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META-ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO KEMATIAN NEONATAL DI ASIA TENGGARA (KLASIFIKASI WHO)

vii + 58 halaman, 3 tabel, 4 gambar, 4 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian
Masa neonatal (28 hari pertama kehidupan) adalah waktu yang sangat rentan untuk kelangsungan hidup anak. Tahun 2015, kematian neonatal menjadi penyebab utama 2,7 juta kematian (45%) dari kematian anak dibawah usia lima tahun. Sebanyak 52% kematian terjadi masa neonatal di wilayah Asia Tengara. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kematian neonatal di wilayah Asia Tenggara (Klasifikasi WHO).

Metode
Penelitian Meta-analysis dilakukan dengan menggunakan penelitian dari tahun 1984 hingga 2016. Penelusuran literatur di internet melalui *database* PubMed, ProQuest, dan EBSCO dengan menggunakan kombinasi kata kunci. Sebanyak empat artikel penelitian diinklusi ke dalam Meta-analisis dan dianalisis menggunakan *software Review Manager* 5.3.

Hasil
Hasil analisis *Fixed Effects Random* menunjukkan usia ibu (OR 1.56 [95% CI 1.15-2.12]) dan jarak kelahiran (OR 1.83 [95% CI 1.31-2.56]) memiliki hubungan dengan kematian neonatal. Hasil analisis *Random Effects Model* nenunjukkan prematur memiliki hubungan dengan kematian neonatal (OR 6.33 [95% CI 1.58-25.36]. Uji sensitivitas menunjukkan *pooled odds ratio* hubungan usia ibu dan jarak kelahiran dengan kematian sama atau tidak begitu berbeda. Sebaliknya hubungan prematur dengan kematian bervariasi dan memiliki *pooled odds ratio* berbeda.

Kesimpulan
Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi faktor risiko kematian neonatal di Asia Tenggara yaitu usia ibu, jarak kelahiran dan prematur. Berdasarkan penyebab utama kematian neonatal. mengikuti program keluarga berencana (KB) dan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi menjadi target utama dalam menurunkan angka kematian neonatal di Asia Tenggara (Klasifikasi WHO).

Daftar Pustaka : 72 (1988-2016)
Kata Kunci : Kematian Neonatal, Usia Ibu, Jarak Kelahiran, Berat Lahir, Prematur

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META-ANALYSIS RISK FACTOR OF NEONATAL MORTALITY IN WHO SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION

xi + 58 pages, 3 tables, 4 figures, 4 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

The neonatal period (the first 28 days of life) are the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. In 2015, neonatal mortality is becoming important because 2,7 million deaths or roughly 45% of all under-five deaths, occur during this period. About 52% deaths occur during their first 28 days of life in South-East Asia. The purpose of this study is to identify risk factor neonatal mortality in WHO South-East Asia Region.

Method

This meta-analysis was conducted using data from year 1984 to 2016. The reviewed studies were accessed through electronic web-based search strategy from PubMed, ProQuest and EBSCO by using combination key terms. The four articles were included in Meta-analysis and the analysis done by using RevMan 5.3.

Result

Based on Fixed Effects Random showed that maternal age (OR 1.56 [95% CI 1.15-2.12]) and interval birth (OR 1.83 [95% CI 1.31-2.56]) was associated with neonatal mortality. Based on Random Effects Model, preterm was associated with neonatal mortality ((OR 6.33 [95% CI 1.58-25.36]. Test of sensitivity showed that maternal age and interval birth were homogeneity and pooled odds ratio were almost same. Preterm was heterogeneous and pooled odds ratio was different.

Conclusion

The study indentified factor risk neonatal mortality in WHO South-East Asia Region. Those are maternal age, interval birth and preterm. According to the prevailing causes of neonatal mortality, family planning and using contraceptives are important to decrease neonatal mortality in WHO South-East Asia Region.

References : 72 (1988 – 2016)

Keywords : Neonatal Mortality, Maternal Age, Interval Birth, Preterm