

ABSTRAK

Di Indonesia tingginya angka kematian bayi (AKB) pada masa perinatal dan neonatal, salah satunya disebabkan oleh bayi berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR). Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) terdiri atas BBLR kurang bulan dan BBLR cukup bulan/lebih bulan. BBLR merupakan salah satu faktor risiko yang paling menonjol untuk kejadian stunting. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan crosssectional yaitu peneliti melakukan pengukuran atau penelitian dalam satu waktu untuk mengidentifikasi ada atau tidaknya hubungan antara variabel independen dengan variabel dependen dalam satu kali pengukuran menggunakan kuesioner. Survey awal yang dilakukan peneliti di Klinik Pratama Rawat Inap Santi Meliala ada 9 Ibu yang melakukan kunjungan ke Klinik Pratama Rawat Inap Santi Meliala didapatkan ada 3 ibu yang memiliki bayi yang mengalami stunting. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistic chi-square yang dilakukan peneliti Hubungan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita di Klinik Pratama Rawat Inap Santi Meliala Tahun 2023, menunjukkan nilai Pvalue (0,05) yakni 0,001. Hipotesa penelitian yang menyatakan bahwa ada Hubungan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita di Klinik Pratama Rawat Inap Santi Meliala Tahun 2023.

Kata Kunci : Bayi Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR), Stunting

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is high during the perinatal and neonatal period, one of which is caused by low birth weight (LBW) babies. Low Birth Weight (LBW) babies consist of preterm LBW and term/more than term LBW. LBW is one of the most prominent risk factors for stunting. This type of research is quantitative research using a cross-sectional approach, namely the researcher carries out measurements or research at one time to identify whether or not there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable in one measurement using a questionnaire. .The initial survey conducted by researchers at the Santi Meliala Inpatient Primary Clinic, there were 9 mothers who visited the Santi Meliala Inpatient Primary Clinic, it was found that there were 3 mothers who had babies who were stunted. Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test conducted by researchers, the Relationship to Weight Low birth weight (LBW) with stunting incidents in toddlers at the Santi Meliala Inpatient Primary Clinic in 2023, shows a Pvalue (0.05), namely 0.001. The research hypothesis states that there is a relationship between low birth weight (LBW) and the incidence of stunting in toddlers at the Santi Meliala Inpatient Primary Clinic in 2023.

Keywords: Low Birth Weight (LBW) Babies, Stunting