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Judul Skripsi : Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Dengan Kesiapan Merawat Bayi Dengan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah Di UOBK RSUD R. SYAMSUDIN S.H Kota Sukabumi

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Bayi berat badan lahir rendah adalah salah satu faktor risiko kematian bayi, untuk mencegah terjadinya kematian bayi, penanganan BBLR secara tepat sangat diperlukan. BBLR dapat dirawat di rumah jika kondisi kesehatan bayi sudah stabil. BBLR setelah pulang ke rumah akan banyak dirawat oleh seorang ibu. Peran ibu sangat penting dalam perawatan bayi BBLR. **Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan kesiapan merawat bayi dengan berat badan lahir rendah di UOBK RSUD R. Syamsudin S.H Kota Sukabumi. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif analitik dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian sebanyak 96 responden. **Hasil:** Usia bayi terbanyak 10-19 hari yaitu 46 bayi (47.9%), jenis kelamin bayi terbanyak adalah laki-laki sejumlah 58 bayi (60.4%), berat badan lahir terbanyak adalah 1500-2400 gram sebanyak 66 bayi (68.8%), sedangkan usia gestasi seluruhnya <37 minggu sebanyak 96 bayi (100%). Ibu bayi terbanyak berusia 21 sampai 35 tahun, yaitu 50 orang (52.1%), pendidikan ibu bayi terbanyak adalah pendidikan menengah (SMA-SMK) sebanyak 54 orang (56.3%), pekerjaan ibu bayi terbanyak adalah bekerja sebanyak 51 orang (53.1%), mayoritas ibu bayi yang berpengalaman merawat bayi sebelumnya sebanyak 74 orang (77.1%), sedangkan untuk pengetahuan ibu bayi terbanyak adalah pengetahuan baik sebanyak 48 orang (50%) dan kesiapan ibu bayi terbanyak adalah siap sebanyak 49 orang (51%). Hasil uji statistik dengan uji Chi-square menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu dengan kesiapan merawat bayi berat badan lahir rendah dengan p-value 0.001 (<0.05). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ibu dengan kesiapan merawat bayi dengan berat badan lahir rendah. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya peningkatan edukasi dan pendampingan bagi ibu yang memiliki bayi BBLR untuk memastikan perawatan yang optimal setelah bayi dipulangkan dari rumah sakit. Rumah sakit dan tenaga kesehatan, khususnya perawat, diharapkan dapat mengembangkan program edukasi terpadu seperti PEDULI (Program Edukasi Dalam Upaya Lindungi Ibu dan Bayi) guna meningkatkan kesiapan ibu dalam merawat bayi BBLR.

Kata Kunci : BBLR, Bayi Berat Badan Lahir Rendah, Bayi, Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu.

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Thesis Title : *The Relationship Between Maternal Characteristics and Readiness to Care for Low Birth Weight Infants in the UOBK RSUD R. SYAMSUDIN S.H Kota Sukabumi*

ABSTRACT

Background: Low Birth Weight Infants (LBW) are one of the risk factors for infant mortality. To prevent infant mortality, proper management of LBW is crucial. LBW infants can be cared for at home if their health condition is stable. After being discharged, LBW infants are primarily cared for by their mothers. The role of mothers is very important in the care of LBW infants. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between maternal knowledges and readiness to care for low birth weight infants in the UOBK RSUD R. Syamsudin S.H Kota Sukabumi. **Method:** This study uses a quantitative analytical method with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consists of 96 respondents. **Results:** The age of the most babies was 10-19 days, which was 46 babies (47.9%), the sex of the most babies was male, which was 58 babies (60.4%), the most birth weight was 1500-2400 grams, which was 66 babies (68.8%), while the overall gestational age was <37 weeks, which was 96 babies (100%). The most mothers were aged 21 to 35 years, which was 50 people (52.1%), the most mothers' education was secondary education (SMA-SMK) as many as 54 people (56.3%), the most mothers' occupation was working as many as 51 people (53.1%), the majority of mothers who had experience caring for babies before were 74 people (77.1%), while the knowledge of the most mothers was good knowledge as many as 48 people (50%) and the most mothers' readiness was ready as many as 49 people (51%). The results of statistical tests using the Chi-square test showed that there was a relationship between maternal knowledge and readiness to care for low birth weight babies with a p-value of 0.001 (<0.05). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and readiness to care for low birth weight (LBW) infants. Therefore, efforts to enhance education and assistance for mothers with LBW infants are necessary to ensure optimal care after hospital discharge. Hospitals and healthcare professionals, especially nurses, are expected to develop an integrated educational program such as PEDULI (Program for Education in Efforts to Protect Mothers and Babies) to improve maternal readiness in caring for LBW infants.

Keywords: LBW, Low Birth Weight Infants, Infants, Maternal Knowledge Level.

Bibliography: 55 pieces (2014–2024).