

Analisis Faktor Determinan Kejadian Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di UPTD Puskesmas Manggari Kabupaten Kuningan Tahun 2018-2019 (Studi Data dari Register Kohort Ibu Hamil dan Buku KIA)

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Abstrak

Bayi berat lahir rendah kurang dari 2500 gram berisiko pertumbuhan dan perkembangannya lebih lambat dibandingkan bayi yang lahir dengan berat badan 2500 gram atau lebih, meninggal pada awal kelahiran, serta berisiko terjadinya penyakit Hipertensi, Jantung dan Diabetes di masa dewasa. Beberapa teori dan hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa BBLR dapat disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor, diantaranya riwayat anemia ibu saat hamil, status KEK ibu hamil, status IMT ibu hamil, tinggi badan ibu hamil, penambahan berat badan selama hamil, usia ibu saat hamil, paritas, jarak kehamilan, kuantitas ANC, pekerjaan ibu saat hamil, dan tingkat pendidikan ibu saat hamil. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis faktor determinan kejadian BBLR di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Manggari Kabupaten Kuningan tahun 2018-2019. Metode penelitian menggunakan desain case control study dengan kriteria inklusi meliputi ibu yang memiliki bayi lahir hidup, bayi terakhir, dan bayi tunggal. Sampel yang diteliti sebanyak 93 orang, terdiri dari kelompok kasus 31 orang, dan kelompok kontrol 62 orang. Data diperoleh dari register kohort ibu hamil dan buku KIA, diolah dan dianalisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square, serta dilanjutkan dengan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik ganda. Hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square diketahui bahwa kejadian BBLR berhubungan signifikan pada tingkat kepercayaan 95% dengan variabel status anemia ibu hamil trimester I. Low birth weight babies less than 2500 grams are at risk of slower growth and development than normal birth weight babies, and are at risk of developing hypertension, heart disease and diabetes in adulthood. Several theories and research results state that LBW is caused by anemia of pregnant women, mother's KEK status, mother's BMI status, maternal height, weight gain during pregnancy, maternal age, parity, pregnancy distance, ANC, maternal occupation, and mother's education. The purpose of this study is to analyze the determinants of LBW events in UPTD Puskesmas Manggari Kuningan District in 2018-2019. The research method used a case control design with inclusion criteria including mothers with live births, last babies, and single babies. The sample studied was 93 people, consisting of 31 cases and 62 controls. Data from the maternal cohort register and the KIA handbook were analyzed univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that the incidence of LBW was significantly associated (95% CI) with anemia of first trimester pregnant women ($p = 0.002$), anemia of third trimester pregnant women ($p = 0.000$), maternal KEK status ($p = 0.001$), maternal weight gain during pregnancy ($p = 0.00$), pregnancy distance ($p = 0.005$), and maternal education ($p = 0.011$). Multivariate analysis showed that the incidence of LBW is influenced by anemia of third trimester pregnant women (OR = 25.247), mother's KEK status (OR = 10.212), maternal BMI status (OR = 0.066), and pregnancy distance (OR = 6.934). Conclusion: The anemia status variable for pregnant women in trimester III is more dominant in influencing the incidence of LBW (OR = 25.247).