ABSTRACT

Congenital anomaly is a disorder that has been around since birth can be caused by genetic or non-genetic factors. In Indonesia infant mortality is mainly due to congenital anomalies 7%. Riskesdas results in 2007 have indicated the existence of the death of infants aged 0 to 6 days due to congenital abnormalities of 1.4%, while the mortality of infants aged 7 to 28 days due to congenital abnormalities by 18.1%. In the RSIA Sri Ratu Medan in 2009 from 1317 deliveries, there were 20 cases (1.51%).

To know the characteristics of mother who gave birth a baby with a congenital anomaly in Dr Pirngadi Hospital Medan in 2007-2011 is used descriptive research with case series design. Population was 102 mothers who gave birth a baby with a congenital anomalies, sample size equal to the population. The Data had done analyzed by using Chi-square, Mann-Whitney, and Kruskal-wallis test.

The result showed the highest proportion of maternal characteristics: age 20-35 years old 84.3 %, Javanese 45.0%, Islam 74.2%, senior high school education 48.8%, housewife 78.3%, live in Medan 54.9%, gestational age 37 – 40 weeks 65.3%, and no pregnancy complications history 66.7%. The proportion of babies with congenital anomalies, the highest type of congenital anomalies in the gastro-intestinal system 66.7%, male 54.9%, non-surgical 51.0%, Jamkesmas 58.8%, average length of stay 7,57 days (8 days), outpatient control 46.1%. There was a difference between proportion of maternal age and the type of congenital anomalies (p = 0.012). There is no difference between the proportion of type of congenital anomalies and medical act (p = 1.000). There is no difference between the average length of stay and the type of congenital anomalies (p = 0.126). There is a difference between average length of stay and the condition when go home (p = 0.0001).

To the Dr Pirngadi Hospital Medan suggested to improve services and management, especially for the medical management of infants with congenital anomaly that can reduce the high mortality rate and to complete records regarding the maternal medical-obstetric history. To the doctors and nurses at the Dr Pirngadi Hospital Medan, suggested to provide insight to the family of a baby with congenital anomalies about the medical act. Every newborn screening of congenital anomalies should be done, in addition to the physical examination is also required so that the laboratory examination of congenital anomalies and can be more clearly granted appropriate responses.

Key words : Baby with Congenital Anomaly, Characteristics of Mother