

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

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Abstrak

Anglz Bayi Bent Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Indonesia maslh cukup tinggi. Keadaan BBLR meningkatkan risiko kematian dan kesakitan perinatal & bayi. Tujuan penelitian lmtuk mengetahui lmbnngan antara perawatan antenatal (pemeriksaan kohamilan pertama Kali, frekuensi pemeriksaan, komumsi tablet besi) dan bayi berat _lahtr rendah dengan mengontrol faktor jenis kelamin bayi, usia ibu melahirkan, pendidikan ibu, paritas, jarak kelahiran dan riwayat abortus.

Dinin penelitian adalah kann kontrol tida; berpadanan menggunakan data has Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 1997 (SDKI 1997) dengan jnmlah kann 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. Frelememi pemeriluaan kehamilan < 4 kali mempunyai ritiko BBLR 1.81 kali sesudah mengontrol mia ibu melahllun dan jarak kelahiran. Konsumsi < 90 tablet besi mempnnyai rixlko BBLR 189 semdah mengontrol frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan, usia ibu melahirkan, pendidikan ibu dan jarak kelahiran. Risiko atrlbut pemeriksaan kehamllan pertama kali 225 %, frelmensl pemeriksaankehami1an44.8 % dan konxnmstabel besi 47.1 %.

Bordasarkan hasil penelitian disarankan: 1). memantau pengadaan dan diztribusi tablet best secara teratur 2). menzmbahkan pertanyaan tentang tekanan darah, TB, BB dan status anemia ibu pada knesisioner SDH 3). melakanan penyuluhan tentang reproduksi sehat bagi remaja putri dan ibu muda dengan pesan utama usia menikah/melahirkan & pengatmnjan-jan-ak kelahiran 4). menganalisis data basil SDIC[terbarn.

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** Abstract
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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 nsed 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.