

**HUBUNGAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DENGAN STATUS GIZI
BALITA DI DESA BATU BEDULANG WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
BANDAR PUSAKA KABUPATEN ACEH TAMIANG TAHUN 2022**

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ABSTRAK

Berat badan lahir rendah ialah bayi yang baru lahir dan diukur berat badannya langsung setelah kelahiran (24 jam pertama setelah kelahiran), dimana nilai berat badannya dibawah 2500 gram. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan BBLR dengan status gizi balita di Desa Batu Bedulang Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bandar Pusaka Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang. jenis penelitian menggunakan metode retrospective, yakni dengan case control, kasus ada 52 balita status gizi tidak baik dan kontrol 52 balita status gizi baik. Ditemukan hasil bahwa mayoritas balita tidak BBLR sebanyak 69 balita (66.4%) dan minoritas balita yang BBLR sejumlah 35 balita (33.6%). Terdapat hubungan antara BBLR terhadap kejadian status gizi balita dengan nilai $p = 0,003$, dan $OR = 10,706$. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara BBLR dengan status gizi balita dengan $p = 0.003$ ($p = <0,05$), dan $OR = 10.706$, yang artinya balita yang mengalami BBLR memiliki resiko 10.706 kali lebih tinggi mengalami status gizi tidak baik ketimbang dengan balita yang berat badan lahir normal.

Kata Kunci: Status Gizi, Balita, Berat Badan Lahir Rendah

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND UNDER-FREE NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN BATU BEDULANG VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF BANDAR PUSAKA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, ACEH TAMIANG DISTRICT, 2022

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ABSTRACT

Low birth weight is a newborn whose weight is measured immediately after birth (the first 24 hours after birth), where the weight value is below 2500 grams. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between LBW and the nutritional status of toddlers in Batu Bedulang Village, Working Area of the Bandar Pusaka Health Center, Aceh Tamiang District. This type of research uses a retrospective method, namely with case control, cases there are 52 toddlers with poor nutritional status and controls 52 toddlers with good nutritional status. The results found that the majority of toddlers who were not LBW were 69 toddlers (66.4%) and the minority of toddlers who were LBW were 35 toddlers (33.6%). There is a relationship between LBW and the incidence of toddler nutritional status with a value of $p = 0.003$, and $OR = 10.706$. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between LBW and the nutritional status of toddlers with $p = 0.003$ ($p = <0.05$), and $OR = 10,706$, which means that toddlers who experience LBW have a 10,706 times higher risk of experiencing poor nutritional status than those with normal birth weight toddlers.