

HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT KUNJUNGAN ANC, PARITAS DAN PENDIDIKAN DENGAN KEJADIAN BBLR DI KLINIK PRATAMA MARIANA

ABSTRAK

Bayi Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) adalah bayi dengan berat badan lahir kurang dari 2500 gram. Adapun beberapa faktor risiko terjadinya BBLR yaitu Riwayat kunjungan ANC, paritas, pendidikan dan pekerjaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui Hubungan Riwayat Kunjungan ANC, Paritas dan Pendidikan dengan Kejadian BBLR di Klinik Pratama Mariana Tahun 2024. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan rancangan *retrospektif*. Data diambil dengan metode *total sampling* melalui lembar observasi dan lembar kuesioner yang diisi oleh responden. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu yang melahirkan di Klinik Pratama Mariana Tanjung Gusta berjumlah 55 orang. Sampel dalam penelitian ini ibu yang melahirkan dengan kejadian BBLR di Klinik Pratama Mariana Tanjung Gusta. Analisis data penelitian ini adalah analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji statistik *chi-square*. Dalam penelitian ini didapatkan hubungan signifikan riwayat kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian BBLR dengan hasil *uji chi-square* didapat nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < 0,005$. Hasil *uji chi-square* paritas tinggi 23 responden (92%) dengan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < 0,005$ diperoleh adanya hubungan signifikan paritas dengan kejadian BBLR. Hasil *uji chi-square* pendidikan rendah sebanyak 17 responden (85%) diperoleh nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < 0,005$ yang merupakan adanya hubungan signifikan pendidikan dengan kejadian BBLR. Dari penelitian ini disimpulkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara riwayat kunjungan ANC, paritas dan pendidikan dengan kejadian BBLR. Diharapkan perlunya peningkatan pemantauan dan koseling kepada ibu dengan faktor resiko sehingga dapat mengatasi BBLR.

Kata kunci: Riwayat Kunjungan ANC; Paritas; Pendidikan; BBLR

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANC VISIT HISTORY, PARITY AND EDUCATION
WITH THE INCIDENCE OF BBLR AT PRATAMA MARIANA CLINIC***

ABSTRACT

Low Birth Weight Infants (LBW) are babies with a birth weight of less than 2500 grams. There are several risk factors for LBW, namely history of ANC visits, parity, education and work. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between ANC visit history, parity and education with the incidence of LBW at the Mariana Primary Clinic in 2024. This research design used a quantitative approach with a retrospective design. Data were collected by total sampling method through observation sheets and questionnaire sheets filled out by respondents. The population in this study were mothers who gave birth at the Mariana Pratama Clinic in Tanjung Gusta totaling 55 people. The sample in this study were mothers who gave birth with LBW incidence at Mariana Tanjung Gusta Primary Clinic. This research data analysis is univariate and bivariate analysis with chi-square statistical test. In this study, there was a significant relationship between the history of ANC visits and the incidence of LBW with the results of the chi-square test obtained a p-value = 0.000 <0.005. The results of the chi-square test of high parity 23 respondents (92%) with a p-value = 0.000 <0.005 obtained a significant relationship between parity and the incidence of LBW. The results of the chi-square test of low education as many as 17 respondents (85%) obtained a p-value = 0.000 <0.005 which is a significant relationship between education and the incidence of LBW. This study concluded that there was a significant relationship between ANC visit history, parity and education with the incidence of LBW. It is expected that the need for increased monitoring and counseling to mothers with risk factors so that they can overcome LBW.

Keywords: ANC Visit History; Parity; Education; LBW