

***Analysis of Risk Factors for Neonatal Asphyxia Based on Inpatient Medical Records at Mitra Medika Bondowoso Hospital***  
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**ABSTRACT**

*Neonatal asphyxia remains one of the leading causes of neonatal morbidity and mortality in healthcare facilities. This study aimed to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of neonatal asphyxia based on medical record data at Mitra Medika Hospital, Bondowoso. This research employed an observational analytic method with a cross-sectional design. Data were collected from maternal and newborn medical records. A total of 138 medical records were selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data analysis was conducted through univariate and bivariate approaches using the chi-square test. The results indicated that three risk factors were significantly associated with the occurrence of neonatal asphyxia, namely gestational age ( $p$  value = 0.039), low birth weight ( $p$  value = 0.019), and meconium-stained amniotic fluid ( $p$  value = 0.000). Meanwhile, other maternal and delivery-related factors such as maternal age, premature rupture of membranes, parity, gestational hypertension, mode of delivery, maternal anemia, multiple pregnancy, pregnancy infection, prolonged labor, umbilical cord complications, congenital anomalies, and fetal presentation were not significantly associated with neonatal asphyxia ( $p$  value > 0.05). Based on these findings, enhanced monitoring of preterm pregnancies, prevention of low birth weight, and increased vigilance for fetal distress during deliveries involving meconium-stained amniotic fluid are necessary to reduce the incidence of neonatal asphyxia..*

**Keywords:** *Neonatal Asphyxia, Risk Factors, Gestational Age, Medical Records.*