

**GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG
BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI WILYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS TEPUS II KABUPATEN GUNUNG KIDUL
YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pengetahuan Ibu hamil merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR). Pengetahuan Ibu hamil mempengaruhi sikapnya dalam memilih pelayanan kesehatan dan pola makan yang berhubungan dengan peningkatan berat badan ibu hamil yang akan mempengaruhi kejadian BBLR.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang BBLR di Puskesmas Tepus II, Kabupaten Gunung Kidul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian adalah *deskriptif kuantitatif*, lokasi penelitian di Puskesmas Tepus II Gunung Kidul. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada tanggal 3-11 Agustus 2015. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* dengan jumlah responden 45 ibu hamil, instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner, teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis *univariat*.

Hasil penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ibu hamil yang memiliki pengetahuan baik sebanyak 11 responden (24,4%), cukup 15 responden (33,3%), dan kurang 19 responden (42,2%).

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu hamil di Puskesmas Tepus II Gunung Kidul mempunyai pengetahuan tentang BBLR dengan kategori kurang 19 responden (42,2%).

Kata Kunci: *Pengetahuan, BBLR*

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KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW OF PREGNANT MOTHERS ABOUT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES (LBW) IN TEPUS II COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA GUNUNG KIDUL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant mothers knowledge is one of the factors which causing low birth-weight babies (LBW). Their knowledge affected their attitude in choosing health care and diet in connection with their weight increase that affect the LBW phenomenon.

Objective: Knew the knowledge overview of pregnant mothers about LBW in Tepus II Community Health Center Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta.

Method: The research design is quantitative descriptive, research location in Tapus II Community Health Center Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta. This research was conducted on 3rd-11th August 2015. Using total sampling method with 45 pregnant mothers, research instrument using questionnaires, data analysis using presentation.

Result: Result shows the amount of pregnant mothers with good knowledge numbered 11 respondents (24,4 %), while those with quite knowledge numbered 15 respondents (33,3 %), and those with less knowledge numbered 19 respondents (42,2 %).

Conclusion : Based on the research result which shows that the majority of pregnant mothers in Tapus II Community Health Center Gunung Kidul did have knowledge about LBW with the amount of those with less knowledge numbered 19 respondents (42,2 %).

Keywords : *Knowledge, LBW*

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