

THE EFFECT OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY ON THE INCIDENCE OF SHORT-BORN BABIES IN THE PETUNGKRIYONO SUBDISTRICT AREA

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ABSTRCT

Background: The length of the baby's body at birth describes the linear growth of the baby while in the womb. Factors identified as obstacles to fetal growth while in the womb are chronic energy deficiency mothers, anemia in pregnant women, weight gain during pregnancy, stunted/short pregnant women and teenage pregnancies. There was an increase in the incidence of short births in the Petungkriyono District. Petungkriyono District also has a fairly high teenage pregnancy rate in adolescence.

Purpose: Knowing the risk of teenage pregnancy to the incidence of short-born babies in the Petungkriyono District area.

Methods: This type of research was analytical observational with quantitative methods. This study used a retrospective cohort research design. The population in this study was pregnant women in Petungkriyono District from January-December 2022. The case sample was 18 mothers and the control sample was 18 mothers. Data on the age of the expectant mother and the length of the baby were obtained secondaryly. Data analysis was carried out by calculating relative risk.

Results: The prevalence of teen pregnancy was 50% and non-teen pregnancy was 50%. The prevalence of short infant events was 44.4% and the length of normal babies was 55.6%. Relative risk (RR) showed the number 7.00.

Conclusion: Adolescent pregnant women had a seven times greater chance of giving birth to short babies compared to non-adolescent pregnant women.

Keywords: Teenage pregnancy, Babies born short

PENGARUH KEHAMILAN USIA REMAJA TERHADAP KEJADIAN
BAYI LAHIR PENDEK DI WILAYAH KECAMATAN
PETUNGKRIYONO

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Panjang badan bayi lahir menggambarkan pertumbuhan linear bayi selama dalam kandungan. Faktor-faktor yang teridentifikasi menjadi hambatan pertumbuhan janin saat dalam kandungan adalah ibu Kurang Energi Kronis (KEK), anemia pada ibu hamil, penambahan berat badan selama hamil, ibu hamil *stunted*/pendek dan kehamilan usia remaja. Terjadi peningkatan kejadian bayi lahir pendek di wilayah Kecamatan Petungkriyono. Kecamatan Petungkriyono juga memiliki angka kehamilan pada usia remaja yang cukup tinggi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui besar risiko kehamilan usia remaja terhadap kejadian bayi lahir pendek di wilayah Kecamatan Petungkriyono.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan metode kuantitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian kohort retrospektif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil yang ada di Kecamatan Petungkriyono dari bulan Januari-desember 2022. Sampel kasus sebanyak 18 orang dan sampel kontrol sebanyak 18 orang. Data tentang usia ibu hamil dan panjang bayi diperoleh secara sekunder. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menghitung risiko relatif.

Hasil: Prevalensi kejadian kehamilan usia remaja sebanyak 50% dan kehamilan bukan usia remaja sebanyak 50%. Prevalensi kejadian bayi pendek sebanyak 44,4% dan panjang bayi normal sebanyak 55,6%. *Relative risk* (RR) menunjukkan angka 7,00.

Kesimpulan: Ibu hamil remaja memiliki peluang untuk melahirkan bayi pendek tujuh kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan ibu hamil bukan remaja.

Kata Kunci: Kehamilan usia remaja, Bayi lahir pendek