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ABSTRACT

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FACTORS RELATED TO PREMATURE NEONATAL DEATH IN THE PERINATOLOGY ROOM OF DR. SOEKARDJO HOSPITAL, TASIKMALAYA CITY

According to WHO, early neonatal death is defined as death that occurs in a baby during the first seven days of life (0-7 days). In 2021, the number of neonatal deaths in Indonesia will reach 11 deaths per 1000 KH (World Bank, 2021). Cases of early neonatal death at RSUD dr. Soekardjo Tasikmalaya City in 2023 will reach 26 deaths per 1000 KH, exceeding the national neonatal mortality target of 10 deaths per 1000 KH. The aim of this study was to determine the factors associated with early neonatal death in the perinatology room at RSUD dr. Soekardjo, Tasikmalaya City. The method in this study used a retrospective cohort with a cluster random sampling technique totaling 455 samples. The results of analysis using the Chi Square test (CI 95%) showed that there was a relationship between premature birth ($p=0.000$; $RR=0.000$; $CI=2.471 - 14.157$), LBW ($p=0.000$; $RR=7.572$; $CI=2.850 - 20.116$), and Asphyxia ($p=0.000$; $RR=17.373$; $CI=2.850 - 20.116$). Meanwhile, for the variables maternal age ($p=1.000$), parity ($p=0.216$), preeclampsia ($p=0.124$) and birth complications ($p=0.821$) there was no relationship with early neonatal death in the perinatology room at RSUD dr. Soekardjo, Tasikmalaya City. Suggestions for hospitals can improve efforts to handle and care for babies experiencing premature birth, low birth weight and asphyxia. Further research can examine in more depth other risk factors for early neonatal death.

Keywords: Premature neonatal death, Asphyxia, BBLR