

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kemandirian ibu dalam perawatan bayi berat lahir rendah akan meningkatkan kesehatan bayi. **Objektif :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan model kemandirian ibu merawat BBLR dengan pendekatan *home care*. **Metode:** : Desain penelitian tahap satu adalah eksplanasi dan tahap dua dengan *quasy experiment*. Sampel tahap satu sebanyak 160 ibu dengan BBLR dan tahap dua 30 ibu. Tempat penelitian di Kabupaten Malang. Uji analisis tahap satu dengan Structural Equation Modeling - Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) dan tahap dua menggunakan Mann-Whitney Test dengan signifikansi $\alpha < 0,05$. **Hasil dan Kebaruan :** Terdapat pengaruh faktor ibu dan faktor petugas kesehatan terhadap persepsi ibu ($t = 5,329$; $t = 5,467$), persepsi ibu berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *home care* ($t = 3,772$) dan *home care* berpengaruh pada kemandirian ibu merawat BBLR ($t = 204,444$) dan kemandirian ibu pengaruh terhadap kondisi bayi ($t = 2,174$). Penerapan model *home care* berpengaruh terhadap kemandirian ibu ($p = 0,000$). Temuan ilmiah baru dalam penelitian ini adalah *home care* dengan edukasi, pemberian motivasi dan pendampingan dapat meningkatkan kemandirian ibu dalam mencegah hipotermia, nutrisi kurang dan mencegah infeksi pada BBLR. **Kesimpulan :** *Home care (dynamic self-determinant for self care)* dengan edukasi, pemberian motivasi dan pendampingan dapat meningkatkan kemandirian ibu merawat bayi berat lahir rendah.

Kata kunci: bayi berat lahir rendah, kemandirian, *home care*

ABSTRACT

Background: Independence mother in the care of low birth weight babies will improve baby's health. **Objective:** This study aims to develop a model of independence of mothers caring for LBW with a home care approach. **Methods:** The first stage of the research design was an explanation and the second stage was using quasy experiment. The first stage samples were 160 mothers with LBW and the second stage were 30 mothers. Research site was in Malang Regency. Phase one analysis test used Structural Equation Modeling - Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) and stage two was using the Mann-Whitney Test with significance of $\alpha < 0.05$. **Results and Novelty:** There was an influence of maternal factors and health worker factors on maternal perceptions ($t = 5.329$; $t = 5.467$), maternal perceptions had a significant effect on home care ($t = 3,772$) and home care had an effect on the independence of mothers caring for LBW ($t = 204.444$) and maternal independence influence on baby's condition ($t = 2.174$). It is proven that the application of the home care model has an effect on the independence of the mother ($p = 0.000$). The new scientific finding in this study is home care with education, providing motivation and assistance can increase maternal independence in preventing hypothermia, lack of nutrition and preventing infection in LBW. **Conclusion:** Home care (dynamic self-determinant for self care) with education, motivation and assistance can increase the independence of mothers caring for low birth weight babies.

Keywords: low birth weight, independence, home care