

WEIGHT DIFFERENCES BABY WEIGHT BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCIES, ANEMIA, AND CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCIES IN KUPU HEALTH CENTER TEGAL REGENCY

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Less nutrition problems in pregnant women are still the focus of attention, such as anemia and pregnant women. Pregnant women with nutritional and health problems affect to the health safety of mothers and also the quality of babies born. This study aims to determine the difference between infant birth weight and pregnant women. Anemia, and Chronic Energy Deficiency and Anemia at Kupuhealth center Research Method using survey method and approach used is Retrospective cohort design. Research population is Total of pregnant woman Chronic Energy Deficiency and Anemia in year 2017 with total sample counted 46 sample. Data analysis using One Way Anovatest.

The results showed that high risk pregnant women under 20 years, there were Chronic Energy deficiency of 1 person (2.17%) and who had anemia of 1 person (2.17%) and who experienced Chronic Energy Deficiency and Anemia as much as 1. The weight of infants born to pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency is above average (> 2500 grams), there is only 1 (3.45%) of low birth weight (<2500gram). Baby's weight is born from pregnant mother Anemia above average normal (> 2500 gram), there is only 1 (8,34%) low birth weight baby (<2500 gram). Body weight born from pregnant woman KEK and Anemia average above normal (> 2500gram)

The results showed no difference of birth weight in pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency anemia, and deficiency of chronic energy and anemia. Statistically, the difference was not significant p value 0,539 (p> 0,05).

Keywords: Deficiency of chronic energy, anemia, deficiency of chronic energy and anemia, birth weight

PERBEDAAN BERAT BADAN BAYI LAHIR ANTARA IBU HAMIL KEK, ANEMIA SERTA KEK DAN ANEMIA DI PUSKESMAS KUPU KABUPATEN TEGAL

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Masalah gizi kurang pada ibu hamil masih merupakan fokus perhatian, masalah tersebut antara lain anemia dan ibu hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronik. Ibu hamil dengan masalah gizi dan kesehatan berdampak terhadap kesehatan dan keselamatan ibu dan bayi serta kualitas bayi yang dilahirkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan berat badan bayi lahir antara ibu hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronik, Anemia, serta Kekurangan Energi Kronik dan Anemia di Puskesmas Kupu

Metode Penelitian menggunakan metode survey dan pendekatan yang dipakai adalah desain kohort Retrospektif. Populasi penelitian adalah Total ibu hamil resiko tinggi dengan kriteria Kekurangan Energi Kronik dan Anemia dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 46 sampel. Analisis data menggunakan Uji One Way Anova.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa umur ibu hamil resiko tinggi dibawah 20 tahun, ada yang mengalami Kekurangan Energi Kronik sebanyak 1 orang (2,17%) dan yang mengalami Anemia 1 orang (2,17%) dan yang mengalami Kekurangan Energi Kronik dan Anemia sebanyak 1 orang. Berat badan bayi lahir dari ibu hamil dengan Kekurangan Energi Kronik rata-rata diatas normal (>2500 gram), hanya ada 1 yang berat badan bayi lahir rendah (<2500 gram). Berat badan bayi lahir dari ibu hamil Anemia rata-rata diatas normal (>2500 gram), hanya ada 1 yang berat badan bayi lahir rendah (<2500 gram). Berat badan bayi lahir dari ibu hamil KEK dan Anemia rata-rata diatas normal (>2500 gram). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan berat badan bayi lahir pada ibu hamil dengan, Kekurangan Energi Kronik Anemia, serta Kekurangan Energi Kronik dan Anemia. Secara statistik perbedaan itu tidak bermakna p value 0,539 ($p > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Kekurangan Energi Kronik, Anemia, Kekurangan Energi Kronik dan Anemia, Berat Badan Bayi Lahir