

HUBUNGAN INISIASI MENYUSUI DINI DENGAN HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA PADA NEONATUS : *LITERATURE REVIEW*

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Abstrak

Hiperbilirubinemia merupakan suatu keadaan fisiologi klinis yang terjadi pada bayi baru lahir. Hiperbilirubinemia dapat dicegah dengan melakukan inisiasi menyusui dini. Tujuan dari *literature review* ini untuk membuat analisis literature terkait inisiasi menyusui dini dengan hiperbilirubinemia pada neonatus secara sistematis. *Literature review* ini diambil dari database (Scopus, Scientific Journal Rankings, Science direct, Ebsco, dan Pubmed) menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dalam 5 tahun terakhir. Istilah pencarian yang termasuk dalam kata kunci adalah “*neonatus*”, “*Early Initiation of Breastfeeding*” dan “*hyperbilirubinemia*”. Hasil pencarian awal studi dari keseluruhan database yang digunakan didapatkan sebanyak 708 studi dan disaring dua tahap berdasarkan formula PICO dan metode CRAAP. Sebanyak 13 studi dipilih untuk dilakukan analisis. Faktor inkomtabilitas ABO, paritas, usia gestasi, berat lahir <2500 gram, hipertensi kehamilan, diabetes mellitus kehamilan, dapat menyebabkan hiperbilirubinemia. Inisiasi menyusui dini memiliki hubungan terhadap hiperbilirubinemia pada bayi baru lahir. Deteksi dini gejala hiperbilirubinemia dan pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusui dini sangat penting untuk mencegah kejadian hiperbilirubinemia pada neonatus.

Kata Kunci : Hiperbilirubinemia, inisiasi menyusui dini, neonatus.

RELATIONSHIP OF EARLY BREASTFEEDING INITIATION WITH HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA IN NEONATES : *LITERATURE REVIEW*

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Abstract

Hyperbilirubinemia is a clinical physiological condition that occurs in newborns. Hyperbilirubinemia can be prevented by initiating early breastfeeding. The purpose of this literature review is to make a literature analysis related to the initiation of early breastfeeding with hyperbilirubinemia in neonates systematically. This review literature was taken from a database (Scopus, Scientific Journal Rankings, Science direct, Ebsco, and Pubmed) using English in the last 5 years. The search terms included in the keywords are "neonates", "Early Initiation of Breastfeeding" and "hyperbilirubinemia". The initial study search results from the entire database used were obtained as many as 708 studies and filtered two stages based on the PICO formula and CRAAP method. A total of 13 studies were selected for analysis. ABO incompatibility factors, parity, gestational age, birth weight <2500 grams, pregnancy hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus, can cause hyperbilirubinemia. Early breastfeeding initiation has a relationship with hyperbilirubinemia in newborns. Early detection of symptoms of hyperbilirubinemia and the implementation of early breastfeeding are very important to prevent the incidence of hyperbilirubinemia in neonates.

Keywords : Hyperbilirubinemia, early breastfeeding initiation, neonates