

## Profil Tumbuh Kembang Anak Usia 0-3 Tahun Hasil Fertilisasi In-Vitro (FIV) di Jakarta = Growth and Development Profile of Children Aged 0-3 Years as A Result of In-Vitro Fertilisation in Jakarta

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### Abstrak

Latar belakang: Di Indonesia praktik bayi FIV telah berkembang cukup pesat di berbagai klinik dan Rumah Sakit. Namun begitu, belum ada studi terkait luaran pertumbuhan dan perkembangan pada bayi FIV. Tujuan: Mengetahui dan menganalisis profil tumbuh kembang dan hubungan luaran anak usia 0-3 tahun hasil kehamilan FIV dibandingkan hasil kehamilan alami. Metode: Studi potong lintang digunakan untuk menggambarkan data karakteristik, luaran pertumbuhan dan perkembangan, serta morbiditas. Kemudian dilakukan kohort retrospektif pertumbuhan anak sejak lahir sampai usia saat pemeriksaan pada kelompok anak usia 0-3 tahun. Hasil: Tren BB, PB/TB, dan LK antara kedua kelompok cenderung sama sampai usia 30 bulan, usia 15 bulan, dan usia 24 bulan. Uji Capute Scales didapatkan hasil gangguan komunikasi pada 9 anak, yaitu 3 anak FIV dan 6 anak non-FIV dengan 66,7% dan 16,7% BBLR late-preterm. Kelompok subjek hasil kehamilan FIV memiliki risiko kehamilan 2,65x multipel dengan nilai interval kepercayaan/IK 1,877-3,762 ( $p < 0,001$ ), risiko seksio sesarean 2,48x nilai IK 1,938-3,190 ( $p < 0,001$ ), 1,8x kelainan kongenital nilai IK 1,296-2,514 ( $p = 0,061$ ), dan risiko ASI tidak eksklusif 2,68x nilai IK 1,573-4,593 ( $p < 0,001$ ) dibandingkan kelompok subjek hasil kehamilan alami. Regresi multivariat menunjukkan kelompok subjek FIV memiliki 39,8x risiko kehamilan multipel ( $p < 0,001$ ) dan 5x ASI tidak eksklusif ( $p = 0,002$ ) dibandingkan kelompok subjek hasil kehamilan alami. Simpulan: Tren BB, PB/TB, dan LK antara kedua kelompok relatif sama sampai usia tertentu. Gangguan komunikasi cenderung lebih banyak dijumpai pada anak hasil FIV. Anak hasil FIV memiliki risiko lebih tinggi kehamilan multipel, kelahiran SC, kelainan kongenital, dan ASI eksklusif inadekuat dibandingkan anak hasil kehamilan alami.

.....Background: The IVF practice has been well developed in a number of health facilities and hospitals in Indonesia. However, the growth and development in children conceived from IVF have not yet been studied.

Objective: To understand and analyze the growth and development profile of children aged 0-3 years conceived through IVF method compared to spontaneous pregnancy. Methods: Cross-sectional study was conducted to describe the characteristic, growth and development profile, and morbidities data.

Retrospective cohort study on growth data from birth to current age was also performed. Results: The trend of body weight, body length/height and head circumference between the two groups tend to be similar up to 30 months, 15 months, and 24 months of age. Capute Scales test depicted communication disorders in 9 children consisted of 3 IVF and 6 non-IVF children with 66.7% and 16.7%, respectively, were LBW late-preterm. Subjects with IVF had 2.65x higher risk of multiple pregnancies with CI 1.877-3.762 ( $p < 0.001$ ), 2.48x higher risks of SC labour 2.48x CI 1.938-3.190 ( $p < 0.001$ ), risks of congenital anomalies 1.8x CI 1.296-2.514 ( $p = 0.061$ ) and risks of inadequate breast feeding 2.68x CI 1.573-4.593 ( $p < 0.001$ ) than non-IVF subjects. Multivariate regression showed that IVF subjects had higher risks of multiple pregnancy 39.8x ( $p < 0.001$ ) and inadequate breast feeding 5x ( $p = 0.002$ ) than non-IVF subjects. Conclusion: The trend of body weight, body length/height and head circumference between the two groups are relatively similar up to a certain age. Communication disorders are found higher in IVF subjects. Subjects with IVF pregnancy also

had higher risks of multiple pregnancies, SC labour, congenital anomalies, and inadequate breast feeding compared to non-IVF subjects.