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Program Studi : Sarjana Keperawatan

Judul Skripsi : Hubungan Pelaksanaan Perawatan Metode Kanguru (PMK) Dengan Kestabilan Suhu dan Peningkatan Berat Badan Bayi BBLR di Rsud Koja

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Bayi Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) memiliki risiko mengalami ketidakstabilan suhu tubuh dan hambatan pertumbuhan akibat ketidakmatangan sistem fisiologis. Perawatan Metode Kanguru (PMK) merupakan salah satu metode perawatan yang dapat membantu mempertahankan kestabilan suhu tubuh dan mendukung peningkatan berat badan bayi BBLR.

Tujuan Penelitian : mengetahui hubungan pelaksanaan Perawatan Metode Kanguru (PMK) dengan kestabilan suhu tubuh dan peningkatan berat badan bayi BBLR di RSUD Koja. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 80 bayi BBLR yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi pelaksanaan PMK, pengukuran suhu tubuh, dan pengukuran berat badan bayi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji Chi-Square. **Hasil:** Dari 80 responden, sebanyak 40 bayi (50%) mendapatkan PMK dan 40 bayi (50%) tidak mendapatkan PMK. Sebanyak 54 bayi (67,5%) memiliki suhu tubuh stabil dan 26 bayi (32,5%) memiliki suhu tubuh tidak stabil. Sebanyak 47 bayi (58,8%) mengalami peningkatan berat badan, sedangkan 33 bayi (41,3%) tidak mengalami peningkatan berat badan. Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pelaksanaan PMK dengan kestabilan suhu tubuh bayi BBLR dengan nilai $p < 0,001$ ($< 0,05$) dan $OR = 16,686$. Terdapat pula hubungan yang signifikan antara pelaksanaan PMK dengan peningkatan berat badan bayi BBLR dengan nilai $p < 0,001$ ($< 0,05$) dan $OR = 6,667$. Bayi yang mendapatkan PMK memiliki peluang 16,686 kali lebih besar untuk memiliki suhu tubuh stabil dan 6,667 kali lebih besar untuk mengalami peningkatan berat badan dibandingkan bayi yang tidak mendapatkan PMK. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pelaksanaan PMK dengan kestabilan suhu tubuh dan peningkatan berat badan bayi BBLR di RSUD Koja. PMK dapat menjadi salah satu bagian penting dalam perawatan bayi BBLR dengan tetap memperhatikan kondisi klinis bayi.

Kata kunci : Bayi Berat Badan Lahir Rendah, Perawatan Metode Kanguru, kestabilan suhu tubuh, peningkatan berat badan.

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Thesis Title : The Relationship between the Implementation of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) and Body Temperature Stability and Weight Gain in Low Birth Weight Infants at Koja Hospital.

ABSTRACT

Background: Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants are at risk of body temperature instability and impaired growth due to physiological immaturity. Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is a method of care that can help maintain body temperature stability and support weight gain in LBW infants. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine the relationship between the implementation of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) and body temperature stability and weight gain in LBW infants at Koja Hospital. **Methods :** This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 80 LBW infants selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation of KMC implementation, measurement of body temperature, and measurement of infant weight. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test. **Results :** Among 80 respondents, 40 infants (50%) received KMC and 40 infants (50%) did not receive KMC. A total of 54 infants (67.5%) had stable body temperatures, while 26 infants (32.5%) had unstable body temperatures. Furthermore, 47 infants (58.8%) experienced weight gain, while 33 infants (41.3%) did not experience weight gain. The Chi-Square test showed a significant relationship between KMC implementation and body temperature stability in LBW infants, with $p < 0.001$ (< 0.05) and $OR = 16.686$. There was also a significant relationship between KMC implementation and weight gain, with $p < 0.001$ (< 0.05) and $OR = 6.667$. Infants who received KMC had a 16.686-fold greater likelihood of having stable body temperature and a 6.667-fold greater likelihood of experiencing weight gain compared with infants who did not receive KMC. **Conclusion :** There was a significant relationship between the implementation of KMC and body temperature stability and weight gain among LBW infants at Koja Hospital. KMC can be considered an important component of LBW infant care while taking the infant's clinical condition into consideration.

Keywords: Low Birth Weight Infants, Kangaroo Mother Care, body temperature stability, weight gain.

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