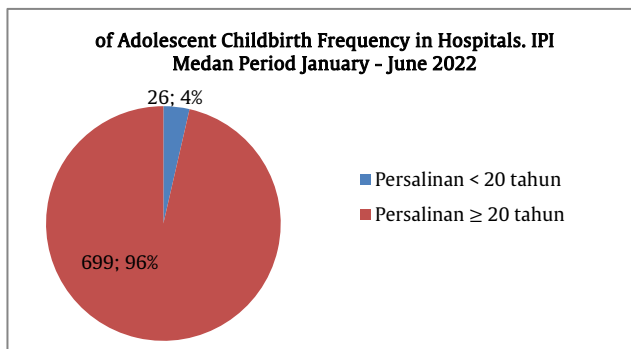


Figure 1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

From the picture above, it can be seen that the incidence of teenage childbirth is still quite high, namely 4% or 26 cases out of a total of 725 deliveries. Of the 26 cases, one delivery occurred at the age of 14 years and one delivery occurred at the age of 15 years. There was also one delivery at the age of 18, which was the third delivery. Research in 2018 in Kudus Regency stated that parental education, parenting, family culture and premarital sex as well as socio-economic behavior are factors that influence early marriage. Parents with low socioeconomic status have a 2.78 times chance of getting married early. (Indanah et al. 2020)

Frequency Distribution of Asphyxia Incidence Neonatorum in Hospitals

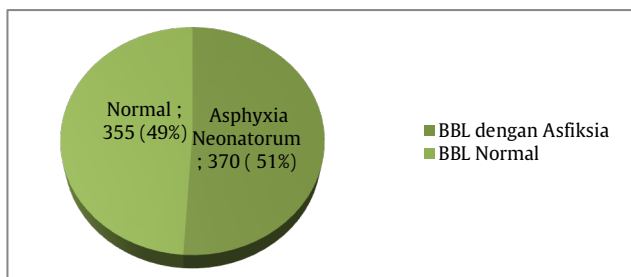


Figure 2. Frequency Childbirth of Asphyxia Neonatorum

The incidence of asphyxianeonatorum is higher, namely 51% of the 725 total deliveries. Asphyxia data includes mild, moderate and severe asphyxia that occurs in newborns up to 2 hours post partum. Research in 2021 at the Fauziah Birueuen Hospital stated that the age factor affects the incidence of asphyxia in newborns. (Nufra and Ananda 2018). Research at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri found that the factors causing asphyxia include placental abruption, umbilical cord entanglement and low birth weight (Princess 2019).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The case of childbirth in adolescence is still quite high, namely 4%, with the risk of asphyxia in newborns of 80.8%. There is a significant relationship between maternal age and asphyxia in newborns with a p value of 0.001.

It is hoped that there will be a coaching program for adolescents about the risks of pregnancy and childbirth at a young age so as to reduce the risk of complications such as cases of asphyxia in newborns.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Conflict of Interest Statement

No potential conflicts of interest have been reported regarding the submitted articles

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