

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. World Health Organization. World health statistics 2016: monitoring health for the SDGs, sustainable development goals. France: World Health Organization; 2016.
2. Singh PK. Upholding rights of newborns to survive. World Health Organization Region South-East Asia. 2016.
<http://www.searo.who.int/mediacentre/features/2016/rights-of-newborns-to-survive/en/>-Diakses: Januari 2017
3. Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatra Barat. Profil Kesehatan Sumatera Barat Tahun 2017. 2017.
http://dinkes.sumbarprov.go.id/images/2018/07/file/PROFIL_2017.pdf-Diakses : Desember 2018
4. UNICEF. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2015. New York: United Nations Children's Fund; 2015.
5. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Kesehatan Keluarga. In: Budijanto D, Yudianto, Hardhana B, Soenardi TA, editors. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2015. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia; 2016. p. 125.
6. UNICEF. Level and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: United Nations Children's Fund; 2017.
7. Damanik MS. Klasifikasi bayi menurut berat lahir dan masa gestasi. In: Kosim MS, Yunanto A, Dewi R, Sarosa GI, Usman A, editors. Buku Ajar Neonatologi. 1st ed. Jakarta: Badan Penerbit IDAI; 2010. p. 13.
8. Anggraini A, Sumadiono, Wandita S. Faktor Risiko Kematian Neonatus dengan Penyakit Membran Hialin. *Sari Pediatr.* 2013;15(2):75–80.
9. Oza S, Lawn JE, Hogan DR, Mathersb C, Cousens SN. Neonatal cause-of-death estimates for the early and late neonatal periods for 194 countries: 2000–2013. *Bull World Heal Organ.* 2015;93:19–28.
10. UNICEF, WHO. Countdown to 2015: a decade of tracking progress for maternal, newborn and child Survival, The 2015 Report. Washington: WHO Press; 2015.
11. Najafian B, Fakhraie SH, Afjeh SA, Kazemian M, Shohrati M, Saburi A. Early surfactant therapy with nasal continuous positive airway pressure or continued mechanical ventilation in very low birth weight neonates with respiratory distress syndrome. *Iran Red Crescent Med J.* 2014;16(4):1–8.
12. American Lung Association. Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (RDS & BPD). In: Lung Disease Data: 2008. New York: American Lung Association; 2008. p. 111–6.
13. Tobing R. Kelainan kardiovaskular pada sindrom gawat nafas neonatus.

Sari Pediatr. 2004;6(1):40–6.

14. Raj JU, Wright JR. Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn. In: Schraufnagel DE, editor. *Breathing in America: Diseases, Prognosis, and Hope*. American Thoracic Society; 2010. p. 197–205.
15. IDAI. Distres pernapasan neonatus. In: Pudjiadi AH, Hegar B, Handryastuti S, Idris NS, Gandaputra EP, Harmoniati ED, et al., editors. *Pedoman pelayanan medis*. 2nd ed. Jakarta: Badan Penerbit IDAI; 2011. p. 66–7.
16. Casey JL, Newberry D, Jnah A. Early bubble continuous positive airway pressure: investigating interprofessional best practices for the NICU team. *Neonatal Netw*. 2016;35(3):125–34.
17. Locci G, Fanos V, Gerosa C, Faa G. Hyaline membrane disease (HMD): the role of the perinatal pathologist. *J Pediatr Neonatal Individ Med*. 2014;3(2):1–9.
18. Ma CC-H, Ma S. The role of surfactant in respiratory distress syndrome. *Open Respir Med J*. 2012;6:44–53.
19. Martin S, Duke T, Davis P. Efficacy and safety of bubble CPAP in neonatal care in low and middle income countries: a systematic review. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2014;0:F1–10.
20. Dewez JE, Broek N van den. Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) to treat respiratory distress in newborns in low- and middle-income countries. *Trop Doct*. 2017;47(1):19–22.
21. Queensland Clinical Guidelines. *Queensland Clinical Guideline: neonatal respiratory distress including CPAP*. Brisbane: Queensland Health; 2014.
22. Buckmaster A. Nasal continuous positive airway pressure for respiratory distress in non-tertiary care centres: what is needed and where to from here? *J Paediatr Child Health*. 2012;48:747–52.
23. Deorari AK, Sankar MJ, Kishore SS. Use of continuous positive airway pressure in the newborn. In: Bhakoo O, Kumar P, Jain N, Thakre R, Murki S, Venkateshan S, editors. *Evidence Based Clinical Practice Guidelines*. Delhi; 2010. p. 93–101.
24. Rastogi S, Rajasekhar H, Gupta A, Bhutada A, Rastogi D, Jen-Tien Wung. Factors affecting the weaning from nasal CPAP in preterm neonates. *Int J Pediatr*. 2012;2012:1–7.
25. Celik M, Bulbul A, Uslu S, Dursun M, Guran O, Kiray Bas E, et al. A comparison of the effects of invasive mechanic ventilation/surfactant therapy and non-invasive nasal-continuous positive airway pressure in preterm newborns. *J Matern Neonatal Med*. 2017;1–7.
26. Thukral A, Sankar M, Chandrasekaran A, Agarwal R, Paul V. Efficacy and

- safety of CPAP in low- and middle-income countries. *J Perinatol*. 2016;36:21–8.
27. Gallacher DJ, Hart K, Kotecha S. Common respiratory conditions of the newborn. *Breathe*. 2016;12(1):30–42.
 28. Bamat N, Jensen EA, Kirpalani H. Duration of continuous positive airway pressure in premature infants. *Semin Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2016;21(3):189–95.
 29. Tapia JL, Urzua S, Bancalari A, Meritano J, Torres G, Fabres J, et al. Randomized trial of early bubble continuous positive airway pressure for very low birth weight infants. *J Pediatr*. 2012;161(1):75–80.
 30. Queensland Clinical Guidelines. Neonatal respiratory distress including CPAP : clinical learning resource. Brisbane: Queensland Health; 2015.
 31. Grappone L, Messina F. Hyaline membrane disease or respiratory distress syndrome ? A new approach for an old disease. *J Pediatr Neonatal Individ Med*. 2014;3(2):1–7.
 32. Whitsett JA. Respiratory distress syndrome-hyaline membrane disease. Reference Module in Biomedical Sciences. Elsevier Inc.; 2014. 1-4 p.
 33. Jardine C, Ballot DE. The use of nasal CPAP at the charlotte maxeke johannesburg academic hospital. *SAJCH South African J Child Heal*. 2015;9(2):45–8.
 34. Bajad M, Goyal S, Jain B. Clinical profile of neonates with respiratory distress. *Int J Contemp Pediatr*. 2016;3(3):1009–13.
 35. Shaffer TH, Alapati D, Greenspan JS, Wolfson MR. State of the Art: neonatal non-invasive respiratory support: physiological implications. *Pediatr Pulmonol*. 2012;47(9):837–47.
 36. Anadkat JS, Kuzniewicz MW, Chaudhari BP, Cole FS, Hamvas A. Increased risk for respiratory distress among white, male, late preterm and term infants. *J Perinatol*. 2012;32:780–5.
 37. Vento M, Cubells E, Escobar JJ, Escrig R, Aguar M, Brugada M, et al. Oxygen saturation after birth in preterm infants treated with continuous positive airway pressure and air: assessment of gender differences and comparison with a published nomogram. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2013;98(3):1–6.
 38. M. Sholeh Kosim. Gangguan napas pada bayi baru lahir. In: Kosim MS, Yunanto A, Dewi R, Sarosa GI, Usman A, editors. *Buku Ajar Neonatologi*. 1st ed. Jakarta: Badan Penerbit IDAI; p. 126–46.
 39. Welty SE. Continuous positive airway pressure strategies with bubble nasal continuous positive airway pressure: Not all bubbling is the same: The seattle positive airway pressure system. *Clin Perinatol*. 2016;43:661–71.

40. Reuter S, Moser C, Baack M. Respiratory distress in the newborn. *Paediatr Rev.* 2014;35(10):417–28.
41. Pramanik AK, Rangaswamy N, Gates T. Neonatal Respiratory Distress: a practical approach to its diagnosis and management. *Pediatr Clin North Am.* 2015;62(2):453–69.
42. IDAI. Penyakit membran hialin. In: Pudjiadi AH, Hegar B, Handryastuti S, Idris NS, Gandaputra EP, Harmoniat ED, editors. *Pedoman Pelayanan Medis IDAI.* 1st ed. Jakarta: Badan Penerbit IDAI; 2009. p. 238–42.
43. Hermansen CL, Mahajan A, Hospital LG. *Newborn Respiratory Distress.* 2015;
44. Rundjan L, Tirtaningrum Y, Anindita C. Penanganan paripurna bayi prematur di ruang perawatan. In: Trihono PP, Windiastuti E, Pardede SO, Endyarni B, Alatas FS, editors. *Pendidikan Kedokteran Berkelanjutan Ilmu Kesehatan Anak LXV : Pelayanan Kesehatan Anak Terpadu.* Jakarta: Departemen Ilmu Kesehatan Anak FKUI-RSCM; 2013. p. 18–43.
45. Rohsiswatmo R. Penanganan paripurna bayi prematur di ruang bersalin. In: Trihono PP, Windiastuti E, Pardede SO, Endyarni B, Safira F, editors. *Pendidikan Kedokteran Berkelanjutan Ilmu Kesehatan Anak LXV : Pelayanan Kesehatan Anak Terpadu.* Jakarta: Departemen Ilmu Kesehatan Anak FKUI-RSCM; 2013. p. 9–16.
46. DiBlasi RM. Nasal continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) for the respiratory care of the newborn infant. *Respir Care.* 2009;54(9):1209–35.
47. Gupta S, Donn SM. Continuous positive airway pressure: Physiology and comparison of devices. *Semin Fetal Neonatal Med.* 2016;1–8.
48. Chowdhury O, Wedderburn CJ, Duffy D, Greenough A. CPAP review. *Eur J Pediatr.* 2012;171:1441–8.
49. Mazmany P, Mellor K, Dore CJ, Modi N. A randomised controlled trial of flow driver and bubble continuous positive airway pressure in preterm infants in a resource-limited setting. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed.* 2016;F1–5.
50. Ramos-Navarro C, Sanchez-Luna M, Sanz-López E, Maderuelo-Rodriguez E, Zamora-Flores E. Effectiveness of synchronized noninvasive ventilation to prevent intubation in preterm infants. Vol. 6, *American Journal of Perinatology Reports.* 2016. p. 264–71.
51. Czervinske M. AARC Clinical Practice Guideline: application of continuous positive airway pressure to neonates via nasal prongs, or nasopharyngeal tube, or nasal mask-2004 revision & update. *Respir Care.* 2004;49(9):1100–8.
52. Sekar KC, Corff KE. To tube or not to tube babies with respiratory distress

syndrome. *J Perinatol.* 2009;29(S2):S68–72.

53. Wang TF, Dang D, Liu JZ, Du JF, Wu H. Bubble CPAP for preterm infants with respiratory distress: A meta-analysis. *Hong Kong J Paediatr.* 2016;21:86–92.
54. Sweet DG, Carnielli V, Greisen G, Hallman M, Ozek E, Plavka R, et al. European Consensus Guidelines on the Management of Respiratory Distress Syndrome - 2016 Update. *Neonatology.* 2017;111:107–25.
55. Singh J, Bhardwar V, Chirla D. To Compare the efficacy and complication of nasal prongs vs nasal mask CPAP in neonates. *Int J Med Dent Sci.* 2017;6(1):1392–7.
56. Bushell T, McHugh C, Meyer MP. A Comparison of two nasal continuous positive airway pressure interfaces—a randomized crossover study. *J Neonatal Perinatal Med.* 2013;6(1):53–9.
57. Jane Pillow J. Which continuous positive airway pressure system is best for the preterm infant with respiratory distress syndrome? *Clin Perinatol.* 2012;39:483–96.
58. Todd DA, Wright A, Broom M, Chauhan M, Meskell S, Cameron C, et al. Methods of weaning preterm babies <30 weeks gestation off CPAP: A multicentre randomised controlled trial. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed.* 2012;97(4):F236–40.
59. Agarwal S, Maria A, Roy MK, Verma A. A randomized trial comparing efficacy of bubble and ventilator derived nasal CPAP in very low birth weight neonates with respiratory distress. *J Clin Diagnostic Res.* 2016;10(9):9–12.
60. Gupta N, Saini SS, Murki S, Kumar P, Deorari A. Continuous positive airway pressure in preterm neonates: An update of current evidence and implications for developing countries. *Indian Pediatr.* 2015;52(4):319–28.
61. Mathai SS, Rajeev A, Adhikari KM. Safety and effectiveness of bubble continuous positive airway pressure in preterm neonates with respiratory distress. *Med J Armed Forces India.* 2014;70:327–31.
62. WHO. WHO Recommendations on interventions to improve preterm birth outcomes. France: WHO Press; 2015.
63. Chen CY, Chou AK, Chen YL, Chou HC, Tsao PN, Hsieh WS. Quality improvement of nasal continuous positive airway pressure therapy in neonatal intensive care unit. *Pediatr Neonatol.* 2017;58:229–35.
64. Badiee Z, Naseri F, Sadeghnia A. Early versus delayed initiation of nasal continuous positive airway pressure for treatment of respiratory distress syndrome in premature newborns: A randomized clinical trial. *Adv Biomed Res.* 2013;2(1):1–4.

65. Paoli AG De, Davis PG, Faber B, Morley CJ. Devices and pressure sources for administration of nasal continuous positive airway pressure (NCPAP) in preterm neonates. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2008;(1):1–28.
66. Thota UR, Suresh NS, Nalam S. Bubble CPAP in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome - an experience in a special newborn care unit. *Indian J Res.* 2018;7(4):69–71.
67. Sunil B, Girsish N, Bhuyan M. Outcome of preterm babies with respiratory distress syndrome on nasal CPAP. *Int J Contemp Pediatr.* 2017;4(4):1206–9.
68. Arora V, Gediya SG, Jain R. Outcome of premature babies with RDS using bubble CPAP. *Int J Contemp Pediatr.* 2017;4(3):939–42.
69. Sanghvi A, Rasania M. Study of respiratory distress syndrome in newborn with special reference to the role of bubble CPAP in its management. *Int J Contemp Pediatr.* 2017;4(4):1334–9.
70. Hallman M. The surfactant system protects both fetus and newborn. *Neonatology.* 2013;103:320–6.
71. Tagare A, Kadam S, Vaidya U, Pandit A, Patole S. Bubble cpap versus ventilator cpap in preterm neonates with early onset respiratory distress - A randomized controlled trial. *J Trop Pediatr.* 2013;59(2):113–9.
72. Kawaza K, Machen HE, Brown J, Mwanza Z, Iniguez S, Gest A, et al. Efficacy of a low-cost bubble CPAP system in treatment of respiratory distress in a neonatal ward in Malawi. *PLoS One.* 2014;9(1):1–8.
73. Silveira CST, Leonardi KM, Melo APCF, Zaia JE, Brunherotti MAA. Response of preterm infants to 2 noninvasive ventilatory support systems: Nasal CPAP and nasal intermittent positive-pressure ventilation. *Respir Care.* 2015;60(12):1772–6.
74. Briana DD, Malamitsi-Puchner A. Small for gestational age birth weight: Impact on lung structure and function. *Paediatr Respir Rev.* 2013;14:256–62.
75. De Winter JP, De Vries MAG, Zimmermann LJI. Clinical practice: Noninvasive respiratory support in newborns. *Eur J Pediatr.* 2010;169:777–82.
76. Paoli AG De, Davis PG, Faber B, Morley C. Devices and pressure sources for administration of nasal continuous positive airway pressure (NCPAP) in preterm neonates (Review). *Journal of Advanced Nursing.* 2008.
77. Figueroa L, Laffaye F. Early use of continuous positive airway pressure in the treatment of moderate to severe acute lower respiratory tract infections among patients younger than 2 years old. *Arch Argent Pediatr.* 2017;115(03):277–81.

78. Chinyanga TB, Thomas R, Velaphi S. Outcome of very-low-birth-weight babies managed with nasal continuous positive airway pressure , with or without surfactant , in a high-care nursery. SAJCH South African J Child Heal. 2016;10(4):199–206.
79. Tagliaferro T, Bateman D, Ruzal-Shapiro C, Polin RA. Early radiologic evidence of severe respiratory distress syndrome as a predictor of nasal continuous positive airway pressure failure in extremely low birth weight newborns. J Perinatol. 2015;35(2):99–103.

