

## ABSTRAK

### PERBEDAAN ANTROPOMETRI BAYI BARU LAHIR MENURUT STATUS GIZI IBU SEBELUM HAMIL

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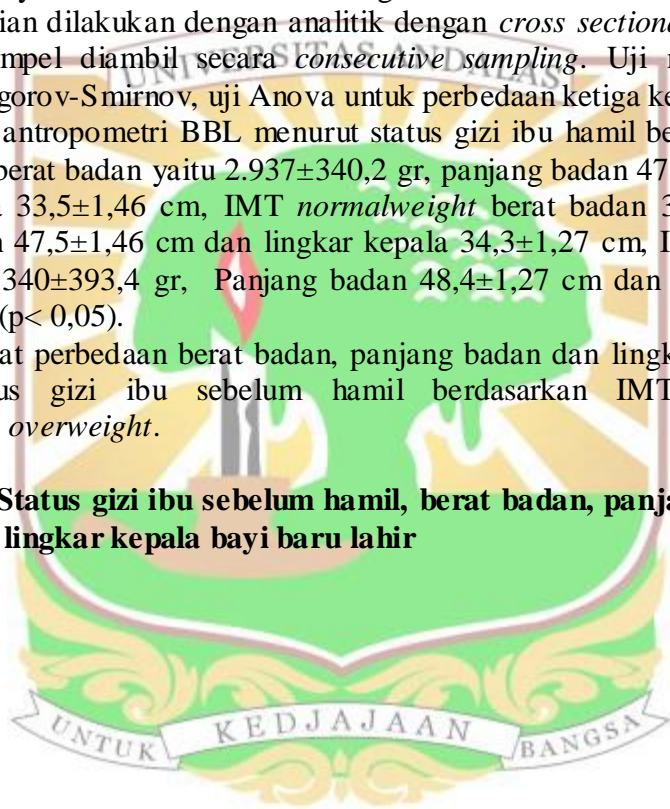
Kematian bayi terbanyak disebabkan oleh masalah neonatal yaitu Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR). Insiden BBLR di Indonesia adalah sebesar 10,2 %. Data dari Dinas Kesehatan Kota (DKK) Padang tahun 2013 kejadian BBLR meningkat menjadi 171 kasus. BBLR penyebabnya adalah status gizi ibu kurang sebelum dan selama hamil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan antropometri bayi baru lahir menurut status gizi ibu sebelum hamil

Penelitian dilakukan dengan analitik dengan *cross sectional* terhadap 120 ibu hamil, sampel diambil secara *consecutive sampling*. Uji normalitas data dengan kolmogorov-Smirnov, uji Anova untuk perbedaan ketiga kelompok.

Rerata antropometri BBL menurut status gizi ibu hamil berdasarkan IMT *underweight*, berat badan yaitu  $2.937 \pm 340,2$  gr, panjang badan  $47,1 \pm 1,89$  cm dan lingkar kepala  $33,5 \pm 1,46$  cm, IMT *normalweight* berat badan  $3.142 \pm 353,6$  gr, panjang badan  $47,5 \pm 1,46$  cm dan lingkar kepala  $34,3 \pm 1,27$  cm, IMT *overweight* berat badan  $3.340 \pm 393,4$  gr, Panjang badan  $48,4 \pm 1,27$  cm dan Lingkar kepala  $34,8 \pm 1,51$  cm ( $p < 0,05$ ).

Terdapat perbedaan berat badan, panjang badan dan lingkar kepala BBL menurut status gizi ibu sebelum hamil berdasarkan IMT *underweight*, *normalweight*, *overweight*.

**Kata kunci : Status gizi ibu sebelum hamil, berat badan, panjang badan dan lingkar kepala bayi baru lahir**



## ABSTRACT

### THE NEWBORN ANTHROPOMETRY DIFFERENCES ACCORDING TO THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE MOTHER BEFORE PREGNANCY

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The most infant mortality caused by neonatal problems such as low birth weight (LBW). The percentage of LBW in Indonesia is 10,2%. Data from the City Health Office Padang in 2013 the incidence of low birth weight was 171 cases. LBW cause is a lack of maternal nutritional status before and during pregnancy. This study aims to determine the newborn anthropometric differences according to the nutritional status of the mother before pregnancy.

Research carried out by analytic with cross-sectional study on 120 of pregnant women, Test normality of the data by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, ANOVA test for differences in the three groups.

Newborns anthropometric mean according nutritional status of pregnant women BMI of underweight group, which is body weight  $2.937 \pm 340,2$  gr, body length  $47,1 \pm 1,89$  cm and head circumference is  $33,5 \pm 1,46$  cm, BMI of normalweight, which is body weight  $3.142 \pm 353,6$  gr, body length  $47,5 \pm 1,46$  cm, and head circumference is  $34,3 \pm 1,27$  cm, BMI of overweight which is body weight  $3.340 \pm 393,4$  gr, body length  $48,4 \pm 1,27$  cm and head circumference is  $34,8 \pm 1,51$  cm ( $p < 0.05$ ).

There are differences body weight, body length and head circumference according to the nutritional status of pregnant women in BMI group underweight, normalweight, and overweight.

**Keywords :** Nutritional status of the mother before pregnancy, body weight, body length and head circumference of newborns