TESIS

PENGARUH FAKTOR MATERNAL TERHADAP KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DI KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

WIWIT SULISTYAWATI

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PROGRAM MAGISTER
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
SURABAYA
2015

TESIS

PENGARUH FAKTOR MATERNAL TERHADAP KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DI KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

WIWIT SULISTYAWATI
NIM. 101314153001

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PROGRAM MAGISTER
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
SURABAYA
2015

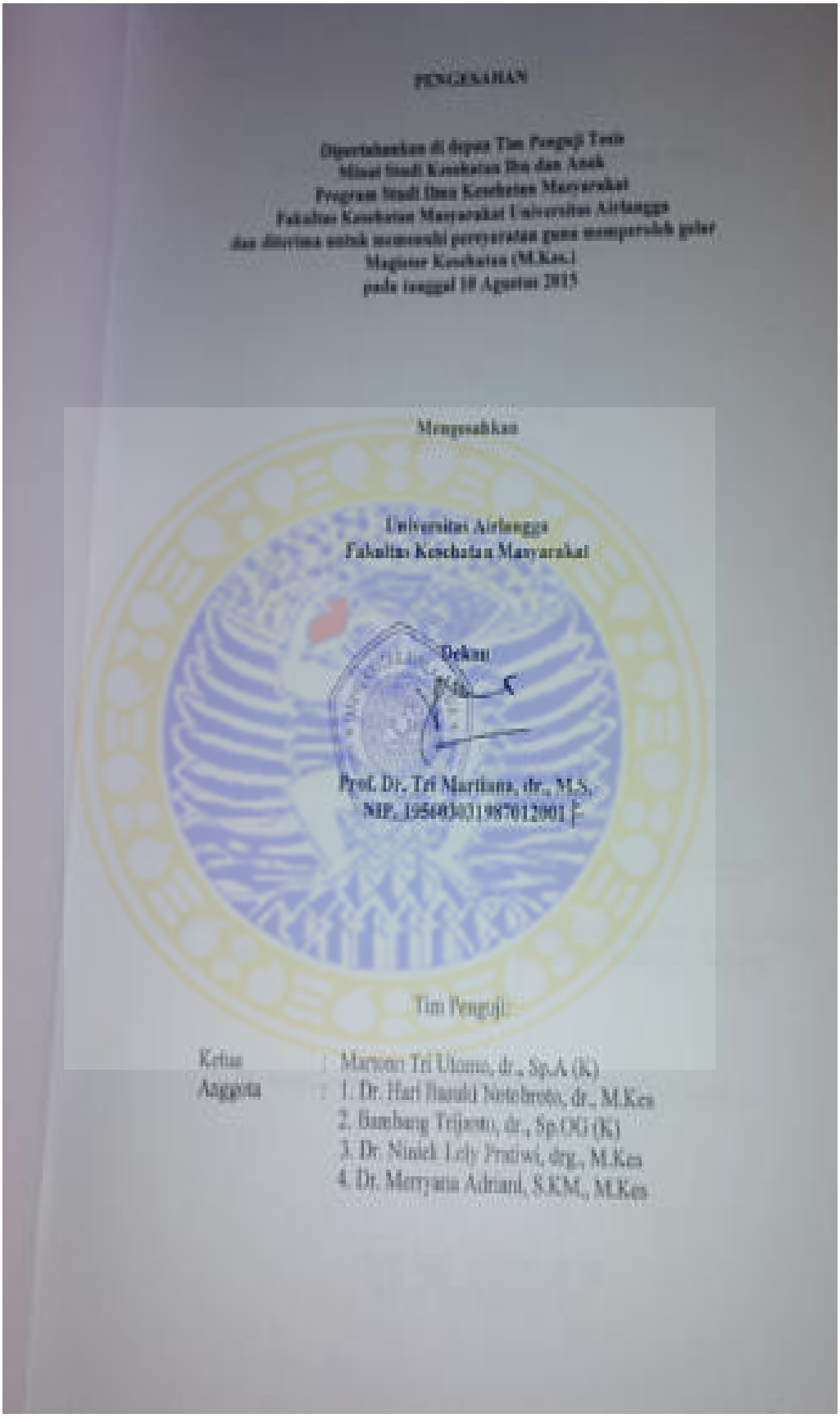
PENGARUH FAKTOR MATERNAL TERHADAP KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DI KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

TESIS

Untuk memperoleh gelar Magister Kesehatan (M.Kes.)
Minat Studi Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak
Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat
Universitas Airlangga

Oleh :
WIWIT SULISTYAWATI
NIM 101314153001

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
PROGRAM MAGISTER
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
2015



PENGESAHAN

Dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Tesis
Minat Studi Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak
Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga
dan diterima untuk memenuhi persyaratan guna memperoleh gelar
Magister Kesehatan (M.Kes.)
pada tanggal 10 Agustus 2015

Mengesahkan

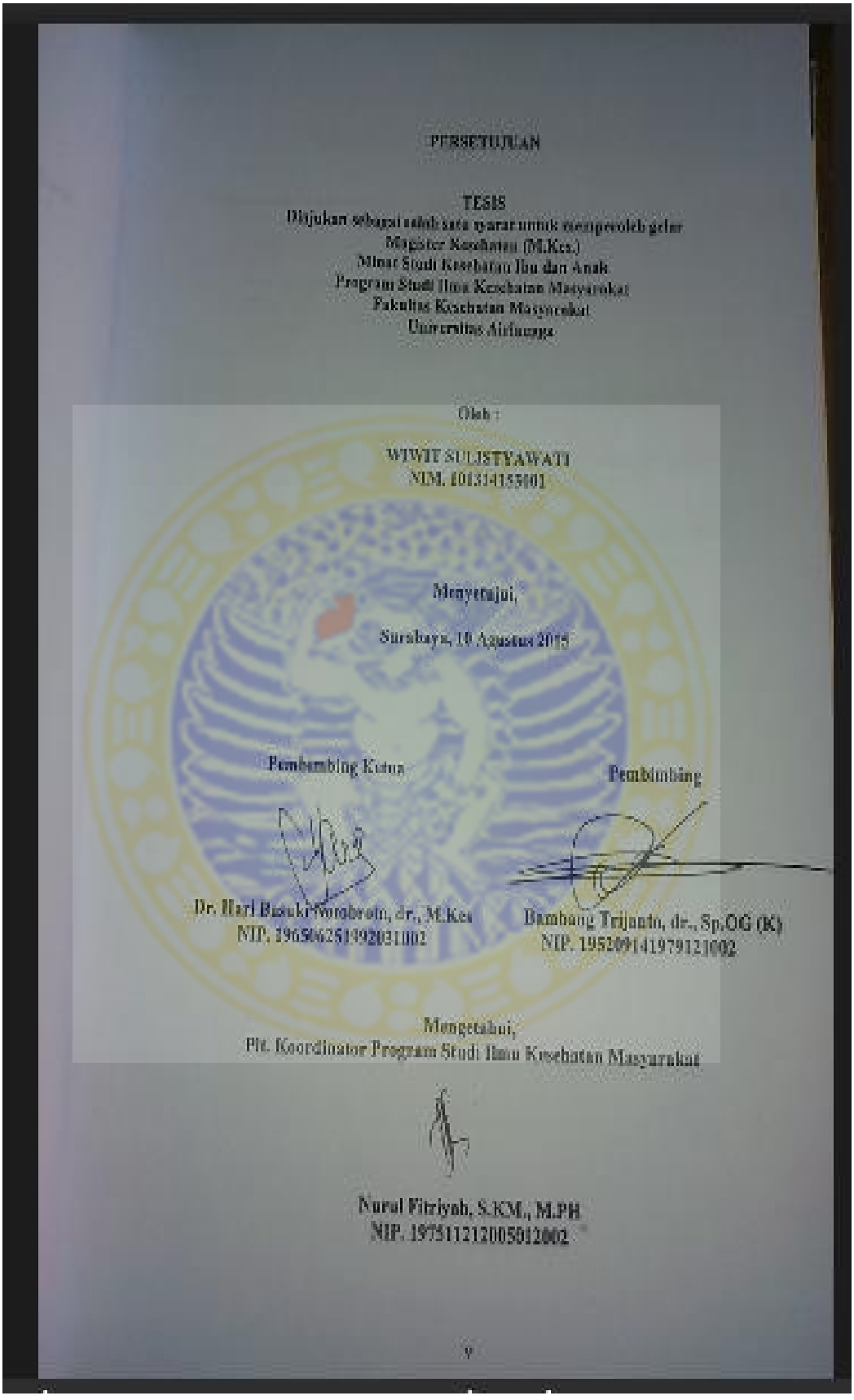
Universitas Airlangga
Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat

Dekan

Prof. Dr. Tri Martiana, dr., M.S.
NIP. 195603031987012001

Tim Penguji:

Ketua : Mariyono Tri Utomo, dr., Sp.A (K)
Anggota : 1. Dr. Hari Basuki Notobroto, dr., M.Kes
2. Bambang Trijatmo, dr., Sp.OG (K)
3. Dr. Nindi Lely Pratiwi, drg., M.Kes
4. Dr. Merryana Adriani, S.KM., M.Kes



PERSETUJUAN

TESIS

Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar
Magister Kesehatan (M.Kes.)
Minat Studi Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak
Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat
Universitas Airlangga

Oleh :

WIWIT SULISTYAWATI
NIM. 101314153001

Menyetujui,

Surabaya, 19 Agustus 2015

Pembimbing Ketua

Dr. Hari Basuki Notobroto, dr., M.Kes
NIP. 196506251992031002

Pembimbing

Bambang Trijanto, dr., Sp.OG (K)
NIP. 195209141979121002

Mengetahui,
Plt. Koordinator Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat

Nurul Fitriyah, S.KM., M.PH
NIP. 197511212005012002

v

PERNYATAAN TENTANG ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	: Wiwit Sulistyawati
NIM	: 101314153001
Program Studi	: Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Minat Studi	: Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak
Angkatan	: 2013
Jenjang	: Magister

Menyatakan bahwa saya tidak melakukan kegiatan plagiat dalam penulisan tesis saya yang berjudul :

PENGARUH FAKTOR MATERNAL TERHADAP KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DI KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

Apabila suatu saat nanti terbukti saya melakukan tindakan plagiat, maka saya akan menerima sanksi yang telah ditetapkan.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Surabaya, 10 Agustus 2015

Wiwit Sulistyawati

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kehadirat Allah SWT atas Karunia dan hidayah-Nya, penyusunan tesis dengan judul "**Pengaruh Faktor Maternal Terhadap Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah**" ini dapat terselesaikan.

Tesis ini berisikan mengenai kejadian Ibu Bersalin yang melahirkan Bayi dengan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah yang diduga dipengaruhi oleh faktor ibu selama dalam masa kehamilan..

Ucapan terima kasih yang tak terhingga saya sampaikan kepada Dr. Hari Basuki Notobroto, dr., M.Kes selaku Pembimbing Ketua yang telah memberikan bimbingan, semangat dan saran hingga tesis ini bisa terselesaikan dengan baik. Ucapan terima kasih yang tak terhingga juga saya sampaikan kepada Bambang Trijanto, dr., Sp.OG (K) selaku pembimbing yang telah banyak meluangkan waktu untuk memberikan bimbingan, motivasi dan saran demi kesempurnaan tesis ini.

Dengan terselesainya tesis ini, perkenankan saya mengucapkan terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada :

1. Prof. Dr. Moh. Nasih, MT., Ak selaku Rektor Universitas Airlangga,
2. Prof. Dr. Tri Martiana, dr., M.S., selaku Dekan Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga
3. Nurul Fitriyah, S.KM, MPH selaku Plt. Koordinator Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
4. Siti Nurul Hidayati, dr., M.Kes., Sp.A (K) selaku Ketua Minat Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
5. Martono Tri Utomo, dr., Sp.A (K) selaku ketua penguji dan Dr. Merryana Adriani, S.KM, M.Kes serta Dr. Niniek Lely Pratiwi, drg., M.Kes, selaku penguji atas kesediaan menguji dan membimbing dalam perbaikan tesis ini
6. Kepala Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik, Kepala Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Mojokerto serta Camat di Kabupaten Mojokerto yang telah memberikan ijin penelitian
7. Bidan wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kabupaten Mojokerto
8. Suami, Anak dan kedua orang tua serta saudaraku, yang telah memberikan dukungan moral, materi dan spiritual
9. Teman-teman seperjuangan S2 IKM Angkatan 2013, khususnya teman-teman peminatan KIA.

Demikian, semoga tesis ini bisa memberi manfaat bagi diri kami sendiri dan pihak lain yang menggunakan.

Surabaya, 10 Agustus 2015

Penulis

SUMMARY

The influence of maternal factors on the incidence Of low birth weight in Mojokerto

Infant mortality rate is one indicator in determining the health status of children. Neonatal period (first 28 days of life) is the most vulnerable time for child survival. The main causes of neonatal deaths globally include complications of premature birth (35%), complications that occur during the intrapartum (during labor and delivery) (24%), and sepsis (15%) three causes of neonatal death caused nearly three-quarters of all deaths pematur neonatal complications of birth and birth complications are the cause of the occurrence of low birthweight.

Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) is one of the main factors that contribute to perinatal mortality and neonataMenurut Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2012, the infant mortality rate is 32 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 40 deaths per 1000 live births and the majority of infant deaths occur in neonates, 29% of the causes of infant mortality is Low Birth Weight Babies (LBW) Asphyxia Other (JNPK-KR, 2008) The data obtained from BPS East Java showed that IMR for ten years This last figure shows a relative decline. IMR in 2011 was 29.24 per 1,000 live births, showing numbers decreased from the previous year which amounted to 29.99 per 1,000 live births, but this is still far from the target of the MDGs by 2015, amounting to 23 per 1,000 live births. In 2011 it is known that the number of babies with low birth weight (LBW) in East Java reached 19 712, or 3.32% of the 594 461 newborns were weighed, and the neonatal mortality rate from the data of East Java Provincial Health Office is the highest due to low birth weight is reached 38.03% compared to other causes of neonatal mortality. The infant mortality rate in Mojokerto in 2012 amounted to 25.54 per 1000 live birth,.target neonatal complications Mojokerto regency of 42.18 where the coverage of neonatal complications East Java province of 73,36.l.

In the case of Low Birth Weight Babies (LBW) prevent / preventive measures penting.Kegiatan is to do them: Improving antenatal care on a regular basis at least 4 times during the period of pregnancy and started young gestational age.

This research is observational analytical, research design used is a case-control study (case-control) with independent variables maternal factors and the dependent variable maternal low birth weight, the population in this study were mothers who gave birth to low birth weight babies in hospitals Prof. .DR Soekandar Mojosari Mojokerto in the period December 2014 through April 2015 a number of 48 infants in the case group and 149 infants in the control group, the sample case 34 infants and 34 control infants sampl. Samples were taken by simple random method of data sampling.prosesed use editing, coding, data entry, cleaning, univariate analysis using simple logistic regresion test and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression.

Results The results showed no effect of maternal employment factor (OR 3.733), socio-economic satatus (OR 0.126) and disease during pregnancy (OR 0.132), whereas age, education, parity, birth spacing, Body mass immage status, status and frequency of frequenci antenatalcare not upperarm circumference have a significant effect on the incidence of low birth weight. The results showed that maternal factors that most influence on the incidence of low birth weight is maternal employment status where mothers who work outside the home have less time to rest and fatigue while working to influence pregnancy, socioeconomic factors also have an influence on the incidence of severe low birth weight, mothers who have low socioeconomic status has 3,378 times greater risk of having a baby with low birth weight than women with higher socio economic status, mother who has the disease during pregnancy also affects the incidence of low birth weight, the mother with the disease Accompanying during pregnancy as preeklampsi can lead to impaired function of the placenta so easily happen premature parturition.

Monitoring of pregnancy is one event to prevent terjadianya low birth weight, for the health workers to be more intensive monitoring of pregnant women to conduct home visits to pregnant women who do not regularly to health services, as well as provide motivation and counseling to the mother in order to undergo pregnancy so that will give birth to healthy babies with normal birth weight.