

# Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah BBLR di provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2012 analisis data survei demografi kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2012 = Factors associated with the incidence of low birth weight LBW in east java in 2012 data analysis of 2012 Indonesia demographic and health survey

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## Abstrak

[BBLR didefinisikan sebagai bayi dengan berat lahir kurang dari 2500 gram. BBLR memiliki risiko lebih tinggi untuk mendapatkan masalah kesehatan dan meninggal pada masa neonatal. Kejadian BBLR mencapai 15 persen dari seluruh kelahiran bayi, dan lebih dari 95 persen terjadi di negara-negara berkembang. Secara keseluruhan, hampir 70 persen kejadian BBLR terjadi di Asia. Menurut Riskesdas 2010 dan 2013, BBLR di Jawa Timur mengalami peningkatan dan merupakan provinsi yang kejadian BBLRnya lebih tinggi dari angka nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian BBLR di Jawa Timur tahun 2012. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional dengan analisis data sekunder Survei Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia 2012. Sampel penelitian adalah ibu umur 15-49 tahun yang dalam 5 tahun terakhir melahirkan bayi yang memiliki catatan berat lahir. Analisis statistik bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 8,6% bayi lahir dengan berat kurang dari 2500 gram (BBLR). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan ibu (OR: 2,34 CI 95%: 1,22 ? 4,48,) dengan nilai p sebesar 0,01, dan paritas ibu yang memiliki nilai p sebesar 0,04 (OR: 2,29 CI 95%: 1,07 ? 4,91) dengan kejadian BBLR. Disarankan agar dilakukan penyuluhan mengenai hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan saat hamil, seperti nutrisi dan pentingnya kunjungan ANC. Selain itu, diharapkan adanya anjuran menggunakan kontrasepsi jangka panjang pada ibu yang telah melahirkan sedikitnya 4 kali.;LBW defined as babies who weight less than 2500 grams at birth. LBW babies have a higher risk to face a health problems and higher risk to die at neonatal stage. For every babies born, 15 per cent of them were LBW, and the 95 per cent of it can be found in developing countries. Overall, 70 per cent incidence of LBW were found in Asia. According to 2010 and 2013 Basic Health Research, LBW incidence in East Java were increasing, and one of the province which have a higher incidence from national incidence. The aim of this study is to know what factors associated with LBW incidence in East Java in 2012. This study use cross sectional as a method and use the data from DHS Indonesia 2012 for analysing. The sample of this study are women among 15 ? 49 of age who gave birth in a span of 5 years before the survey and have birth weght data of the baby. Chisquare test was used for bivariate analysis. Result of this study shows that 8,6 per

cent babies born with LBW. Bivariate analysis shows that level of education of mothers (OR: 2,34 CI 95%: 1,22 ? 4,48,) with p value 0,01 and mothers parity with p value 0,04 (OR: 2,29 CI 95%: 1,07 ? 4,91) have a significant relationship with the incidence of LBW. Women with low level of education need to be counselled to know the important things at pregnancy, such as nutrition intake and ANC visits. For mothers with high parity, it should be advised to use a long term contraception, LBW defined as babies who weight less than 2500 grams at birth. LBW babies have a higher risk to face a health problems and higher risk to die at neonatal stage. For every babies born, 15 per cent of them were LBW, and the 95 per cent of it can be found in developing countries. Overall, 70 per cent incidence of LBW were found in Asia. According to 2010 and 2013 Basic Health Research, LBW incidence in East Java were increasing, and one of the province which have a higher incidence from national incidence. The aim of this study is to know what factors associated with LBW incidence in East Java in 2012. This study use cross sectional as a method and use the data from DHS Indonesia 2012 for analysing. The sample of this study are women among 15 ? 49 of age who gave birth in a span of 5 years before the survey and have birth weight data of the baby. Chi square test was used for bivariate analysis. Result of this study shows that 8,6 per cent babies born with LBW. Bivariate analysis shows that level of education of mothers (OR: 2,34 CI 95%: 1,22 ? 4,48,) with p value 0,01 and mothers parity with p value 0,04 (OR: 2,29 CI 95%: 1,07 ? 4,91) have a significant relationship with the incidence of LBW. Women with low level of education need to be counselled to know the important things at pregnancy, such as nutrition intake and ANC visits. For mothers with high parity, it should be advised to use a long term contraception]