

## ABSTRACT

Presently, both in the power countries and developed countries, the incidence of neonatal asphyxia is still in the high rate, from that rate, we know that neonatal asphyxia is the one of important causes for perinatal mortality and morbidity. In the whole world, more than 5 millions of neonatus have died. It has considered that neonatal asphyxia gives 19% contribution for that rate.

The research that have done by the writer is descriptive research, using cross-sectional method from the secundair data, by taking data from medical record unit in RSUP DR. Sardjito, in the period January 1<sup>st</sup> until desember 31<sup>st</sup>, 2001.

From the research, the writer got the total data about neonatal asphyxia is 12,63%, than can be devided in the three parts ; they are 7,62% of mild asphyxia, 5,9,05% of moderate asphyxia, and 33,33% of severe asphyxia. By doing the tretment to the patients, 78,09% of them can be cured, and 21,9% of the patients died.

**Keyword :** Neonatal Asphyxia, Prevalence, Treatment

## INTISARI

Sampai saat ini, baik di negara maju, maupun di negara berkembang, kejadian asfiksia neonatorum masih tinggi dan merupakan salah satu penyebab penting mortalitas dan morbiditas perinatal. Lebih dari 5 juta neonatus meninggal tiap tahunnya diseluruh dunia. Telah diperkirakan bahwa asfiksia neonatal terhitung sebesar 19% dari jumlah kematian tersebut.

Penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan metode *cross-sectional* dari data sekunder, yaitu dengan mengambil data dari unit rekam medik RSUP DR. Sardjito periode 1 Januari 2001 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2001.

Dari hasil penelitian di RSUP DR Sardjito didapatkan 12,63% kejadian asfiksia neonatorum, dengan rincian 7,62% asfiksia ringan, 59,05% asfiksia sedang dan 33,33% asfiksia berat. Dengan hasil penanganan 78,09% sembuh dan 21,9% meninggal.

**Kata Kunci :** Asfiksia Neonatorum – Prevalensi – penanganan