

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: BBLR dimasa kanak-kanak sangat berdampak atas naiknya angka mortalitas neonatus, morbiditas dan disabilitas, dan risiko penyakit kronis. BBLR dapat mempengaruhi pertumbuhan dan perkembangan bayi, dimana anak dengan BBLR mempunyai kecenderungan untuk mengalami keterlambatan di pertumbuhan dan perkembangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan riwayat BBLR dengan perkembangan motorik halus dan kasar bayi usia 6-12 bulan di Wilayah Boja Kendal.

Metode: Penelitian ini mempergunakan pendekatan analitik korelasional dengan desain penelitian *Cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 53 responden melalui teknik sensus. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *Mann-Whitney test* dan *Crosstabulation*.

Hasil: 1) 40 dari 53 bayi yang pernah mengalami riwayat BBLR. 2) terdapat hubungan antara riwayat BBLR dengan perkembangan motorik halus dan kasar bayi usia 6-12 bulan. 3) Pendidikan yang rendah menjadikan pengetahuan ibu saat masa gestasi menyadi penyumbang terbesar lahirnya bayi dengan kondisi BBLR.

Simpulan dan Saran: Simpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan riwayat BBLR dengan perkembangan motorik halus dan kasar bayi usia 6-12 bulan. Bayi dengan BBLR memiliki perkembangan motorik halus dan kasar yang terhambat. Kejadian BBLR yang terjadi pada bayi Desa Boja Kecamatan Boja Kota Semarang disebabkan oleh pengetahuan ibu yang masih rendah. Saran yang dapat peneliti ajukan adalah Bagi Institusi Pendidikan diharapkan dapat mengkaji kembali berbagai bentuk-bentuk stimulasi yang dapat memberikan pengaruh positif terhadap tumbuh kembang bayi dengan riwayat BBLR, Bagi Rumah Sakit diharapkan dapat mensosialisasikan pengetahuan ibu hamil dan pasca kehamilan, dan Bagi Masyarakat diharapkan bagi orang tua bayi dapat memberikan stimulasi tumbuh kembang sesering mungkin

Kata Kunci: BBLR, Motorik Halus, Motorik Kasar.

Daftar Pustaka: 31 (2007-2018)

ABSTRACT

Background: *LBW in childhood greatly affects the increase in neonatal mortality, morbidity and disability, and the risk of chronic disease. LBW can affect the growth and development of infants, where children with LBW have a tendency to experience delays in growth and development. This study aims to analyze the relationship of LBW history with fine and gross motor development of infants aged 6-12 months in the Kendal Boja Region.*

Method: *This study uses a correlational analytic approach with a cross sectional research design. The sample used was 53 respondents through census techniques. Bivariate analysis using the Mann-Whitney test and Crosstabulation.*

Results: *1) 40 out of 53 babies who have had a history of LBW. 2) there is a relationship between LBW history with the development of fine and gross motor skills of infants aged 6-12 months. 3) Low education makes mother's knowledge during gestation the biggest contributor to the birth of babies with LBW conditions.*

Conclusions and Suggestions: *The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between LBW history with the development of fine and gross motoric infants aged 6-12 months. Babies with LBW have inhibited fine and coarse motor development. The LBW incident that occurred in infants in Boja Village, Boja District, Semarang City was caused by the low level of knowledge of mothers. Suggestions that researchers can propose are that Educational Institutions are expected to be able to review various forms of stimulation that can have a positive influence on the growth and development of infants with a history of LBW, Hospitals are expected to be able to socialize knowledge of pregnant and post-pregnancy women, and for the Community it is expected for people older infants can provide stimulation of growth and development as often as possible*

Keywords: *LBW, Fine Motor, Coarse Motor.*

Bibliography: *31 (2007-2018)*