

HUBUNGAN ANTARA RIWAYAT BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH DENGAN
TUMBUH KEMBANG BALITA USIA 6-24 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS KASIHAN I BANTUL

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kasus BBLR terdapat di semua wilayah kerja puskesmas se-Kabupaten Bantul dan tertinggi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan I yang mencapai 69 kasus. Anak yang lahir BBLR, memiliki pertumbuhan dan perkembangan cenderung lebih lambat dibandingkan anak yang lahir dengan berat badan normal. Pertumbuhan dan perkembangan balita dengan riwayat BBLR perlu terus dipantau.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat BBLR dengan tumbuh kembang balita usia 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kasihan I Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *observational analitic* dengan desain *kohort retrospektif*. Subjek penelitian adalah balita usia (6-24 bulan) dengan riwayat BBLR dan tidak BBLR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan I Bantul sebanyak 84 responden. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Variabel dalam penelitian ini yaitu kejadian BBLR, pertumbuhan dan perkembangan balita, usia, jenis kelamin, riwayat ASI Eksklusif, pekerjaan dan pendidikan ibu. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan *Chi-Square*

Hasil: Variabel yang berhubungan terhadap pertumbuhan menurut BB/U secara statistik adalah Kejadian BBLR ($p=0,037$) dan Riwayat ASI Eksklusif ($p=0,000$). Variabel yang berhubungan terhadap pertumbuhan menurut PB/U secara statistik adalah Kejadian BBLR ($p=0,030$) dan Riwayat ASI Eksklusif ($p=0,020$). Variabel yang berhubungan terhadap perkembangan secara statistik adalah kejadian BBLR ($p=0,009$).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan anatara kejadian BBLR dan riwayat ASI Eksklusif dengan pertumbuhan balita dan ada hubungan antara kejadian BBLR dengan perkembangan balita usia 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kasihan I Bantul.

Kata Kunci: BBLR, tumbuh kembang balita

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN HISTORY OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABY
WITH THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT TODDLERS AGED 6-24
MONTHS IN THE WORK AREA OF THE KASIHAN 1 BANTUL HEALTH
CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Low Birth Weight Baby cases were found in all working areas of health center in Bantul Regency and the highest was in the work area of Kasihan I Health Center which reached 69 cases. Children born with low birth weight (BBLR) tend to have slower growth and development than children born with normal weight. The growth and development of toddlers with BBLR history need to be continuously monitored.*

Objective: *Knowing the correlation between history of BBLR with the growth and development of toddlers aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Kasihan I Bantul Health Center.*

Methods: *This study used an analytical observational method with a retrospective cohort design. The research subjects were toddlers aged (6-24 months) with history of BBLR and not BBLR in the work area of the Kasihan I Bantul Health Center as many as 84 respondents. Sampling using purposive sampling technique. The variables in this study were the incidence of BBLR, the growth and development of children under five, age, gender, history of exclusive breastfeeding, occupation and education of the mother. The research instrument is a questionnaire. Analyze data using Chi-Square.*

Result: *The variables that were statistically related to growth according to BB/U were incidence of BBLR ($p=0,037$) and history of exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0,020$). The variables that were statistically related to growth according to PB/U were incidence of BBLR ($p=0,030$) and history of exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0,020$). The variables that were statistically related to development was incidence of BBLR ($p=0,009$).*

Conclusion: *There is a correlation between the incidence of BBLR and history of exclusive breastfeeding with the growth of toddlers and there is a correlation between the incidence of BBLR and development of toddlers aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Kasihan I Bantul Health Center.*

Keywords: *Low birth weight baby (BBLR), toddler growth and development*