

Gambaran kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan di Puskesmas Kecamatan Tebet DKI Jakarta periode Januari-Oktober tahun 2013 = Description of babies with low birth weight and related factors in Tebet sub district health center Jakarta provincial period from January to October in 2013

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini membahas gambaran kejadian berat bayi lahir rendah dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan. Penelitian bersifat kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional dan jumlah sampel 105. Tempat penelitian di Puskesmas Kecamatan Tebet dengan menggunakan data sekunder dari periode Januari - Oktober tahun 2013. Data umur ibu, tingkat pendidikan, status pekerjaan, anemia ibu, IMT pra hamil, umur kehamilan, penambahan berat badan sesuai IMT pra hamil, paritas dan pemberian tablet tambah darah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi BBLR sebanyak 15,2%.

Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara BBLR dengan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan. Namun pada variabel yang tidak signifikan terdapat OR > 1 diantaranya pendidikan OR= 2,2, pekerjaan OR= 1,7, anemia ibu OR= 2,9 dan paritas OR= 2,4. Oleh karena itu, perlu dicermati kembali faktor-faktor yang memiliki risiko tinggi terhadap BBLR dan upayaupaya preventif terhadap kejadian BBLR.

.....The focus of this study is description of babies with low birth weight and related factors. This research is quantitative with a cross-sectional design and sample size 105. The place of research in Tebet sub district health centers using secondary data from the period of January to October in 2013. The Data are maternal age, education level, employment status, maternal anemia, pre-pregnant BMI, gestational age, weight gain corresponding pre-pregnant BMI, parity and delivery of iron tablet.

The results showed as much as 15,2% prevalence of babies with low birth weight. Statistical test results showed not statistically significant association between LBW with factors related. However, the variables are not significant have OR > 1, they are: education is OR = 2,2, employment status is OR = 1,7, maternal anemia is OR = 2,9 and parity is OR = 2,4. Therefore, it should be re-examined factors that have a high risk of LBW and preventive measures on the incidence of LBW.