

HUBUNGAN ANEMIA IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN BERAT BAYI LAHIR RENDAH DI RSUD SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: anemia ibu hamil dapat berdampak pada ibu dan bayi seperti risiko cacat bawaan, kematian janin dan berat bayi lahir rendah. Anemia ibu hamil di Kabupaten Sleman sebesar 16,99%. Berat bayi lahir rendah dapat berdampak pada bayi seperti rendahnya imunitas, penurunan kecerdasan dan gangguan pertumbuhan.

Tujuan: diketahui hubungan anemia ibu hamil dengan kejadian BBLR di RSUD Sleman.

Metode: metode *kuantitatif observasional non eksperimental* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan responden menggunakan data sekunder. Teknik sampling menggunakan total sampling dengan jumlah 56 rekam medis. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar *observasional*. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji somers'd dengan *p-value* <0,05.

Hasil: sebagian besar ibu hamil yang mengalami anemia sedang sebesar (30,2%), usia ibu hamil 21-35 tahun (44,2%), pendidikan SMK sebesar (32,6%), IRT sebesar (45,3%), usia kehamilan 37 minggu (30,2%), LLA ibu hamil 23,5cm-28,5cm (30,2%), paritas 2 anak (23,3%) dan berat bayi lahir dengan kategori normal sebanyak 53 bayi (61,6%). Hasil analisis korelasi yaitu *p-value* = 0,546 (*p-value* <0,05).

Kesimpulan: tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara anemia ibu hamil dengan kejadian berat bayi lahir rendah di RSUD Sleman.

Kata Kunci : anemia ibu hamil, berat bayi lahir rendah, data sekunder, rekam medis

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INCIDENTS AT SLEMAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in pregnancy can affect the mother and the baby in ways that may bring some risks such as birth defects, fetal death, and low birth weight. The prevalence of anemia in pregnancy in Sleman Regency is 16.99%. Low birth weight can affect the baby in terms of low immunity, decreased intelligence and growth disorders.

Objective: To discover the correlation between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of LBW at Sleman Regional Hospital.

Methodology: Quantitative observational of non-experimental method with a cross-sectional approach. Respondents were taken using secondary data. The sampling used the technique of total sampling with a total of 56 medical records. The data was collected through the method of observational sheets. Statistical analysis was done using the Somers'd test with a p-value <0.05.

Results: most pregnant women experienced moderate anemia (30.2%), the age of the pregnant women was between 21 to 35 years (44.2%), those with a vocational high school education background were (32.6%), those who were housewives were (45.3%), and the gestational age was 37 weeks (30.2%), the MUAC of the pregnant women was between 23.5cm-28.5cm (30.2%), the parity of 2 children were (23.3%), and birth weight with normal category was totalling to 53 babies (61.6%). The results of the correlation analysis were p-value = 0.546 (p-value <0.05).

Conclusion: There is no significant correlation between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of low birth weight in Sleman Regional Hospital.

Keywords: Anemia in pregnancy, low birth weight, secondary data, medical records

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