

Hubungan usia gestasi dengan tumbuh kembang anak usia 1 tahun yang lahir prematur = correlation of gestational age with the growth of children development in 1 year old who were born prematurely

Mustaqimah

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan usia gestasi dengan tumbuh kembang anak usia 1 tahun yang lahir prematur. Penelitian kuantitatif yang menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan metode wawancara dan pemeriksaan tumbuh kembang (z-score dan Denver II). Subyek penelitian adalah anak yang dilahirkan prematur (usia gestasi < 37 minggu) yang berusia 1 tahun pada tahun 2013 dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 44. Hasilnya tidak ada perbedaan proporsi kejadian gangguan pertumbuhan pada perbedaan usia gestasi (p value = > 0,05) dan terdapat perbedaan proporsi kejadian suspek keterlambatan perkembangan pada perbedaan usia gestasi (p value = 0,002, OR 1,7). Semakin muda usia gestasi akan berisiko mengalami suspek keterlambatan perkembangan sebesar 1,7 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan usia gestasi yang lebih tua.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to know the correlation of gestational age with the growth of children development in 1 year old who were born prematurely. The study used quantitative cross-sectional design with interviews and examination of growth (z-score and the Denver II). The subjects of this research were children who were born prematurely (gestational age <37 weeks) 1 year old in 2013 with a number of respondents were 44 patients. The results is there was no differences of impaired growth in the proportion of gestational age (p value> 0.05) and there were differences in the proportion of events with suspected developmental delays in gestational age difference (p value = 0.002, OR 1.7). The younger of gestational age would be at risk of developmental delay at 1.7 times higher than the older gestational age., This study aimed to know the correlation of gestational age with the growth of children development in 1 year old who were born prematurely. The study used quantitative cross-sectional design with interviews and examination of growth (z-score and the Denver II). The subjects of this research were children who were born prematurely (gestational age <37 weeks) 1 year old in 2013 with a number of respondents were 44 patients. The results is there was no differences of impaired growth in the proportion of gestational age (p value> 0.05) and there were differences in the proportion of events with suspected developmental delays in gestational age difference (p value = 0.002, OR 1.7). The younger of gestational age would be at risk of developmental delay at 1.7 times higher than the older gestational age.]