

## ABSTRAK

Faktor risiko prenatal, seperti prematuritas dan BBLR, memiliki peranan penting dalam menentukan perkembangan anak. Dampak gangguan perkembangan antara lain, penurunan kemampuan untuk hidup mandiri, penurunan IQ, dan memperlambat pertumbuhan serta perkembangan mental anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara prematuritas dan BBLR dengan kejadian gangguan perkembangan balita.

Metode penelitian menggunakan desain kohort retrospektif. Populasi terjangkau adalah seluruh balita yang dilahirkan prematur dan BBLR di RSUP Dr. Sardjito tahun 2011-2013 yang berdomisili di Kabupaten Sleman dan Kota Yogyakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *nonprobability sampling* dengan *purposive sampling*. Perhitungan besar sampel menggunakan beda proporsi. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis, hasil wawancara, dan observasi. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *chi-square*, koefisien kontingensi, dan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 84 responden, 51 (60,7%) balita mengalami perkembangan tidak normal dan 33 (39,3%) responden dengan perkembangan normal. Dari 51 responden, pada kelompok prematuritas, terdapat 34 (66,7%) responden lahir sangat prematur dan 17 (33,3%) responden lahir prematur. Pada kelompok BBLR, dari 51 responden, 23 (45,1%) responden mengalami BBLR dan 28 (54,9%) responden mengalami BBLSR. Uji statistik kelompok prematuritas didapatkan *p-value* 0,000 dan RR 2, sedangkan pada kelompok BBLR didapatkan *p-value* 0,100 dan RR 1,3. Variabel luar yang berhubungan dengan perkembangan adalah asfiksia (*p-value* 0,000 dan RR 2,1) dan status gizi (*p-value* 0,000 dan RR 2). Uji regresi logistik didapatkan bahwa umur kehamilan, asfiksia, dan status gizi berhubungan dengan perkembangan balita.

Bayi yang lahir sangat prematur, asfiksia dan status gizi tidak normal akan meningkatkan risiko terjadinya perkembangan tidak normal.

Kata kunci: prematuritas, BBLR, perkembangan balita

## ABSTRACT

*Prenatal risk factors, such as prematurity and low birth weight, have an important role in determining a child's development. The impact of developmental disorders, among others, a decrease in the ability to live independently, decreased IQ, and slow the growth and mental development of children. The aims is to determine the relationship between prematurity and low birth weight infants with an incidence of developmental disorders.*

*The method using a retrospective cohort design. Population affordable is all infants born preterm and LBW in Hospital Dr. Sardjito in 2011-2013 domiciled in Sleman and Yogyakarta. The sampling technique is nonprobability sampling with purposive sampling. Calculation of sample size using different proportions. Data obtained from medical records, interviews, and observations. Data analysis used chi-square correlation, the coefficient of contingency, and logistic regression.*

*The results showed that of the 84 respondents, 51 (60.7%) infants experiencing growth is not normal and 33 (39.3%) of respondents with normal development. Of the 51 respondents, on pramaturitas group, there were 34 (66,7%) of respondents born with very preterm and 17 (33,3%) of respondents born with preterm. In the LBW group, of the 51 respondents, there are 23 (45,1%) of respondents experienced LBW and 28 (54,9%) of respondents experienced VLBW infants. Statistical test group of prematurity was obtained p-value 0.000 and RR 2, whereas in the group of LBW was obtained p-value of 0.100 and RR 1.3. External variables associated with the development of asphyxia (p-value 0.000 and RR 2.1) and nutritional status (p-value 0.000 and RR 2). Logistic regression analysis showed that gestational age, asphyxia, and nutritional status related to early childhood development.*

*Infants who birth very premature birth, asphyxia and nutritional status is not normal will increase the risk of abnormal development.*

*Keywords: prematurity, low birth weight, early childhood development*