

Pengaruh suplementasi zat besi selama kehamilan terhadap kejadian kematian neonatal di Indonesia (analisis data sekunder SDKI 2012) = Effect of iron supplementation during pregnancy on neonatal death in Indonesia IDHS secondary (data analysis 2012) / Nanda Aula Rumana

Nanda Aula Rumana, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20415606&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi zat besi selama kehamilan terhadap kejadian kematian neonatal di Indonesia menggunakan data SDKI Tahun 2012. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel 13.917 neonatal yang lahir dalam kurun waktu 2007-2012 dan ditemukan sebanyak 139 mengalami kematian neonatal. Penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan bahwa ada hubungan antara suplementasi zat besi 30-59 hari selama hamil dengan kejadian kematian neonatal. Ibu yang mengonsumsi zat besi 30-59 hari selama hamil meningkatkan kematian neonatal sebesar 2,56 kali dibandingkan ibu yang mengonsumsi ≥ 120 hari (95% CI=1,12 - 5,81) setelah dikontrol oleh variabel umur saat melahirkan, pekerjaan, jenis persalinan pendidikan ayah, berat lahir, kunjungan kehamilan, dan komplikasi. Sebaiknya pemerintah meningkatkan standar minimal suplementasi zat besi lebih dari 90 hari selama kehamilan dengan harapan akan mengurangi kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

The research is aimed to know the influence of iron consumption during pregnancy on neonatal death in indonesia 2012. It is used cross sectional design with the total sample 13.917 neonatal who was born in 2007-2012 and 139 of it are neonatal mortality. This research found that there is a relationship between iron supplementation during pregnancy is 30-59 days with the incidence of neonatal death. Mothers who took iron 30-59 days during pregnancy increases neonatal mortality by 2.56 times compared to mothers who consumed ≥ 120 days (95% CI = 1.12 to 5.81) after controlled by variable age when birth, occupation, type of birth, father's education, birth weight, antenatal care, and complications. The government should at least increase the standard iron consumption during pregnancy more than 90 days to reduce the anemia in pregnant women., The research is aimed to know the influence of iron consumption during pregnancy on neonatal death in indonesia 2012. It is used cross sectional design with the total sample 13.917 neonatal who was born in 2007-2012 and 139 of it are neonatal mortality. This research found that there is a relationship between iron supplementation during pregnancy is 30-59 days with the incidence of

neonatal death. Mothers who took iron 30-59 days during pregnancy increases neonatal mortality by 2.56 times compared to mothers who consumed iron 120 days (95% CI = 1.12 to 5.81) after controlled by variable age when birth, occupation, type of birth, father's education, birth weight, antenatal care, and complications. The government should at least increase the standard iron consumption during pregnancy more than 90 days to reduce the anemia in pregnant women.]