KEMENTRIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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HUBUNGAN BERAT PLASENTA DAN PANJANG TALI PUSAT TERHADAP BERAT BADAN BAYI BARU LAHIR DI PMB ROSITA KOTA PEKANBARU

Viii + 58 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 2 Bagan + 8 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Berat badan bayi baru lahir merupakan salah saatu indikator kesehatan bayi baru lahir. Berat bayi lahir rendah dapat menyebabkan kelainan neurologis, kelainan gastrointestinal dan nutrisi, Imaturitas hati, imaturitas ginjal, imaturitas imunologis dan kelahiran BBLR yang berulang dikehamilan selanjutnya. Berat badan lahir dapat dipengeruhi oleh berat plasenta dan panjang tali pusat dalam penyalur nutrisi dan oksigen kepada janin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan plasenta dan tali pusat terhadap berat badan bayi baru lahir. Jenis penelitian *observasional* dengan menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh bayi lahir pervaginam di PMB Rosita Kota Pekanbaru bulan Januari – Maret 2020. Metode pengumpulan data dengan observasi menggunakan instumen pengukuran berat plasenta, panjang tali pusat, berat badan bayi baru lahir dan lembar isian. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 30 bayi lahir pervaginam dengan teknik *insidental sampling*. Data numerik tidak berdistribusi normal, sehingga analisa statistik *bivariat* menggunakan uji korelasi spearman dengan drajat kepercayaan 95%. Hasil menunjukan terdapat hubungan yang kuat dan berpola positif antara berat plasenta terhadap berat badan bayi (r =0,641) (*P* =0,000) setiap kenaikan 1 gram berat plasenta meningkatkan 2,254 gram berat badan bayi, serta terdapat hubungan yang sedang dan berpola negatif antara panjang tali pusat terhadap berat badan bayi (r = -0,571) (*P* =0,001) setia kenaikan 1 cm panjang tali pusat mengurangi 19,229 gram berat badan bayi. Disarankan bagi pelaksana pelayanan kesehatan dengan adanya penelitian ini dapat memberikan gambaran pentingnya pencatatan rekam medis kelengkapan plasenta untuk dapat dijadikan sumber informasi bagi tenaga kesehatan, untuk deteksi dini kemungkinan penyakit yang di dapat kemudian hari.

Kata Kunci : Berat Plasenta, Panjang Tali Pusat, Berat Bayi Baru Lahir
Daftar Pustaka : 27 (2007-2019)

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RELATIONSHIP OF PLACENTA WEIGHT AND UMBILICAL CORD LENGTH TO WEIGHT OF NEWBORN BABY AT IPM ROSITA, PEKANBARU CIY

Viii + 58 Page + 8 Table + 2 Charts + 8 Attachment

ABSTRACT

Newborn weight is an indicator of the health of newborns. Low birth weight can cause neurological disorders, gastrointestinal and nutritional disorders, liver immaturity, kidney immaturity, immunological immaturity and LBW birth that recurs in subsequent pregnancies. Birth weight can be affected by the weight of the placenta and the length of the umbilical cord in the distribution of nutrients and oxygen to the fetus. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of the placenta and umbilical cord to the weight of a newborn baby. This type of observational research using cross sectional design. The population in this study were all vaginal births at PMB Rosita Pekanbaru City in January - March 2020. The data collection method was based on observations using instruments measuring placental weight, umbilical cord length, newborn body weight and filling sheets. The research sample consisted of 30 babies born vaginally with incidental sampling techniques. Numerical data are not normally distributed, so the bivariate statistical analysis uses the Spearman correlation test with a 95% degree of confidence. The results showed that there was a strong and positive patterned relationship between placental weight and infant weight (r = 0.641) (P = 0,000). Each 1 gram increase in placental weight increased 2.254 grams of infant weight, and there was a moderate and negative patterned relationship between rope lengths. center on infant weight (r = -0.571) (P = 0.001) faithful increase of 1 cm in length of the umbilical cord reduces 19,229 grams of baby's body weight. It is recommended for health service providers with this research to provide an overview of the importance of recording medical records of the completeness of the placenta to be used as a source of information for health workers, for early detection of possible diseases that can be obtained later on.

Keywords: Placental weight, Cord Length, Newborn Weight
Reference: 27 (2007-2019)