

PENGARUH FAKTOR PERINATAL TERHADAP KELAHIRAN ANAK DENGAN RETARDASI MENTAL DI SLB N 1 BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh faktor perinatal terhadap kelahiran anak dengan kelahiran anak dengan Retardasi Mental.

Subjek: Populasi responden adalah semua siswa SLB N 1 Bantul Yogyakarta (TKLB, SDLB, SMPLB, SMALB) di kecamatan Kasihan, Ngestiharjo, Bantul Yogyakarta pada tahun ajaran 2010/2011 sebanyak 350 siswa. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah semua siswa SLB Negeri 1 Bantul yang masuk kriteria inklusi yaitu memiliki riwayat asfiksia perinatal, prematur, BBLR, atau ikterus neonatorum dan kriteria eksklusi yaitu riwayat trauma saat lahir, infeksi TORCH saat hamil dan oenderita sindroma *Down*.

Hasil: Didapat proporsi kejadian retardasi mental di SLB N 1 Bantul Yogyakarta sebesar 37,7 % (132 kasus) dari seluruh populasi. Riwayat asfiksia paling banyak ditemui dari seluruh populasi yaitu 90 anak, selanjutnya BBLR 59 anak, prematur 43 anak, dan ikterus 40 anak.

Kesimpulan: Didapatkan adanya pengaruh asfiksia perinatal dan prematur sebagai faktor risiko terjadinya retardasi mental pada anak.

Kata kunci: Retardasi mental, asfiksia perinatal, BBLR, prematur, ikterus neonatorum, intelegensi, gangguan tumbuh kembang, faktor risiko



INFLUENCE PERINATAL FACTORS ON THE BIRTH OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION SLB N 1 BANTUL IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine whether there is influence of perinatal factors on the birth of a child with mental retardation.

Subjects: Populations of the respondents were all students SLB N 1 Bantul, Yogyakarta (TKLB, SDLB, SMPLB, SMALB) in Kasihan, Ngestiharjo, Bantul, Yogyakarta in academic year 2010/2011 as many as 350 students. The sample in this study were all students SLB Negeri 1 Bantul who entered the inclusion criteria of having a history of perinatal asphyxia, prematurity, low birth weight, or neonatal jaundice and exclusion criteria are a history of trauma at birth, TORCH infections during pregnancy and Down syndrome.

Results: Learned proportion of mental retardation in the special school event N 1 Bantul Yogyakarta by 37.7% (132 cases) of the entire population. History asphyxia most ubiquitous of the entire population of 90 children, 59 children subsequently low birth weight, premature 43 children, 40 children and jaundice.

Conclusion: Obtained the influence of perinatal asphyxia and prematurity as a risk factor for mental retardation in children.

Key words: mental retardation, perinatal asphyxia, low birth weight, prematurity, neonatal jaundice, intelligence, impaired growth and development, risk factors

