

ABSTRACT

*Asphyxia is the main cause of brain damage and is the number 2 cause of death in newborns. Newborn mortality is a major health problem. It is estimated that every year nearly 3% of 120 million newborns experience asphyxia, and nearly 1 million babies die. The objectives of this literature review is to describe and analyze maternal factors that influence the incidence of asphyxia in newborns based on empirical studies of the last five years. **Method.** This type of research is a literature review with a research design using the PRISMA approach. The search was carried out on four electronic databases (Scopus, Proquest, Pubmed, and Google Scholar) published in the last five years, namely from 2015-2020 which were published in Indonesian and English and according to keywords. The search for journals found 1909 articles, then duplication selection, eligibility for inclusion and exclusion criteria, and full text, leaving 17 articles. **Result.** The general characteristics in the study selection were obtained almost in part from Scopus and Google Scholar respectively (41.16%). The study design was almost partially cross-sectional (41.16%). Most of the publication year (41.16%) was 2019 and most (64.68%) journals were in English. While maternal factors that influence such as parity factor (n = 10), maternal age factor (n = 6), and premature rupture of membranes (n = 8). **Analysis.** The results of this review indicate that maternal factors including parity, maternal age, and premature rupture of membranes can influence the incidence of asphyxia in newborns. **Discussion.** Further research is needed regarding maternal factors that affect the incidence of asphyxia in newborns in various cases and conditions different.*

Keywords: *Factors, Maternal, Asphyxia.*