

Abstrak

ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO IBU TERHADAP KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CILONGOK I

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Latar Belakang: Tingginya persentase Angka Kematian Bayi (AKB) telah menjadi perhatian dunia, khususnya negara berkembang. Kasus kematian bayi tertinggi disebabkan oleh BBLR. World Health Organization (WHO) memperkirakan 15%-20% dari kelahiran di seluruh dunia mengalami BBLR. Puskesmas Cilongok I memiliki angka kasus BBLR yang tinggi dalam 4 tahun terakhir.

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor risiko ibu terhadap kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cilongok I

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *case control*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang dilakukan yaitu teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 144 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan buku KIA. Tahap analisis data meliputi univariat, bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*, dan multivariat menggunakan uji regresi logistik ganda.

Hasil: Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden hamil pada usia tidak berisiko (20-35 tahun), tidak KEK saat hamil, tidak memiliki status anemia saat hamil, paritas tidak berisiko, dan ANC ≥ 6 kali. Variabel yang berhubungan dengan kejadian BBLR antara lain adalah usia ibu saat hamil ($p\text{-value}=0,000$), status KEK saat hamil ($p\text{-value}=0,000$), status anemia saat hamil ($p\text{-value}=0,003$), paritas ($p\text{-value}=0,017$) dan ANC ($p\text{-value}=0,000$). Sementara itu, variabel yang berpengaruh adalah status KEK saat hamil (OR=9,566) dan ANC (OR=6,088).

Kesimpulan: Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian BBLR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cilongok I adalah status KEK saat hamil dan ANC. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya pemeriksaan kehamilan dan pemenuhan gizi ibu saat hamil untuk mengurangi risiko BBLR.

Kata Kunci: BBLR, Faktor Risiko Ibu

Abstract

ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL RISK FACTORS FOR LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) INCIDENCE IN THE WORKING AREA OF CILONGOK I COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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Background: The high percentage of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has become a global concern, especially in developing countries. The highest cases of infant mortality are caused by LBW. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 15%-20% of births worldwide are LBW. Cilongok I Community Health Center has a high number of LBW cases in the last 4 years.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the maternal risk factors for the Low Birth Weight (LBW) incidence in the working area of Cilongok I Community Health Center.

Methods: This study used a quantitative design with case control approach. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling of 144 respondents. The research instrument used the KIA book. The data analysis stage includes univariate, bivariate (chi-square test), and multivariate (multiple logistic regression test).

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents were pregnant at a no-risk age (20-35 years), non CED during pregnancy, no history of anemia during pregnancy, no parity risk (<4), and had ANC ≥ 6 times. The variables associated with LBW are maternal age during pregnancy (p-value=0,000), CED status during pregnancy (p-value=0,000), anemia status during pregnancy (p-value=0,003), parity (p-value=0,017), and ANC (p-value=0,000). Meanwhile, the variables that influence LBW are CED status during pregnancy (OR=9,566) and ANC (OR=6,088).

Conclusion: Factors that influence the incidence of LBW in the working area of Cilongok I Community Health Center are the CED status during pregnancy and ANC. This study emphasizes the importance of pregnancy checks and fulfilling maternal nutrition during pregnancy to reduce the risk of LBW.

Keywords: LBW, Maternal Risk Factor