

ABSTRAK

BBLR merupakan bayi yang lahir dengan berat badan kurang dari 2500 gram. Kejadian BBLR di RSUD Majalaya mengalami kenaikan setiap tahunnya. Diperlukan identifikasi karakteristik ibu yang menyebabkan BBLR sehingga bisa mengurangi risiko terjadinya dampak BBLR. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu hamil dengan kejadian BBLR di ruang Perinatologi Alamanda II RSUD Majalaya.

Jenis penelitian berupa deskriptif korelasi dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 150 orang, sampel didapatkan 60 orang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa lembar wawancara dan buku KIA. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan lebih dari setengahnya tidak BBLR sebanyak 39 orang (65%), lebih dari setengahnya umur ibu berisiko rendah sebanyak 32 orang (53,3%), lebih dari setengahnya paritas ibu berisiko tinggi sebanyak 31 orang (51,7%) dan lebih dari setengahnya ibu tidak anemia sebanyak 38 orang (63,3%), terdapat hubungan umur ibu dengan kejadian BBLR (p-value 0,001), terdapat hubungan paritas ibu dengan kejadian BBLR (p-value 0,005) dan terdapat hubungan kejadian anemia dengan kejadian BBLR (p-value 0,000). Faktor yang berisiko tinggi terjadinya BBLR yaitu umur kurang dari 20 tahun dan lebih dari 35 tahun, paritas primipara dan paritas grandemultipara serta terjadinya anemia pada kehamilan.

Saran bagi perawat supaya menginformasikan kepada ibu melahirkan untuk kehamilan berikutnya diharapkan umur 20-35 tahun, dan jumlah jangan lebih dari 3 anak serta mencegah terjadinya anemia pada saat kehamilan.

Kata kunci : Anemia, BBLR, Paritas, Umur,
Sumber : 29 Buku (tahun 2013-2018)
14 Jurnal (tahun 2015-2019)

ABSTRACT

LBW (Low Birth Weight) is a baby born with weight less than 2500 grams. The incidence of LBW in Majalaya Hospital has increased every year. It is necessary to identify the characteristics of the mothers that cause LBW so that the risk of the impact of LBW can be reduced. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women and the incidence of low birth weight in the Perinatology room Alamanda II RSUD Majalaya.

This type of research is a descriptive correlation with a cross sectional design. The population is 150 people, and the sample obtained using purposive sampling technique is 60 people. The research instruments are in the form of an interview sheet and a KIA book. The data is analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis.

The results show that more than half of the data are not LBW as many as 39 people (65%), more than half the age of mothers at low risk as many as 32 people (53.3%), more than half of parity of high-risk mothers as many as 31 people (51.7%) and more than half of the mothers are not anemic as many as 38 people (63.3%). There is a relationship between maternal age and the incidence of low birth weight (p-value 0.001). There is also a relationship between maternal parity and the incidence of LBW (p-value 0.005), and there is a relationship between the incidence of anemia and the incidence of low birth weight LBW (p-value 0,000). Factors that are at high risk for LBW are age less than 20 years and more than 35 years, primiparous parity and grandemultipara parity as well as anemia in pregnancy.

Suggestions for nurses to inform the mother of childbirth that the next pregnancy is expected to be 20-35 years old, and the number should not be more than 3 children and to prevent anemia during pregnancy.

Keywords: Anemia, LBW, Parity, Age

Source: 29 Books (Year 2013-2018)

14 Journals (Year 2015-2019)