

ABSTRAK

KEJADIAN BBLR DITINJAU DARI KPD DAN PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU BERSALIN DI RUANG BERSALIN BOUGENVILE RSUD dr. H. JUSUF. SK KOTA TARAKAN

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Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR) ialah bayi baru lahir dengan berat badan saat lahir kurang dari 2.500 gram (sampai dengan 2.499 gram). World Health Organizations (WHO) mengemukakan bahwa, Berat Badan saat lahir kurang dari 2.500 gram selalu menjadi masalah signifikan secara global dan berhubungan dengan berbagai konsekuensi jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan kejadian BBLR di tinjau dari KPD dan PREEKLAMPSIA. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan *Case Control Study* dengan pendekatan retrospektive. Jenis data yang digunakan yaitu data sekunder. Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel, dilakukan uji statistik *Chi-Square* menggunakan *Statistical Product and Solution Service* (SPSS) untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara dua variabel yaitu variabel bebas dan variabel tergantung yang berskala nominal.

Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD dr.H. Jusuf. SK dengan Sample Kontrol 827 kasus BBLN dan sample kasus pada penelitian ini 146 kasus BBLR. Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi square* didapatkan nilai *P-value* $0,039 < \alpha=0,05$, yang artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara KPD dengan kejadian BBLR. Hasil uji *chi square* didapatkan nilai *P-value* $0,000 < \alpha=0,05$, yang artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara preeklamsia dengan kejadian BBLR.

Kata kunci : BBLR; KPD; PREEKLAMPSIA

ABSTRACT

THE INCIDENCE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) IN RELATION TO PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES (PROM) AND PREECLAMPSIA AMONG MOTHERS GIVING BIRTH AT BOUGENVILE MATERNITY WARD

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Low Birth Weight (LBW) is a newborn weighing less than 2,500 grams (up to 2,499 grams). The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that weight at birth less than 2,500 grams has always been a significant problem globally and is associated with various short—and long-term consequences.

This research aims to determine the relationship between the incidence of LBW in terms of KPD and PREECLAMPSIA. This research design used a Case-control Study with a retrospective approach. The type of data used was secondary data. To determine the relationship between variables, a Chi-Square statistical test was performed using Statistical Product and Solution Service (SPSS) to determine whether there was a relationship between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable with a nominal scale.

The research was conducted at Dr. H. Jusuf Hospital. SK with a control sample of 827 LBW cases and a case sample in this research of 146 LBW cases. Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, the P-value was $0.039 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that there was a significant relationship between KPD and the incidence of LBW. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a P-value of $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means there was a significant relationship between PREECLAMPSIA and the incidence of LBW.

Keywords: Low Birth Weight; Antenatal Care; Preeclam