

Pemanfaatan Data Kohort Ibu dalam Analisis Determinan Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Kabupaten Belitung Tahun 2022 = The Utilization of Maternal Cohort Data in the Analysis of Determinants of Low Birth Weight Infant (LBW) Case in Belitung Regency In 2022

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Abstrak

Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) merupakan bayi yang baru lahir dengan berat badan < 2500 gram tanpa memandang usia kehamilan yang berdampak dalam jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang bagi bayi tersebut. Kabupaten Belitung memiliki prevalensi BBLR tertinggi selama tahun 2020-2022 se-Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung dan masih berada di atas target Indikator Kinerja Gizi Masyarakat tahun 2022. BBLR merupakan penyumbang kematian neonatus terbesar di Kabupaten Belitung dalam rentang waktu tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan kejadian BBLR di Kabupaten Belitung tahun 2022 dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional dan menggunakan data kohort ibu tahun 2022. Variabel dependen : kejadian BBLR dan variabel independen : umur ibu, paritas, jarak kehamilan, komplikasi kehamilan, umur kehamilan, penambahan berat badan selama hamil, kadar Hb, risiko KEK, jumlah kunjungan ANC, kualitas layanan ANC dan komposit pelayanan ANC. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji kai kuadrat dan analisis multivariat menggunakan uji regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi kejadian BBLR di Kabupaten Belitung sebesar 10,6% dan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara umur ibu, jarak kehamilan, penambahan berat badan selama hamil, kadar Hb, risiko KEK, komplikasi kehamilan, umur kehamilan, jumlah kunjungan ANC dan kualitas layanan ANC dengan kejadian BBLR. Variabel yang paling dominan terhadap kejadian BBLR adalah umur kehamilan dan komplikasi kehamilan.Low Birth Weight (LBW) is a newborn baby with a body weight < 2500 grams regardless of gestational age. LBW has short-term and long-term impacts that can cause morbidity and mortality for the baby. Meanwhile, in the Bangka Belitung Islands province, Belitung Regency has the highest prevalence for 3 (three) consecutive years, namely 2020-2022 (range 6.59%-7.69%) and is still above the Community Nutrition Performance Indicator target in 2022. Apart from that, LBW is also a contributing factor to the largest neonatal mortality rate in Belitung Regency in that time period. Study This aims to determine the determinants of the incidence of LBW in Belitung Regency in 2022 with a cross-sectional research design that uses primary data originating from the 2022 cohort of mothers with the incidence of LBW as the dependent variable and independent variables consisting of : maternal age, parity, pregnancy interval, pregnancy complications, gestational age, additional weight during pregnancy, Hb levels, risk of CED, (number of ANC visits, ANC service quality and ANC service composite. Bivariate analysis uses the chi-square test and multivariate analysis uses the multiple logistic regression test. The research results show that the prevalence of LBW in Belitung district is 10.6%. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal age, pregnancy spacing, weight gain during pregnancy, Hb levels, risk of CED, pregnancy complications, gestational age, number of ANC visits and quality of ANC services with the incidence of LBW. The most dominant variables in the incidence of LBW are gestational age and pregnancy complications.