

Hubungan pemanfaatan antenatal care (ANC) pada ibu hamil dengan kematian perinatal di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang Propinsi Lampung tahun 2011-2012 = The relationship utilization of antenatal care (ANC) during pregnancy with perinatal mortality in Tulang Bawang Lampung in 2011-2012 / Tanti Arimah

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Kematian perinatal di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang tahun 2012 cenderung meningkat, dan kunjungan antenatal (K-4) belum mencapai target. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui hubungan pemanfaatan antenatal care dengan kematian perinatal di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang tahun 2011 - 2012. Menggunakan data sekunder otopsi verbal kematian perinatal. Desain penelitian kasus kontrol. Kasus adalah bayi lahir hidup dan meninggal pada periode 0-7 hari. Kontrol adalah bayi lahir hidup sampai usia 7 hari pada periode sama. Sample kasus 65 dan kontrol 130. Analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan pemanfaatan antenatal yang tidak sesuai mempunyai OR 15,6 (95% CI: 4,1 -60,2) terhadap kematian perinatal setelah di kontrol pendidikan ibu, paritas, jarak kelahiran, penolong persalinan, komplikasi kehamilan. Pemanfaatan antenatal perlu ditingkatkan untuk penurunan kematian perinatal.

ABSTRACT
Number of perinatal mortality in Tulang Bawang tend to have increased in 2012 compared to the previous year, utilization of antenatal care is still below the national target. This study aims to determine the relationship utilization of antenatal care with perinatal mortality in Tulang Bawang in 2011 - 2012. Research using secondary data perinatal death verbal autopsy and was designed a case control study. Case were infants born alive and died during the early neonatal periode (0-7 days), and Controls were infant born and stay alive during that period. Number of cases was 65 and control was subject was 130 calculated. Analysis method used was logystic regression analysis. Therresults showed that the utilization of antenatal care which does not have the appropriate program OR 15.6 (95% CI: 4.1- 60.2) for perinatal mortality after being adjusted by maternal education, parity, birth spacing, birth attendants, and complications of pregnancy. Utilization of antenatal care needs to be improved in order to decrease perinatal mortality.