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Abstract

A retrospective study on the correlation between nutritional status of pregnant mothers and aterm birthweight in Dr Soetomo Hospital from January 1 and December 31, 1992, has been undertaken. There were 5096 deliveries, comprising 1547 registered cases (599 low risk cases and 948 high risk cases) and 3549 unregistered cases. Those observed were low risk pregnant mothers whose the first day of the last menstruation was definite, had antenatal care (AC) minimally four times from trimester II to III in pregnancy clinic I and delivered at the pregnancy age of more than 38 weeks in delivery ward I. Those who met the criteria were 392 cases. Nutritional status of the pregnant mothers was assessed using the curve of bodyweight (BW) and bodyheight (BH) increase from Road to Health Card (KRC) (Kartu Menuju Sehat, KMS) of those mothers. The nutritional status was regarded as good if the BW curve during AC was above BH standard line, moderate if BW curve once touched the line, and low if BW curve was below the line. Pregnant mothers with good nutritional status were 56.63%, moderate 19.39% and low 23.98%. Spearman's Correlation test revealed a weak but significant correlation between nutritional status with either age (rs = 0.27207 and p = 0.00000) or parity (rs = 0.20168 and p = 0.00006). Education, body height, and childbirth interval were found not to have significant correlation. Low birthweight in pregnant mothers with good nutritional status was 6.31%, those with moderate nutritional status was 9.21% and low nutritional status was 13.83%. Using Mann-Whitney U test, it was found that there was significant difference in mother's nutritional status between those with low and adequate birthweight (z = -2.1197 and p = 0.0340, nutritional status Mean Rank of mothers with low birthweight was 161.35 and that of mothers with adequate birthweight was 199.84). In other words, there was correlation between nutritional status and birth weight bodyweight. This indicated that pregnant mothers with low nutritional status had a risk of giving birth to infants with low birthweight 2.38 times higher than those with good nutritional status. The incidence rate of low birthweight in this study was found to be 8.67%.

Keyword : nutritional, status, birthweight, body, weight, body, height, pregnant, mothers,