# ABSTRAK

Bayi lahir hidup dengan Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) berisiko mengalami keterlambatan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan dibandingkan bayi yang memiliki berat badan normal saat dilahirkan. Pada Tahun 2022 terjadi kenaikan bayi lahir dengan BBLR sebesar 0,5% dari Tahun 2021.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional. Penelitian dilakukan di Posyandu bulan April sampai Juni 2023. Pemilihan sampel semua populasi dijadikan sampel (*total sampling*) berjumlah 68 balita dua tahun (baduta) dengan riwayat BBLR di Kabupaten Jembrana Tahun 2023. Variabel penelitian ini adalah Riwayat Penyakit Berbasis Lingkungan, Pengetahuan Ibu tentang 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan (HPK), Makanan Pendamping Air Susu Ibu (MP ASI) dan Status Gizi. Analisis menggunakan univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

Penelitian ini menunjukan 15 anak (22,1%) dengan gizi kurang dan 53 anak (77,9%) dengan gizi baik. Ada pengaruh antara riwayat penyakit berbasis lingkungan terhadap status gizi baduta dengan riwayat BBLR dengan nilai *p value* = 0,007. Tidak ada pengaruh antara pengetahuan ibu tentang 1000 HPK terhadap status gizi baduta yang memiliki riwayat BBLR yang dibuktikan dengan nilai *p value* = 0.581. Selain itu terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara pemberian MP ASI terhadap status gizi pada baduta usia 12–24 bulan yang memiliki riwayat BBLR di Kabupaten Jembrana dengan nilai *p value* = 0.030. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukan bahwa riwayat penyakit berbasis lingkungan (diare atau ispa) dan pemberian MP ASI berpengaruh secara bersama-sama terhadap status gizi baduta dengan Riwayat BBLR (*p value* < 0.05).

**Kata Kunci:** *BBLR*, *Jembrana, Status Gizi.*

## ABSTRACT

Babies born alive with low birth weight (LBW) are at risk of delayed growth and development compared to babies who have normal weight at birth. In 2022 there was an increase in babies born with LBW by 0.5% from 2021.

This study used a cross sectional design. The research was conducted at the Posyandu from April to June 2023. Selection of samples, all populations were sampled (total sampling) totaling 68 two-year-old toddlers (baduta) with a history of LBW in Jembrana Regency in 2023. The variables of this study were History of Environment-Based Diseases, Maternal Knowledge of the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK), Breast Milk Complementary Foods (MP ASI) and Nutritional Status. Analysis using univariate, bivariate and multivariate.

This study showed that 15 children (22.1%) were undernourished and 53 children (77.9%) were well-nourished. There is an influence between the history of environment-based diseases on the nutritional status of infants with a history of LBW with a p value = 0.007. There was no effect of maternal knowledge about 1000 HPK on the nutritional status of LBW children with a history of LBW as evidenced by a p value = 0.581. In addition, there was a significant influence between the provision of MP ASI on the nutritional status of 12-24 month old under-five children with a history of LBW in Jembrana Regency with a p value = 0.030. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the history of environment-based diseases (diarrhea or ispa) and the provision of MP ASI jointly influenced the nutritional status of under-five children with a history of LBW (p value <0.05).

***Keywords****: LBW, Jembrana, Nutritional Status.*