

Hubungan Keberlanjutan Kunjungan Antenatal Care Dengan Kejadian Kelahiran Prematur di Indonesia (Analisis Data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia 2023) = The Relationship between Continuity of Antenatal Care Visits and the Incidence of Premature Birth in Indonesia (Data Analysis of the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey)

Agita Arintiany, autho

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920552683&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Salah satu penyebab utama kematian neonatal di Indonesia adalah prematur. Selain kematian, komplikasi dari kelahiran prematur merupakan penyebab lamanya rawat inap di rumah sakit yang berdampak pada meningkatkan biaya kesehatan. Salah satu upaya untuk mencegah bayi lahir prematur dengan melakukan deteksi dini selama kehamilan melalui kunjungan antenatal care (ANC). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan keberlanjutan kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian kelahiran prematur di Indonesia. Data berasal dari hasil Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) tahun 2023 menggunakan desain studi cross sectional. Sampel terdiri dari 63.279 perempuan berusia 10-54 tahun yang pernah melahirkan bayi hidup dalam periode 2018-2023. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji chi square. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan prevalensi kelahiran prematur di Indonesia sebesar 12,4%. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara keberlanjutan kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian kelahiran prematur (PR: 1,52; 95% CI: 1,46-1,59). Beberapa faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kelahiran prematur di Indonesia diantaranya faktor risiko kehamilan (PR: 1,71; 95% CI: 1,64-1,78), kehamilan kembar (PR: 2,49; 95% CI: 2,19-2,84), kelengkapan pemeriksaan ANC (PR: 1,58; 95% CI:1,49-1,66), kepatuhan minum TTD (PR: 1,28; 95% CI:1,22-1,33), dan komplikasi kehamilan (PR: 1,27; 95% CI: 1,2-1,33). Kesimpulan: keberlanjutan kunjungan ANC memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kelahiran prematur, dimana keberlanjutan ANC yang sesuai program menurunkan risiko lahir premature, sehingga diharapkan ibu hamil dapat melakukan kunjungan ANC sesuai program yaitu minimal 6 kali selama kehamilan.

.....One of the main causes of neonatal death in Indonesia is prematurity. Apart from death, complications from premature birth are a cause of long hospital stays which have an impact on increasing health costs. One effort to prevent premature births is by carrying out early detection during pregnancy through antenatal care (ANC) visits. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between the continuity of ANC visits and the incidence of premature birth in Indonesia. Data comes from the results of the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (IHS) using a cross-sectional study design. The sample consisted of 63,279 women aged 10-54 years who had given birth to a live baby in the 2018-2023 period. Statistical analysis uses the chi square test. The results of this study found that the prevalence of premature birth in Indonesia was 12.4%. There is a significant relationship between continuity of ANC visits and the incidence of premature birth (PR: 1.52; 95% CI: 1.46-1.59). Several other factors associated with the incidence of premature birth in Indonesia include pregnancy risk factors (PR: 1.71; 95% CI: 1.64-1.78), multiple pregnancies (PR: 2.49; 95% CI: 2, 19-2.84), completeness of ANC examination (PR: 1.58; 95% CI: 1.49-1.66), compliance with taking TTD (PR: 1.28; 95% CI: 1.22-1, 33), and pregnancy complications (PR: 1.27; 95% CI: 1.2-1.33). Conclusion: continuity of ANC visits has a significant relationship with premature birth, where continuity of ANC according to the program reduces the risk of premature birth, so it is hoped that pregnant women can make

ANC visits according to the program, namely a minimum of 6 times during pregnancy.