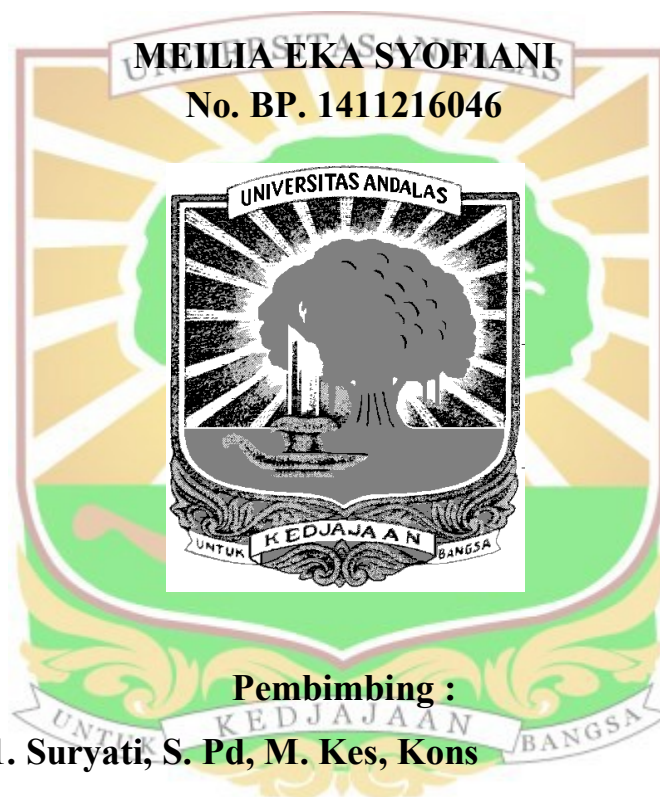


**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH
(BBLR) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SALIDO
KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN
TAHUN 2015**

SKRIPSI

Oleh :



**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
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2016**

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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Skripsi, 21 Desember 2016

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**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SALIDO KABUPATEN PESISIR
SELATAN TAHUN 2015**

xi + 70 halaman, 18 tabel, 3 gambar, 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

BBLR merupakan penyebab kematian neonatal terbanyak yaitu 17 kematian pada tahun 2015 di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. Puskesmas Salido memiliki angka kejadian BBLR tertinggi(23%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor apa saja yang menjadi risiko terhadap kejadian BBLR.

Metode

Penelitian dilakukan dari Maret – Desember 2016, menggunakan rancangan *case control study*. Penelitian menggunakan total sampel yaitu 41 ibu yang melahirkan bayi BBLR dan 41 yang tidak BBLR. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, kohort ibu dan buku KIA. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian : kenaikan berat badan selama hamil berisiko pada kasus 80,49% dan pada kontrol 12,20%; usia saat hamil berisiko pada kasus 58,54% dan pada kontrol 19,51%; jarak kehamilan berisiko pada kasus 43,90% dan pada kontrol 12,20%; riwayat penyakit menahun pada kasus 24,39% dan pada kontrol 14,63%, risiko perdarahan antepartum pada kasus 26,83% dan pada kontrol 9,76%; risiko komplikasi kehamilan pada kasus 73,17% dan pada kontrol 21,95%. Hasil analisis bivariat, ada hubungan kenaikan berat badan ibu selama hamil ($p=0,000$), usia saat hamil ($p=0,000$), jarak kehamilan ($p=0,001$), perdarahan antepartum ($p=0,021$), komplikasi kehamilan ($p=0,000$). Hasil analisis multivariat, kenaikan berat badan selama hamil merupakan faktor risiko paling dominan terhadap kejadian BBLR.

Kesimpulan

Faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian BBLR di antaranya kenaikan berat badan ibu selama hamil, usia saat hamil, jarak kehamilan, perdarahan antepartum dan komplikasi kehamilan. Diharapkan agar Petugas Bidang KIA Puskesmas Salido lebih meningkatkan pemberian penyuluhan mengenai nutrisi, usia dan jarak hamil, tanda-tanda bahaya kehamilan serta meningkatkan deteksi risiko tinggi dan melaksanakan Program EMAS.

Daftar Pustaka: 37 (1998 - 2015)

Kata Kunci : BBLR, Ibu, Risiko

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Undergraduate Thesis, 21th Desember 2016

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**EVENTS RISK FACTORS LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) AT SALIDO
PUBLIC HEALTH CARE IN THE SOUTH COASTAL DISTRICT 2015**

xi + 70 pages, 18 tables, 3 pictures, 10 appendix

ABSTRACT

Objective

LBW is the highest caused of neonatal mortality, it is about 17 deaths in 2015 in the South Coastal District. From the 18 of health centers located in the South Coastal District, Salido Public Health Care is the highest incidence of low birth weight, it has 41 events (23%). This study aims to identify what the some risk factors of LBW in Salido Public Health Care South Coastal District 2015.

Method

This study was conducted from March to December 2016 by using a case control study. The study uses a total sample of 41 mothers who gave birth to low birth weight babies and 41 mothers who gave birth to low birth weight infant. Collecting data by using questionnaires, cohorts of women and KIA book. Data was analyzed by univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes.

Result

Result: The weight gain during pregnancy at risk in the case of 80.49% and 12.20% in controls; age pregnancy at risk in the case of 58.54% and 19.51% in controls; spacing pregnancies at risk in the case of 43.90% and 12.20% in controls; a history of chronic disease risk in case of 24.39% and 14.63% in the control, antepartum bleeding risk in the case of 26.83% and 9.76% in controls; the risk of pregnancy complications in the case of 73.17% and 21.95% in controls. The results of the bivariate analysis, there are a relationship of weight gain mothers during pregnancy ($p = 0.000$), age at pregnancy ($p = 0.000$), a distance of gestation ($p = 0.001$), bleeding antepartum ($p = 0.021$), complications of pregnancy ($p = 0.000$), Results of multivariate analysis, weight gain during pregnancy is the most risk factor dominant of LBW.

Conclusion

The risk factors associated with LBW among others maternal weight gain during pregnancy, age at pregnancy, spacing of pregnancy, antepartum haemorrhage and complications of pregnancy. It is hoped that the Field Officers KIA Puskesmas Salido further improve the provision of education about nutrition, age and distance of pregnant, danger signs in pregnancy, detection of high risk and implement EMAS Programs.

Bibliography : 37 (1998- 2015)

Keyword :LBW, Mother, Risk Factors