

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN IBU HAMIL KEKURANGAN ENERGI KRONIS DENGAN KEJADIAN BAYI ASFIKSIA DI RSUD. H. MOH. ANWAR SUMENEP

Oleh: NOVITASARI

Gizi ibu hamil perlu mendapatkan perhatian karena sangat berpengaruh pada perkembangan janin yang dikandungnya. Berdasarkan sumber dari (Kemenkes RI, 2019) kejadian ibu hamil kekurangan energi kronis di Indonesia pada tahun 2018 sebanyak 17,3%. Ibu hamil dengan kekurangan energi kronis beresiko melahirkan bayi asfiksia. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan ibu hamil kekurangan energi kronis dengan kejadian bayi asfiksia di RSUD H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep. Metode penelitian yang digunakan *deskriptif* dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh bayi lahir dengan asfiksia bulan november 2021 sampai dengan Oktober 2022 sebanyak 30 sampel kasus dan 30 sampel control. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan cara *Simple random sampling* sebanyak 60 sampel. Pengumpulan data diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien. Teknik analisa data dengan cara analisa univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan analisa bivariat dengan uji statistik *chi square* dengan nilai α 0,05 dan dilanjutkan dengan uji odds ratio (OR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 34 orang (56,7%) ibu hamil kekurangan energi kronis dan terdapat 26 orang (43,3%) ibu hamil tidak kekurangan energi kronis, terdapat 30 bayi (50%) dengan asfiksia dan 30 bayi (50%) tidak asfiksia, terdapat hubungan ibu hamil kekurangan energi kronis dengan kejadian bayi asfiksia di RSUD. H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep dengan nilai p value $0,009 < \alpha 0,05$ dan hasil uji odds ratio (OR) sebesar 4,125. Kesimpulan ada hubungan ibu hamil kekurangan energi kronis dengan kejadian bayi asfiksia di RSUD. H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep, saran bagi semua instansi terkait diharapkan kasus ibu hamil kekurangan energi kronis bisa ditangani dengan baik dan menyeluruh dari proses kehamilan sampai dengan persalinan sehingga kejadian bayi asfiksia bisa ditangani dengan baik.

Kata Kunci : Kekurangan Energi Kronis, Asfiksia

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH CHRONIC ENERGY LACK OF INFANTS ASPHYXIA IN RSUD. H. MOH. ANWAR SUMENEP

Oleh: NOVITASARI

The nutrition of pregnant women needs attention because it greatly affects the development of the fetus they contain. Based on sources from (Ministry of Health RI, 2019) the incidence of chronic energy deficiency pregnant women in Indonesia in 2018 was 17.3%. Pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency are at risk of giving birth to asphyxia babies. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between chronic energy deficiency pregnant women and the incidence of asphyxia babies at RSUD. H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep. The research method used is descriptive with a case control approach. The research population was all babies born with asphyxia from november 2021 to october 2022, with a total of 30 case samples and 30 control samples. The sampling technique by means of simple random sampling of 60 samples. Data collection was obtained from patient medical records. Data analysis technique by means of univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis with chi square statistical test with an α value of 0.05 and continued with the odds ratio (OR) test. The results showed that 34 people (56.7%) pregnant women had chronic energy deficiency and there were 26 people (43.3%) pregnant women who did not have chronic energy deficiency, there were 30 babies (50%) with asphyxia and 30 babies (50%) not asphyxia, there is a relationship between chronic energy deficiency pregnant women and the incidence of asphyxia babies in RSUD. H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep with a p value of $0.009 < \alpha 0.05$ and an odds ratio (OR) test result of 4.125. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between chronic energy deficiency pregnant women and the incidence of asphyxia babies in RSUD. H. Moh. Anwar Sumenep, suggestions for all relevant agencies are that it is hoped that cases of chronic energy deficiency pregnant women can be handled properly and thoroughly from the process of pregnancy to delivery so that the incidence of asphyxia babies can be handled properly.

Keywords : Chronic Energy Deficiency, Asphyxia