

# HUBUNGAN STATUS GIZI IBU HAMIL DENGAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR DI PUSKESMAS LOSARANG KABUPATEN INDRAMAYU PERIODE JANUARI-DESEMBER 2015

Anggie Widia Nanda Dea

## Abstrak

Berat badan lahir adalah berat bayi yang ditimbang dalam jangka waktu 1 jam pertama setelah lahir, umumnya pada bayi yang cukup bulan berat badan >2500 gram. Namun, menurut Hales & Barker 2001 bayi dengan berat badan lahir <3000 gram beresiko terhadap penyakit degeneratif pada masa dewasa. Berat badan lahir di pengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor termasuk status gizi ibu hamil. Status gizi ibu hamil dapat diketahui dengan mengukur LiLA, peningkatan berat badan dan kadar hemoglobin. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*, dengan total sampel penelitian sebanyak 66 orang. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bayi dengan berat badan lahir <3000 sebanyak 43,9%. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan LiLA ( $p=0,005$ ) dan peningkatan berat badan trimester 3 ( $p=0,000$ ) berhubungan dengan berat badan lahir. Hasil uji multivariat menunjukkan status gizi yang paling berhubungan dengan berat badan lahir adalah peningkatan berat badan trimester 3 (RO=23,411) dan LiLA (RO=10,484). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, bahwa peningkatan berat badan trimester 3 merupakan faktor status gizi yang paling dominan terhadap berat badan lahir sehingga ibu yang memiliki peningkatan berat badan trimester 3 <4 kg memiliki resiko 23,411 kali lebih besar melahirkan bayi dengan berat badan lahir <3000 gram.

**Kata Kunci :** berat badan lahir, status gizi

**THE RELATION BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF  
PREGNAN WOMEN WITH BIRTH WEIGHT AT PUSKESMAS  
LOSARANG DISTRICT INDRAMAYU PERIOD JANUARY-  
DECEMBER 2015**

**Anggie Widia Nanda Dea**

**Abstract**

Birth weight is the weight of a baby who measured within 1 hour after birth, generally in infants at term the weight  $>2500$  g. However, according to Hales and Barker 2001 an infants with birth weight  $<3000$  g having risk to exposed with degenerative disease in adulthood. Birth weight is influenced by several factors including nutritional status of pregnant women. The nutritional status of pregnant women can be determined by measuring the MUAC, increased body weight and haemoglobin levels. This research was an analytic research with cross sectional design, with a total sample of 66 people. The result showed a baby with a birth weight  $<3000$  was 43.9%. Bivariate test results showed MUAC ( $p=0.005$ ) and third trimester weight gain ( $p=0.000$ ) was associated with birth weight. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the nutritional status that most associated to birth weight are the third trimester weight gain ( $RO=23.411$ ) and MUAC ( $RO=10.484$ ). Thereby, it can be concluded that third trimester weight gain is the most dominant factor that influence birth weight with the result that the mothers who had third trimester weight gain  $<4$  kg having risk 23.411 times higher giving birth to baby with  $<3000$  g birth weight.

**Keywords:** birth weight, nutritional status