

**PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI KALSIMUM PADA PASIEN MATERNAL
SELAMA KEHAMILAN TERHADAP KELAHIRAN PREMATUR
DI RUMAH SAKIT PANTI RAPIH YOGYAKARTA**

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Abstract : Calcium is one of micronutrient that plays an important role in pregnancy. Insufficient consumption of calcium in pregnant women can lead to preterm birth (<37 gestational age), which is a major cause of neonatal mortality (WHO, 2012). This study aimed to determine the maternal patients' characteristics, relationship between pretermaturity risk factors such as age; antenatal care; history of abortion and parity as well as calcium supplementation during pregnancy on pregnant women in Panti Rapih Hospital, Yogyakarta. The study was analytic observational with cross sectional design research. In total of 199 medical records of maternal patients that has been included were analyzed using Mann Whitney and Chi square test to see the relationship of calcium supplementation to preterm birth. Fisher test was used if Chi square's requirement wasn't fulfilled. The pregnant womens' characteristics in Panti Rapih Hospital were expectant mothers with normal pregnancy weeks (93%); insufficient calcium supplementation (79%); age ≤ 30 years (61%); Bachelor's degree (53,5%); private employees (40%); antenatal care ≥ 4 (98%) and parity 1 and ≥ 4 (54%). The result of this research showed there was no correlation between age, antenatal care, history of abortion and parity as well as calcium supplementation toward preterm birth on pregnant women in Panti Rapih Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Key words : Calcium Supplementation, Preterm Birth, Maternal Patient

Abstrak : Kalsium merupakan salah satu mikronutrien yang memainkan peran penting pada masa kehamilan. Pengkonsumsian kalsium yang kurang pada ibu hamil dapat menyebabkan kelahiran prematur (kelahiran <37 minggu) yakni penyebab utama kematian neonatal (WHO, 2012). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien maternal, hubungan faktor-faktor risiko seperti *antenatal care*; umur; riwayat abortus dan paritas serta suplementasi kalsium selama kehamilan terhadap kelahiran prematur di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sebanyak 199 rekam medis pasien maternal yang masuk dalam kriteri inklusi dianalisis menggunakan uji *Mann Whitney* dan uji *Chi square*. Uji *Fisher* digunakan apabila syarat uji *Chi square* tidak terpenuhi. Karakteristik pasien maternal di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta yaitu minggu kelahiran normal (93%), suplementasi kalsium tidak sesuai (79%), umur ≤ 30 tahun (61%), tingkat pendidikan strata satu (53,5%), pekerjaan pegawai swasta (40%), *antenatal care* ≥ 4 kali (98%) dan paritas 1 dan ≥ 4 kali (54%). Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan tidak terdapatnya hubungan antara umur, *antenatal care*, riwayat abortus dan paritas serta suplemen kalsium ($p > 0,05$) terhadap kelahiran prematur pada pasien maternal di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci : Suplementasi Kalsium, Prematur, Pasien Maternal
