

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG
JURUSAN KEBIDANAN PRODI KEBIDANAN METRO
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Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah Di RSUD Ahmad Yani Kota Metro

xv + 39 halaman + 10 tabel + 2 gambar + 9 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Berat badan adalah indikator kesehatan bayi baru lahir. Data secara global 2,4 juta anak meninggal pada bulan pertama kehidupan di tahun 2019. Angka kematian bayi di Lampung sebanyak 511 kasus pada tahun 2022. Angka kematian bayi di Lampung 2022 sebesar 3,7% per 1.000 Kelahiran Hidup. Prevalensi bayi ditimbang di Propinsi Lampung sebesar 95,4%. Kejadian Berat Badan Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Lampung sebesar 1,9%. BBLR dapat disebabkan oleh faktor ibu (status gizi, umur, paritas, status ekonomi), riwayat kehamilan buruk (Pernah melahirkan BBLR, aborsi), asuhan antenatal care yang buruk, keadaan janin dan status ekonomi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah di RSUD Ahmad Yani Metro Tahun 2023.

Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan *case control*. Populasi adalah bayi lahir di RSUD Ahmad Yani Metro Tahun 2023 sebanyak 364 orang. Sampel sebanyak 96 responden kelompok kasus sebanyak 32 responden dan kelompok kontrol sebanyak 64 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*, dengan cara diundi. Pengambilan data sekunder didapatkan dari rekam medik. Pengumpulan data menggunakan *checklist*. Data dianalisis secara univariat untuk mengetahui proporsi usia ibu, paritas, pendidikan, komplikasi kehamilan dan analisis bivariat menggunakan *uji chi square*.

Hasil analisis univariat didapatkan usia (20-35 Tahun) sebesar 61,5%, paritas beresiko sebesar 62,5%, pendidikan tinggi sebesar 77,1%, dan tidak ada komplikasi pada kehamilan sebesar 84,4%. Ada hubungan antara kejadian BBLR dengan usia ibu (p value=0,003), ada hubungan antara kejadian BBLR dengan paritas (p value=0,000), ada hubungan antara kejadian BBLR dengan pendidikan (p value=0,016) dan komplikasi ada hubungan antara kejadian BBLR dengan kehamilan (p value=0,017).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini ada hubungan kejadian BBLR pada ibu bersalin dengan usia, paritas, pendidikan dan komplikasi kehamilan. Disarankan untuk tenaga kesehatan memberikan penyuluhan terkait pencegahan BBLR pada ibu hamil dan mengenai apa saja yang mempengaruhi kejadian Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR) serta apa saja dampak yang ditimbulkan akibat Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR).

Kata kunci : BBLR, usia, paritas, pendidikan, komplikasi kehamilan

Daftar bacaan : 26 (2016-2023)

KEMENKES HEALTH POLYTECHNIC TANJUNG KARANG
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Factors Associated with the Incidence of Low Birth Weight at RSUD Ahmad Yani Metro City

xv + 39 pages + 10 tables + 2 figures + 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Weight is an indicator of newborn health. Globally, 2.4 million children died in the first month of life in 2019. The infant mortality rate in Lampung was 511 cases in 2022. The infant mortality rate in Lampung in 2022 was 3.7% per 1,000 live births. The prevalence of infants weighed in Lampung Province was 95.4%. The incidence of low birth weight (LBW) in Lampung was 1.9%. LBW can be caused by maternal factors (nutritional status, age, parity, economic status), a history of poor pregnancy (having given birth to LBW, abortion), poor antenatal care, fetal condition and economic status. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of low birth weight babies at Ahmad Yani Metro Hospital in 2023.

This was an analytic observational study with case control design. The population was babies born in Ahmad Yani Metro Hospital in 2023 as many as 364 people. The sample was 96 respondents, 32 respondents in the case group and 64 respondents in the control group. The sampling technique used purposive sampling, by drawing lots. Secondary data collection was obtained from medical records. Data collection using a checklist. Data were analyzed univariately to determine the proportion of maternal age, parity, education, pregnancy complications and bivariate analysis using the chi square test.

The results of univariate analysis showed that age (20-35 years) was 61.5%, risky parity was 62.5%, high education was 77.1%, and there were no complications in pregnancy by 84.4%. There is a relationship between LBW incidence and maternal age (p value=0.003), there is a relationship between LBW incidence and parity (p value=0.000), there is a relationship between LBW incidence and education (p value=0.016) and complications there is a relationship between LBW incidence and pregnancy (p value=0.017).

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between the incidence of LBW in laboring mothers with age, parity, education and pregnancy complications. It is recommended for health workers to provide counseling related to the prevention of LBW in pregnant women and about what affects the incidence of Low Birth Weight (LBW) and what are the impacts caused by Low Birth Weight (LBW).

Keywords : LBW, age, parity, education, pregnancy complications

Reading list : 26 (2016-2023)