

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN FREKUENSI ANTENATAL CARE DENGAN KEJADIAN BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL TAHUN 2009¹

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Latar Belakang : AKB di Indonesia masih tergolong tinggi yaitu sebesar 35/1000 kehaliran hidup, meskipun terus menurun. Sekitar 75% kematian bayi disebabkan oleh gangguan perinatal dan BBLR. Kematian perinatal yang salah satunya disebabkan oleh bayi yang berat lahir kurang dari 2500 gram dapat dicegah dengan pengawasan pemeriksaan selama kehamilan secara teratur dan berkualitas.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan frekuensi kunjungan antenatal care dengan kejadian berat badan lahir rendah di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2009.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* yaitu ibu bersalin di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta pada bulan November-Desember 2009 dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi hingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 80 ibu bersalin dari 360 anggota populasi. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner dan hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan uji statistik *Chi Square*.

Hasil Penelitian : ibu bersalin dengan frekuensi kunjungan ANC tidak sesuai standar K4 (< 4 kali) mayoritas mengalami kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah (63%) dan ibu bersalin dengan frekuensi kunjungan ANC sesuai standar K4 (> 4 kali) mayoritas mengalami kejadian bayi berat lahir normal (97,1%). Hasil uji statistik *Chi Square* menunjukkan nilai χ^2 hitung sebesar 35,055 dengan *p - value* $0,000 < 0,05$. Nilai koefisien kontingensi yang diperoleh sebesar 0,552.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi antenatal care dengan kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul tahun 2009.

Kata Kunci : Frekuensi antenatal care, bayi berat lahir rendah
Kepustakaan : 29 buku (1997-2010), 1 internet, 2 KTI.
Jumlah halaman : xii, 45 halaman, 4 tabel, 11 lampiran, 2 gambar

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ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN ANTENATAL CARE FREQUENCY WITH THE OCCURRENCE OF LOW WEIGHT NEWBORN AT RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI OF BANTUL YEAR 2009⁵

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Background : AKB in Indonesia is still high that is as high as 35/1000 life newborn, although this value is decreased continuously. At about 75 of newborn's mortality are caused by prenatal disturbance and BBLR. Prenatal mortality that one of them is caused by newborn with weight less than 2500 grams can be avoided by qualified well regulated observed examination during pregnancy.

Purpose of research : To understand correlation between antenatal care visit frequency with the occurrence of low weight newborn at RSUD Panembahan Senopati of Bantul year 2009.

Method of research : The type of research is analytic observational with cross-sectional approach. Sample are obtained with purposive sampling technique that is the childbearing mother at RSUD Panembahan Senopati of Bantul of Yogyakarta at November-December 2009 and fill the inclusion criteria until collected samples as many as 80 childbearing mother from 360 of population member. Instrument of research is questionnaire and the result of research is analyzed with Chi Square statistic test.

Result of Research : Childbearing mother with ANC visit frequency is not appropriate with K4 standard (< 4 times) most of them experience the occurrence of low weight newborn (63%) and childbearing mother with ANC visit frequency is appropriate with K4 standard (> 4 times) most of them experience normal weight newborn (97,1%). The result of Chi Square statistic test shows that calculated χ^2 value as high as 35,055 with p-value $0,000 < 0,05$. Contingence coefficient value that obtained as high as 0,552.

Conclusion : There is significant correlation between antenatal care frequency with the occurrence of low weight newborn in RSUD Panembahan Senopati of Bantul year 2009.

Keyword : Antenatal Care Frequency, Low Weight
Reference : 29 books (1997-2010), 1 internet, 2 KTI.
Amount of page : xii, 45 pages, 4 tables, 11 appendixes, 2 pictures.

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