

## Hubungan antara perawatan antenatal dengan bayi berat lahir rendah (analisis data scki 1997)

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### Abstrak

Angka Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi. Keadaan BBLR meningkatkan risiko kematian dan kesakitan perinatal & bayi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perawatan antenatal (pemeriksaan kehamilan pertama kali, frekuensi pemeriksaan, konsumsi tablet besi) dan bayi berat lahir rendah dengan mengontrol faktor jenis kelamin bayi, usia ibu melahirkan, pendidikan ibu, paritas, jarak kelahiran dan riwayat abortus.

Desain penelitian adalah kasus kontrol tidak berpasangan menggunakan data hasil Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 1997 (SDKI 1997) dengan jumlah kasus 748 dan kontrol 1496 bayi kelahiran tunggal.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa pemeriksaan kehamilan pertama kali pada trimester II atau III mempunyai risiko BBLR 1.29 kali sesudah mengontrol usia ibu melahirkan, pendidikan ibu dan jarak kelahiran. Frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan < 4 kali mempunyai risiko BBLR 1.81 kali sesudah mengontrol usia ibu melahirkan dan jarak kelahiran. Konsumsi < 90 tablet besi mempunyai risiko BBLR 1.89 sesudah mengontrol frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan, usia ibu melahirkan, pendidikan ibu dan jarak kelahiran. Risiko akibat pemeriksaan kehamilan pertama kali 22.5 %, frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan 44.8 % dan konsumsi tablet besi 47.1 %.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disarankan: 1). memantau pengadaan dan distribusi tablet besi secara teratur 2). menambahkan pertanyaan tentang tekanan darah, TB, BB dan status anemia ibu pada kuisioner SDH 3). melakukan penyuluhan tentang reproduksi sehat bagi remaja putri dan ibu muda dengan pesan utama usia menikah/melahirkan & pengendalian jarak kelahiran 4). menganalisis data basis SDIC [terbaca].

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<b> Abstract </b><br>

Low birth weight rate is still high. Low birth weight increased the risk of perinatal and infant mortality and morbidity. This study aims to know the relation between antenatal care (first visit, frequency, iron pill consumption) and low birth weight controlling for infant's gender, maternal age, maternal education, parity, birth space and history of abortion. 5

The study design is unmatched case-control used Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 1997 (IDHS 1997) data wherein 748 cases and 1496 controls were selected among singleton infants were carried out in IDHS 1997-

This study found: the mother of cases have 1.29 times having first visit at the second or third trimester of pregnancy compared to the controls controlling for maternal age,

maternal education and birth space. The mother of cases have 1.81 times having visit frequency less than 4 times compared to controls controlling for maternal age and birth space. The mother of cases have 1.89 times having iron pill consumption less than 90 pill compared to the controls controlling for visit frequency, maternal age, maternal education and birth space. The attributable risk of first visit was 22.5 %, visit frequency was 44.8 % and iron pill consumption was 47.1 %.

This study recommend: 1). to control for the availability and distribution of iron pill 2). to add other questions into IDRS questionnaire, eg. maternal blood tension, height, weight and anemia's status 3). to give informations for girls and young mothers about the reproduction health with the main messages are marriage age/birth age and birth space 4). to analyze the last IDHS data.