

Hubungan Frekuensi Kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) dengan Berat Badan Bayi Lahir di Wilayah Kerja HDSS Sleman Selama Pandemi Covid-19

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Berat badan lahir merupakan cerminan kecukupan gizi ibu selama hamil dan indikator status kesehatan bayi lahir. Berat bayi lahir dikategorikan rendah (BBLR) apabila <2500 gram. Salah satu upaya untuk mencegah BBLR adalah *antenatal care* (ANC) yang disarankan minimal enam kali. Di masa pandemi, pelayanan dan akses fasilitas kesehatan terbatas sehingga angka kunjungan ibu hamil ke fasilitas kesehatan cenderung menurun.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara frekuensi kunjungan ANC dengan berat badan lahir bayi di wilayah kerja HDSS Sleman selama pandemi Covid-19

Metode : Observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Analisis bivariat yang digunakan *fisher's exact*. Subjek merupakan ibu dengan baduta yang tinggal di wilayah kerja HDSS Sleman.

Hasil : Angka kejadian BBLR sebesar 5,9%. 83,3% Ibu melakukan dua kali atau lebih kunjungan ANC di trimester satu, 97,1% Ibu melakukan satu kali atau lebih kunjungan ANC di trimester dua dan 92,2% melakukan kunjungan ANC di trimester tiga sebanyak tiga kali atau lebih dan 77,5 % Ibu telah memenuhi standar minimal enam kali kunjungan pemeriksaan kehamilan menggunakan pola 2-1-3. Selain itu, 71,6% pernah berkunjung ke dokter pada trimester satu dan tiga, 20,6% memilih kombinasi puskesmas dan klinik bidan untuk ANC dan 74,5% tidak mengalami kendala dalam melakukan ANC. Frekuensi ANC tidak berhubungan dengan berat badan lahir bayi

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada hubungan antara frekuensi kunjungan antenatal care dengan berat badan lahir bayi dengan nilai p 0,333.

Kata Kunci : *antenatal care*, berat badan lahir bayi, Covid-19

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The Relationship of Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits Frequency with Birth Weight in the Sleman HDSS Working Area during Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background : Birth weight is a reflection of the nutritional adequacy of the mother during pregnancy and an indicator of the health status of the newborn. Low birth weight babies (LBW) is categorized as <2500 grams. One of the efforts to prevent LBW is antenatal care (ANC) which is recommended at least six times. During a pandemic, services and access to health facilities were limited so that the number of visits by pregnant women to health facilities tended to decrease.

Purpose : Knowing about the relationship of antenatal care (ANC) frequency with the birth weight in the HDSS working area during Covid-19 pandemic.

Method : Analytical observational with cross-sectional design. Bivariate analysis used fisher's exact. The subject is a mother with a children under two years who lives in the Sleman HDSS work area.

Results : The incidence of LBW was 5.9%. 83.3% Mothers made two or more ANC visits in the first trimester, 97.1% Mothers made one or more ANC visits in the second trimester and 92.2% made three or more ANC visits in the third trimester and 77, 5% of mothers have met the minimum standard of six antenatal care visits using a 2-1-3 pattern. In addition, 71.6% had visited a doctor in the first and third trimesters, 20.6% chose a combination of a puskesmas and a midwife's clinic for ANC and 74.5% had no problems in carrying out ANC. The frequency of ANC is not related to the baby's birth weight

Conclusion : There is no relationship between the frequency of antenatal care visits and the baby's birth weight with a p value of 0.333.

Keywords : antenatal care, birthweight, Covid-19

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