

**PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF HEALTH
SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF ESA UNGGUL**

SKRIPSI, JANUARY 2019

**Eliza Rahmi Ginting
20160301219**

**Factors Associated With Macrosomia in Newborns at Budhi Asih Regional
Hospital, East Jakarta, 2107**

ABSTRACT

Macrosomia is used to describe a newborn with a weight of > 4000 grams. The proportion of macrosomia occurrences in DKI Jakarta in 2013 was 3.7%. One of the effects of macrosomia is postpartum hemorrhage which is a major factor causing maternal mortality (MMR) in Indonesia. Macrosomia is influenced by several factors including a history of gestational diabetes mellitus or diabetes mellitus, weight gain, gestational age, maternal parity, age of pregnant women, infant sex and birth history of macrosomia. The purpose of this study was to identify the most dominant factors in the incidence of macrosomia in Budhi Asih Hospital. This research used case control design study with medical record data of 106 mothers who gave birth in Budhi Asih Hospital in 2017. Univariate and bivariate variables were analyzed using Chi-square test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the history of diabetes mellitus or gestational diabetes mellitus ($p = 0,000$; OR = 18,306; CI = 6,717-49,890) and weight gain ($p = 0,000$; OR = 4,533 95% CI = 1,997-10,239) with the occurrence of macrosomia. Suggestions for health workers to provide scheduled counseling about screening gestational diabetes mellitus, maternal consumption patterns that are correct in fulfilling nutrition during pregnancy and for pregnant women who have a history of diabetes mellitus should be diligent in controlling blood sugar.

Keywords: Macrosomia, Factor, Case-Control

6 CHAPTER, 66 Pages, 19 Tables, 3 Pictures

Library: 59 (2000-2017)

Attachments: 6