

INTISARI
HUBUNGAN USIA DAN PARITAS IBU DENGAN KEJADIAN BERAT
BADAN LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
TAHUN 2012

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Latar belakang: Apabila IMR di suatu wilayah tinggi menunjukkan bahwa status kesehatan tersebut rendah. Hasil pelaporan yang disampaikan melalui Dinas Kesehatan kabupaten/kota jumlah kematian bayi di propinsi DIY sebanyak 374 bayi dengan jumlah kematian bayi terbanyak di Kabupaten Bantul (89 kematian bayi) atau sebanyak 36,9% dan terendah di Kota Yogyakarta (16 kematian bayi) atau sebanyak 11,2 % (Dinkes, 2010).

Tujuan: Mengetahui apakah ada hubungan usia dan paritas ibu dengan kejadian BBLR di RSUD Panembahana Senopati tahun 2012.

Metode: Menggunakan teknik *Nonrandom Sampling* dan cara yang digunakan adalah *Purposive Sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara mengolah data sekunder. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis *bivariate*, selanjutnya diukur dengan menggunakan uji statistik *chi kuadrat* (χ^2).

Hasil: Paritas yang tertinggi di RSUD panembahaab senopati bantul adalah Primipara sebanyak 85 orang (51,2%). Usia ibu melahirkan di RSUD panembahan senopati bantul adalah usia 20-35 tahun 120 persalinan (72,3%). kejadian BBLR sebanyak 83 (50%) dan tidak BBLR seimbang sebanyak 83 orang (50%). Ada hubungan antara usia ibu dengan kejadian BBLR di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2012 nilai $P \text{ value} < 0,05$ ($0,006 < 0,05$) sehingga hipotesa yang menyatakan ada hubungan usia dengan kejadian BBLR terbukti. Tidak ada hubungan antara paritas ibu dengan kejadian BBLR di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2012 nilai $P \text{ value} > 0.05$ ($0,987 > 0,05$) sehingga hipotesa yang menyatakan ada hubungan paritas dengan BBLR tidak terbukti.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan usia dengan BBLR, tidak ada hubungan paritas dengan BBLR.

Kata kunci: usia, paritas, BBLR

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ABSTRAK

AGE AND MOTHER PARITY RELATIONSHIP WITH EVENT LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) IN PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI HOSPITAL 2012

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Background: If the high IMR in a region indicates that health status is low. Reporting results delivered through the Department of Health district / city in the province of infant mortality as much as 374 DIY baby with the highest number of infant deaths in Bantul (89 infant deaths) or as much as 36.9% and the lowest in the city of Yogyakarta (16 infant deaths) or as 11.2% (PHO, 2010).

Purpose: Determine if there is a relationship with maternal age and parity on the incidence of LBW Panembahan Senopati Hospital in 2012.

Methods: Using a nonrandom sampling techniques and methods used is Purposive Sampling. The data was collected by means of secondary data processing. Analysis of these data in other research using bivariate analysis, then measured by using a statistical test chi square (χ^2).

Results: Parity is the highest in the hospital Panembahan Senopati bantul as many as 85 people were primiparous (51.2%). Maternal age in hospitals Panembahan Senopati bantul were age 20-35 years 120 deliveries (72.3%). Incidence of low birth weight as much as 83 (50%) and low birth weight balanced as 83 people (50%). there is a relationship between maternal age with the incidence of LBW in hospitals Panembahan Senopati Bantul year 2012 value P value <0.05 (0.006 <0.05) so that the hypothesis which states there is a correlation with age incidence of LBW terbukti. Tidak no association between maternal parity with the incidence of LBW in hospitals Panembahan Senopati Bantul in 2012 the P value > 0.05 (0.987 > 0.05) so that the hypothesis which states there is a parity with LBW was not proven.

Conclusion: There is a correlation of age with LBW, no parity relationship with LBW.

Key words: age, parity, LBW

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