

ABSTRAK

Tingginya angka kematian neonatus di Indonesia, salah satunya akibat komplikasi hiperbilirubinemia, mendorong pentingnya pemantauan kadar bilirubin sejak dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kadar bilirubin total pada neonatus di RSUD Pasar Rebo, serta menganalisis distribusinya berdasarkan jenis kelamin, usia ibu, paritas, dan masa gestasi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menghitung presentase dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel disertai narasi dengan total data sebanyak 78 data sekunder rekam medis neonatus yang menjalani pemeriksaan kadar bilirubin total selama periode Juni 2024 hingga Mei 2025. Hasil penelitian didapatkan kadar bilirubin total pada neonatus yaitu berada pada rentang abnormal.

Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebanyak 47 neonatus (60,26%) memiliki kadar bilirubin abnormal (>12 mg/dL), sedangkan 31 neonatus (39,74%) memiliki kadar normal. Kadar bilirubin total neonatus berkisar antara 4,5 dan 25,65 mg/dL, dengan rata-rata 14,65 mg/dL. berdasarkan jenis kelamin neonatus laki-laki mengalami hiperbilirubinemia lebih banyak daripada perempuan (65,90%). Berdasarkan usia ibu, kadar abnormal lebih tinggi pada kelompok usia tidak berisiko (62,5%) dibandingkan usia berisiko (59,10%). Berdasarkan masa gestasi neonatus dari ibu multipara menunjukkan kadar abnormal tertinggi (67,86%), primipara (65,96%) dan grandemultipara (66,67%). Kadar bilirubin abnormal lebih umum pada neonatus *preterm* (72,22%) daripada neonatus *aterm* (50%).

Kata Kunci : Bilirubin Total, Neonatus, Hiperbilirubinemia

Kepustakaan : 47

Tahun : 2015-2024

ABSTRACT

The high neonatal mortality rate in Indonesia, partly due to complications of hyperbilirubinemia, highlights the importance of early monitoring of bilirubin levels. This study aims to determine the total bilirubin levels in neonates at Pasar Rebo Regional General Hospital and analyze their distribution based on gender, maternal age, parity, and gestational age.

This study used a quantitative descriptive method by calculating percentages and presenting the results in tables accompanied by narratives, with a total of 78 secondary data from medical records of neonates who underwent total bilirubin level examinations during the period from June 2024 to May 2025. The results of the study showed that the total bilirubin levels in neonates were in the abnormal range.

Thus, it can be concluded that 47 neonates (60.26%) had abnormal bilirubin levels (>12 mg/dL), while 31 neonates (39.74%) had normal levels. The total bilirubin levels of neonates ranged from 4.5 to 25.65 mg/dL, with an average of 14.65 mg/dL. Based on gender, male neonates experienced hyperbilirubinemia more than females (65.90%). Based on maternal age, abnormal levels were higher in the non-risk age group (62.5%) than in the risk age group (59.10%). Based on the gestational age of the neonate, multiparous mothers showed the highest abnormal levels (67.86%), followed by primiparous mothers (65.96%) and grandemultiparous mothers (66.67%). Abnormal bilirubin levels were more common in preterm newborns (72.22%) than in term newborns (50%).

Keywords : Total Bilirubin, Neonates, Hyperbilirubinemia

Literature : 47

Years : 2015-2024