

Hubungan Status Gizi, Faktor Ibu Dan Faktor Bayi Dengan Berat Lahir Di Puskesmas Kecamatan Pasar Rebo, Jakarta Timur Periode Juni 2021- Juni 2022 = The Relation Between Maternal Nutritional Status, Maternal Factors, Infant Factors With Birthweight In Puskesmas Pasar Rebo District, East Jakarta Period June 2021-June 2022

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Abstrak

Berat lahir merupakan indikator penting untuk kesehatan bayi baru lahir, karena mencerminkan kondisi gizi dan metabolisme ibu, serta perkembangan janin selama kehamilan. Bayi yang dilahirkan dengan berat badan rendah mempunyai konsekuensi kesehatan jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Cut off BBLR 2500 gram yang berkaitan dengan morbiditas dan mortalitas bayi. Namun penelitian terbaru menunjukkan bayi yang lahir dengan berat <3000 gram juga beresiko terkena penyakit degeneratif di masa depan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara status gizi ibu, faktor ibu dan faktor bayi dengan berat lahir. Desain studi yang digunakan adalah cross sectional dengan hasil BB prahamil ibu, tinggi badan ibu, IMT prahamil ibu, LILA ibu, Kadar Hb Trimester I ibu, paritas ibu, jenis kelamin bayi dan urutan kelahiran bayi berhubungan dengan berat lahir bayi ($p < 0.05$), hasil dampak terbesar pada populasi yaitu variabel PBBH dan Kadar Hb Trimester I (PAR=31%; PAR=34%). Status gizi ibu yang baik penting pada masa kehamilan.Birthweight is an important indicator for the health of newborns, because it reflects the nutritional and metabolic conditions of the mother, as well as the development of the fetus during pregnancy. Babies born with low birth weight have short-term and long-term health consequences. Cut off LBW 2500 grams related to infant morbidity and mortality. However, recent studies have shown that babies born weighing <3000 grams are also at risk of developing degenerative diseases in the future. This study aims to look at the relation between maternal nutritional status, maternal factors and infant factors with birthweight. The study design used was cross sectional with the results of the mother's pre-pregnancy weight, mother's height, mother's pre-pregnancy BMI, mother's LILA, mother's first trimester Hb levels, mother's parity, baby's sex and birth order associated with baby's birthweight ($p < 0.05$), the results of the greatest impact on the population are the variables of gestational weight gain and first trimester Hb levels (PAR=31%; PAR=34%). Good nutritional status of the mother is important during pregnancy.