PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI KALSIUM PADA PASIEN MATERNAL SELAMA KEHAMILAN TERHADAP BERAT BAYI LAHIR RENDAH DI RUMAH SAKIT PANTI RAPIH YOGYAKARTA

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Abstrak: Berat bayi lahir rendah (BBLR) merupakan salah satu penyebab tingginya risiko mortalitas dan morbiditas pada bayi. Faktor penting yang dapat mengurangi angka kejadian BBLR menurut *World Health Assembly Resolution* yaitu penggunaan suplemen kalsium selama kehamilan. Usia maternal, jumlah *antenatal care*, riwayat abortus serta paritas juga dapat mempengaruhi BBLR. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien maternal serta mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi kalsium selama kehamilan, usia maternal, jumlah *antenatal care*, riwayat abortus dan paritas terhadap BBLR di RS Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien maternal. Jumlah sampel penelitian sebanyak 194 rekam medis pasien maternal. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*, uji T dan uji *Chi-square*. Uji T menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan rerata berat badan bayi lahir yang signifikan antar kelompok pada suplementasi kalsium, usia maternal, jumlah *antenatal care*, riwayat abortus dan paritas ($p>0,05$). Uji *Chi-square* menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara suplementasi kalsium, usia maternal, jumlah *antenatal care*, riwayat abortus dan paritas terhadap BBLR ($p>0,05$). Hasil penelitian ini secara keseluruhan menunjukkan bahwa suplementasi kalsium, usia, *antenatal care* selama kehamilan, riwayat abortus dan paritas bukan merupakan faktor-faktor risiko BBLR.
Kata kunci: Berat bayi lahir rendah, kalsium, maternal

Abstract: Low birth weight (LBW) is one of the causes of the high risk of mortality and morbidity in infants. The important factor that could reduce the incidence of LBW according to the World Health Assembly Resolution is the use of calcium supplements during pregnancy. Maternal age, number of antenatal care, history of abortion and parity can also affect LBW. The aim of this research was to determine characteristic of patient maternal and determine the effect of calcium supplementation during pregnancy, maternal age, number of antenatal care, history of abortion and parity to LBW in RS Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. The research was an analytical observational with cross sectional study design. Data were obtained from medical records of patient maternal. Number of samples are 194 maternal patient's medical record. Data were analyzed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, T-test and Chi-square test. T-test showed that there were no significant differences in birth weight between the groups on calcium supplementation, maternal age, number of antenatal care, history of abortion and parity to LBW ($p>0,05$). Chi-square test showed no correlation between the use of calcium supplements, maternal age, number of antenatal care, history of abortion and parity with LBW ($p>0,05$). Overall results of this study indicate that calcium supplementation, maternal age, antenatal care during pregnancy, history of abortion and parity are not the risk factors of LBW.
Key words: Low birth weight, calcium, maternal