Asosiasi antara paparan tembakau selama kehamilan dan berat badan lahir bayi di komunitas DKI Jakarta = The association between tobacco exposure during pregnancy and newborns' birth weight in DKI Jakarta community members

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Abstrak

kesehatan masyarakat global. Paparan tembakau intrauterin dipahami merupakan faktor risiko penting terhadap BBLR. Melihat kecenderungan peningkatan prevalensi merokok di Indonesia, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki hubungan antara status merokok orang tua selama kehamilan dan BBLR. Metode: Penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan secara studi potong lintang dilakukan selama 8 bulan dari Desember 2019 - Juli 2020 pada sampel acak dari orang tua dengan anak berusia 0-5 tahun dari 5 pusat kesehatan masyarakat di DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. Sebanyak 145 subjek memenuhi kriteria dan dianalisis. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak IBM SPSS Statistics. Uji chi-square dan analisis regresi logistik multivariat dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara kebiasaan merokok orang tua dengan prevalensi BBLR. Hasil: Dalam penelitian ini, 11% bayi lahir dengan BBLR. Prevalensi merokok pada ayah dan ibu masing-masing adalah 55,2% dan 3,4%. Status merokok ayah secara signifikan dikaitkan dengan BBLR (p <0,05). Meskipun tidak signifikan secara statistik, ada hubungan dosis-respons antara jumlah rokok per hari ayah dan durasi merokok ayah dengan BBLR. Status merokok ibu (p = 0,448) tidak terkait erat dengan BBLR dalam penelitian ini, yang mungkin disebabkan oleh kecilnya sampel ibu yang aktif merokok. Dari regresi logistik multivariat, status merokok ayah, kelahiran prematur, urutan kelahiran, dan asupan makanan yang tidak memadai selama kehamilan secara signifikan dan individual terkait dengan prevalensi BBLR (p <0,05). Kesimpulan: Paparan tembakau selama kehamilan dari ayah merupakan prediktor signifikan BBLR. Terdapat hubungan dosis-repons tidak bermakna antara jumlah rokok per hari ayah dan durasi merokok ayah dengan BBLR.

.....Introduction: Low birth weight (LBW), a major determinant of neonate morbidity and mortality, remains a global public health concern. Intrauterine exposure to tobacco has been discerned as an important risk factor for LBW. Acknowledging an increasing trend of smoking prevalence in Indonesia, this study aims to investigate the association between parental smoking during pregnancy and LBW. Methods: An analytical cross-sectional study was conducted for 8 months from December 2019 - July 2020 on a random sample of parents with child aged 0-5 years old from 5 health centres in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. A total of 145 subjects met the criteria and were analysed. Data analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics software. Chi-square test and multivariate logistic regression analysis were performed to identify the association between parental smoking habits with the prevalence of LBW. Results: In the present study, 11% of infants were born with LBW. The prevalence of smoking in fathers and mothers were 55.2% and 3.4%, respectively. Paternal smoking status was significantly associated with LBW (p < 0.05). Although not statistically significant, there was a dose-response relationship between paternal number of cigarettes/day and duration of smoking with LBW. Maternal smoking status (p = 0.448) was not closely associated with LBW in this study, which might be due to a fairly small number of actively smoking mothers. From multivariate logistic

regression, paternal smoking status, premature delivery, birth order and inadequate food intake during pregnancy were significantly and individually associated with the prevalence of LBW ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Paternal tobacco exposure during pregnancy is significant predictor of LBW. Although not statistically significant, there is a dose-response relationship between paternal number of cigarettes/day and duration of smoking with LBW.