

Analisis Hubungan Frekuensi Kunjungan Antenatal Care pada Wanita Usia Subur dengan Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah Provinsi Jawa Tengah (Survei Status Gizi Indonesia 2022)

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian neonatal dan indikator penting status kesehatan ibu dan janin. Salah satu upaya preventif adalah melalui kunjungan *antenatal care* (ANC) secara rutin. Namun belum banyak studi berbasis data nasional yang mengevaluasi hubungan antara frekuensi ANC per trimester dengan kejadian BBLR di Indonesia, khususnya di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan kunjungan *antenatal care* (ANC) pada wanita usia subur dengan kejadian BBLR provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dari Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) tahun 2022. Desain penelitian bersifat potong lintang (*cross-sectional*) dengan analisis bivariat uji *chi-square*. Sampel terdiri dari 6.217 wanita usia subur yang memiliki data lengkap mengenai kunjungan ANC dan berat bayi lahir. Frekuensi ANC dikategorikan menjadi lengkap dan tidak lengkap berdasarkan distribusi waktu tiap trimester, sedangkan berat badan lahir dikategorikan sebagai BBLR (< 2500 gr) dan BBLN (\geq 2500 gr).

Hasil: Mayoritas responden telah melakukan ANC secara lengkap, tetapi kejadian BBLR tetap terjadi pada kelompok dengan maupun tanpa kunjungan ANC yang lengkap. Hasil analisis menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara frekuensi kunjungan ANC pada trimester I ($p = 0.52$), trimester II ($p = 0.36$), dan trimester III ($p = 0.57$) dengan kejadian BBLR ($p > 0.05$).

Simpulan: Frekuensi kunjungan ANC per trimester tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian BBLR di Provinsi Jawa Tengah (SSGI 2022).

Kata Kunci: *Antenatal care*, BBLR, kunjungan ANC, Jawa Tengah, SSGI 2022

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Analysis of the Relationship between the Frequency of Antenatal Care Visits in Women of Childbearing Age and the Incidence of Low Birth Weight in Central Java Province (2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey)

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ABSTRAK

Background: Low birth weight (LBW) is one of the leading causes of neonatal mortality and an important indicator of maternal and infant health status. One preventive effort is regular antenatal care (ANC) visits. However, there is still a lack of nationally-based studies that evaluate the association between ANC visit frequency per trimester and LBW incidence in Indonesia, particularly in Central Java Province.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between antenatal care (ANC) visits and the incidence of LBW among women of reproductive age in Central Java Province.

Methods: This study utilized secondary data from the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI). The study design was cross-sectional with bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The sample consisted of 6,217 women of reproductive age with complete data on ANC visits and birth weight. ANC frequency was categorized as complete and incomplete based on the recommended schedule for each trimester, while birth weight was categorized as LBW (< 2500 gr) and normal birth weight (\geq 2500 gr).

Results: The majority of respondents had complete ANC visits; however, LBW still occurred in both groups, regardless of visit completeness. The analysis showed no significant association between ANC visit frequency and LBW incidence in the first trimester ($p = 0.52$), second trimester ($p = 0.36$), and third trimester ($p = 0.57$), indicating no statistically significant relationship ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The frequency of ANC visits per trimester showed no significant association with LBW incidence in Central Java Province (SSGI 2022).

Keywords: *Antenatal care, LBW, ANC visits, Central Java, SSGI 2022*

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