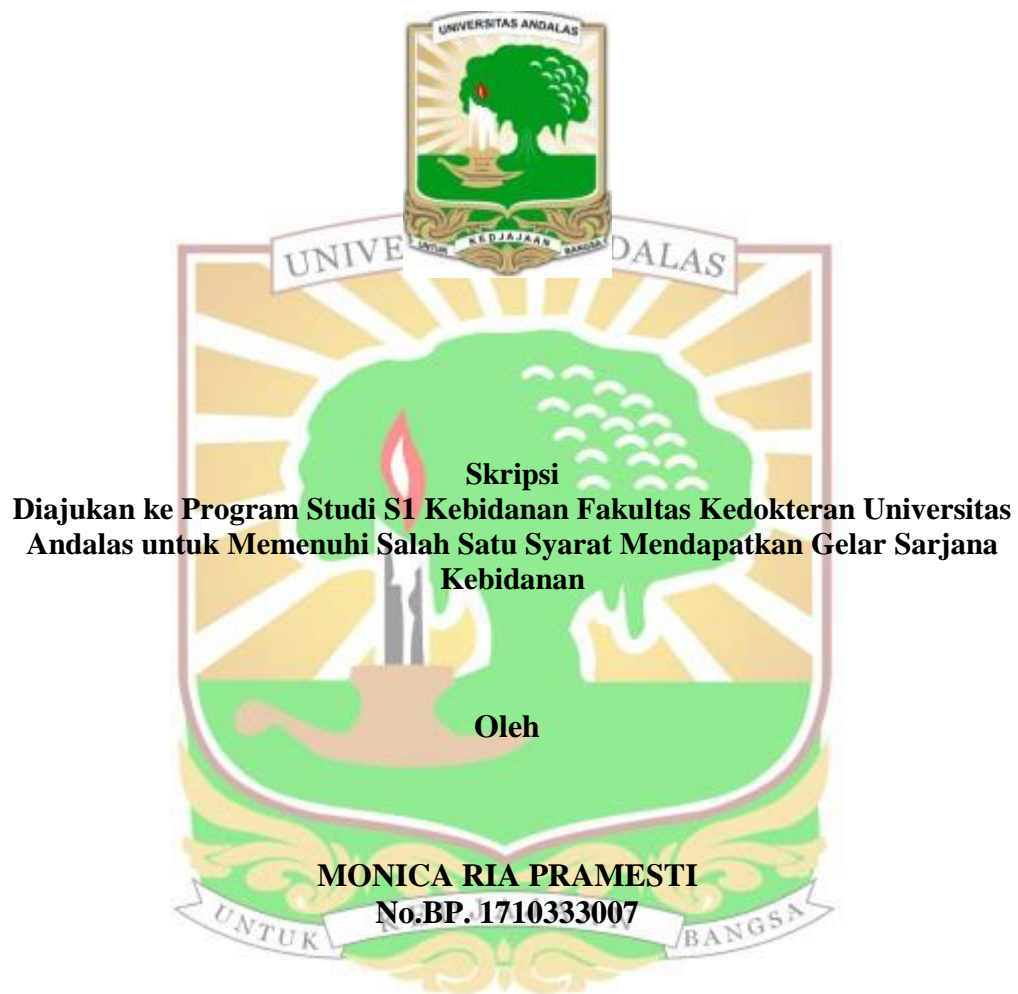


**DETERMINAN KEJADIAN *INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION*
(IUGR)**



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**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEBIDANAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG 2021**

**BACHELOR OF MIDWIFERY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Undergraduate Theses, 1st October 2021

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DETERMINANT OF INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION (IUGR)

Xvii + 47 Pages, 1 table, 2 picture, 3 appendices

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in Indonesia is 15/1.000 live births. IUGR is the cause of infant morbidity and mortality and is a major issue in developing countries. The objective of this paper is to compare and summarize the literature related to Determinants of the Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR).

Method

The Literature Review was carried out by tracing, reading, summarizing, and analyzing literature data from primary sources related to Determinants of Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR) from July to November 2021. Article searches are accessed through the internet from various databases; Scimedirect, MEDLINE (Pubmed), Google Scholar, Scopus, Garuda and DOAJ.

Result

Journal searches were conducted through the Scimedirect database, MEDLINE (Pubmed), Google Scholar, Scopus, Garuda and DOAJ, then selected articles based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, title, abstract, language and journal reputation, or journal index to produce 15 articles relevant to topic and will be analyzed.

Conclusion

The risk factors for IUGR are weight gain, hypertensive disorders, anemia, body mass index, parity, history of abortion and stillbirth, maternal education, antenatal depression, pregnancy interval, placenta previa, Human Papilloma Virus infection, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Thrombophilia and Congenital Abnormalities. These factors need to be identified to avoid an increase in neonatal morbidity and mortality and to prevent various outcomes due to IUGR.

References : 47 (2016-2021)

Keyword : Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR), Fetal Growth Restriction (FGR), Risk Factors of IUGR, Risk Factors of FGR, Determinants of IUGR, Determinants of FGR.

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEBIDANAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Skripsi, 1 Oktober 2021

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Xvii + 47 Halaman, 1 tabel, 2 gambar, 3 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang dan Tujuan Penelitian

Angka Kematian Neonatus (AKN) di Indonesia sebesar 15/1.000 kelahiran hidup. IUGR menjadi penyebab angka kesakitan dan kematian bayi dan merupakan masalah utama di negara berkembang. Tujuan penulisan ini adalah untuk membandingkan dan merangkum literatur yang berhubungan dengan Determinan Kejadian *Intrauterine Growth Restriction* (IUGR).

Metode

Literature Review dilakukan dengan menelusuri, membaca, merangkum dan menganalisis data kepustakaan dari berbagai sumber primer yang berkaitan dengan Determinan Kejadian *Intrauterine Growth Restriction* (IUGR) pada Juli sampai November 2021. Pencarian artikel diakses melalui pencarian internet dari berbagai database yaitu : *Scencedirect*, MEDLINE (Pubmed), Google Scholar, Scopus, Garuda dan DOAJ.

Hasil

Pencarian jurnal dilakukan melalui database *Scencedirect*, MEDLINE (Pubmed), Google Scholar, Scopus, Garuda dan DOAJ, kemudian dilakukan pemilihan artikel berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, judul, abstrak, bahasa dan reputasi jurnal, atau indeks jurnal hingga menghasilkan 15 artikel yang relevan dengan topik dan akan dianalisis.

Kesimpulan

Faktor risiko IUGR adalah kenaikan berat badan, gangguan hipertensi, anemia, *body mass index*, paritas, riwayat aborsi dan lahir mati, pendidikan ibu, depresi antenatal, jarak kehamilan, plasenta previa, infeksi *Human Papilloma Virus*, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Thrombophilia dan kelainan kongenital. Faktor tersebut perlu diidentifikasi untuk menghindari peningkatan morbiditas dan mortalitas neonatus.

Daftar Pustaka : 47 (2016-2021)

Kata Kunci : *Intrauterine Growth Restriction* (IUGR), *Fetal Growth Restriction* (FGR), Faktor Risiko IUGR, Faktor Risiko FGR, Determinan IUGR, Determinan FGR.