

ABSTRACT

Background. Premature birth is one of the causes of illness and death in newborns. The most common problem in preterm births is that in addition to perinatal mortality, complications of the respiratory system are also common with the diagnosis of Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS). Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) is one of the main causes of high neonatal morbidity. **Aim of the study.** The aim of this literature review is to describe and analyze the “Relationship Between Preterm and The Incidence of Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)” in newborns based on empirical studies in the last five years. **Methods.** This type of research is a Literature Review with a research design using the Preferred Reporting Item for Systematic Review and Meta Analysis (PRISMA) approach. The search results found 1,740 articles, then a selection was carried out, leaving 12 articles that met the inclusion criteria. The search was carried out on three electronic databases (Google Scholar, Taylor and Francis, and Pubmed) published in the last five years which were published in both Indonesian and English. **Conclusion.** The results of this review state that the factors of gestational age, Sectio Caesarea (SC) measures, neonatus sex, LBW and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) can be generalized as factors that influence the incidence of Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) in newborns. Of the twelve articles that have been selected, as a whole, discussing premature gestational age is the main factor that causes the incidence of Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS). **Sugesstion.** Further research is needed regarding the factors of premature gestational age with the incidence of Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS) in newborns, especially the variables of gestational age, Sectio Caesarea (SC) measures, neonatus sex, LBW and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM).

Keywords: Premature, *Respiratory Distress Syndrome* (RDS).