

**GAMBARAN PEMBERIAN ASI PADA NEONATUS YANG DIRAWAT DI
RUANG PERINATOLOGI RSUD WONOSARI
INTISARI**

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Angka Kematian Bayi (AKB) di Kabupaten Gunung Kidul pada tahun 2016 sebanyak 61 per 1000 kelahiran hidup.(1)Belum memenuhi target resntra yaitu sebanyak 24 per 1000 kelahiran hidup.(2)salah satu penyebab kematian bayi dipengaruhi oleh adanya komplikasi.(3) Tiga komplikasi penyebab utama kematian bayi dengan proporsi terbanyak yaitu gangguan atau kelainan pernapasan (35,9 %), diikuti prematuritas (32,4 %), dan sepsis (20,5%).(3)Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gambaran Pemberian ASI Pada Neonatus Yang Dirawat Di Ruang Perinatologi RSUD Wonosari. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif, dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel *simple random sampling*, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 133 neonatus resiko tinggi.Berdasarkan hasil analisis didapatkan hasil yaitu usia responden 0 hari sebanyak 80 bayi (60,2%), 74 bayi (55,6%) berjenis kelamin laki-laki, 82 bayi (61,7%) memiliki berat lahir 2500-4000 gram, 32 bayi (24,1%) dengan Asfiksia, 6 bayi (4,5%) dengan Infeksi, 37 bayi (27,8%) dengan BBLR, 39 bayi (29,3%) dengan ikterus, 6 bayi (4,5%) dengan Hipoglikemi, 13 bayi (9,8%) dengan Febris, 71 bayi (53,4%) diberikan ASI dan PASI, 76 bayi (57,1%) diberikan ASI secara tidak langsung. Mayoritas respondendiberikannutrisiberupaASI dan PASI sebanyak 71 bayi atau sebanyak 53,4 %. Respondenyang diberikan ASI secara tidak langsung sebanyak 76 bayi(57,1 %).

Kata kunci: ASI, Neonatus

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THE REFLECTION OF BREAST MILK GIVING TO NEONATUS WHO CARED IN PERINALOLOGY ROOM OF WONOSARI PUBLIC HEALT

ABSTRACT

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The Number Death Baby in Gunung Kidul Regency at 2016 was sebanyak 61 per 1000 birth life.(1)That number has been not fulfill yet the target of resntra that was decreasing the number of death baby became 24 per 1000 birth life.(2)One of death baby factors was caused by complication. Baby with complication was baby with disease and or congenital abnormalities that can caused death and or disability, like *asfiksia*, prematuritas, sepsis, pneumonia, hipotermi, ikterus, tetanus neonatorum, post matur, Low Baby Birth Weight, trauma in birth timer and also kongenital abnormality.(3)Three complication that became the main cause of death baby with most proportion was respiratory disorder (35,9 %), followed by prematuritas (32,4 %), andsepsis (20,5%).(3)This research purpose is toknow the reflection of breast milk giving to neonatus who cared in perinalogy room of Wonosari public health. This was descriptive quantitative research with research planning used *cross sectional* approach. The research variable was single variable, breast milk giving. The research population was 200 babies and the sample research was 133babies that taken by using simple *random sampling* technique. Data was taken from patients' medical record. The majority of respondents was 0 day years old (60,2%), male respondentswas(55,6%), the majority of respondents had memiliki 2500-4000 gram birth weight (61,7), the majority of respondents with ikterus was (29,3%), respondents with *Asfiksi*awas (24,1%), respondents with Infeksi was (4,5%), respondents with BBLR was (27,8%), respondents withHipoglikemi was (4,5%), respondents withFebris was (9,8%), the majority of respondents given breast milk and breast milk replacement was (53,4%), the majority of respondents given breast milk indirectly was (57,1%). The majority of respondents given breast milk and breast milk replacement was71 babiesor 53,4 %. respondents given breast milk indirectly was 76 babies(57,1 %).

Key words: Breast feeding, neonatus

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