# FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI KEJADIAN BAYI BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI DATARAN TINGGI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KALIBAWANG KULON PROGO

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** Puskesmas Kalibawang merupakan daerah yang menempati urutan tertinggi kejadian BBLR dibandingkan dengan puskesmas lain di Kulon Progo. Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Puskesmas Kalibawang meningkat dari tahun 2018 sebanyak 4,88%, 2019 sebanyak 6,58% dan tahun 2020 sebanyak 9,03%.

**Tujuan penelitian:** mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kejadian bayi Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di dataran tinggi wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibawang periode tahun 2020-2021.

**Metode penelitian:** Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain kasus-kontrol (*case control)*. Populasi penelitian yaitu sekuruh bayi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibawang. Sampel sebanyak 111 orang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder yaitu data rekam medis dan data primer berupa pertanyaan tentang kehamilan tidak diinginkan dan paparan asap rokok. Analisis data menggunakan uji chi square dan analisis regresi logistik.

**Hasil penelitian:**
Hubungan usia ibu dengan kejadian bayi BBLR memiliki nilai tidak bermakna (*p-value* > 0,05) ditunjukkan dengan nilai ρ-value=0,449, paritas (*p-value* =0,548), tingkat pendapatan (*p-value* =0,285), tingkat pendidikan ibu (*p-value* sebesar 0,622), status bekerja (*p- value* =0,488), riwayat anemia (*p-value* sebesar 0,085), dan kunjungan ANC (*p-value* sebesar 0,224). Sedangkan hubungan usia kehamilan dengan kejadian bayi BBLR memiliki nilai bermakna (*p- value* < 0,05) ditunjukkan dengan nilai ρ-value= 0,000), status KEK ibu (*p-value* sebesar 0,029), riwayat hipertensi (*p-value* sebesar 0,002), KTD (*p-value* sebesar 0,002) dan paparan asap rokok (*p-value* sebesar 0,000). Variabel Hipertensi merupakan faktor paling dominan yang memengaruhi variabel kejadian bayi BBLR

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara usia ibu, paritas, tingkat pendapatan, tingkat pendidikan, status bekerja, riwayat anemia ibu dan kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian bayi BBLR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibawang. Ada hubungan bermakna antara usia kehamilan, status KEK, riwayat Hipertensi dan paparan asap rokok dengan kejadian bayi BBLR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibawang.

**Saran**: ibu hamil dengan hipertensi hendaknya aktif dalam setiap kunjungan antenatal, sehingga bidan dapat memberikan penanganan yang tepat dan sesuai dengan keadaan ibu hamil.

**Kata Kunci:** BBLR, Hipertensi, KEK, KTD, Paparan asap rokok dan Usia Kehamilan

# FACTORS AFFECTING OCCURRENCE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS AT WORKING AREA THE KALIBAWANG PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF KULON PROGO

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## ABSTRACT

**Background**: Kalibawang Public Health Center is an area that has the highest LBW incidence compared to other health centers in Kulon Progo. The incidence of low birth weight (LBW) at the Kalibawang Health Center increased from 4.88% in 2018, 6.58% in 2019 and 9.03% in 2020.

**The purpose of the study**: to determine the factors that influence the incidence of low birth weight (LBW) infants in the highlands in working area of Kalibawang Health Center for the period 2020-2021.

**Research method:** The type of research used is quantitative research with a case-control design (case control). The research population is all infants in the working area of Kalibawang Health Center. The sample is 111 people. Data collection uses secondary data, namely medical record data and primary data in the form of questions about unwanted pregnancies and exposure to cigarette smoke. Data analysis used chi square test and logistic regression analysis.

**Research result:**The relationship between maternal age and the incidence of LBW infants has a non-significant value (p-value > 0.05) indicated by p-value = 0.449, parity (p-value = 0.548), income level (p-value = 0.285), education level mother (p-value of 0.622), working status (p-value = 0.488), history of anemia (p-value of 0.085), and ANC visits (p-value of 0.224). While the relationship between gestational age and the incidence of LBW infants has a significant value (p-value <0.05) indicated by the p-value = 0.000), maternal SEZ status (p-value 0.029), history of hypertension (p-value 0.002) , KTD (p-value of 0.002) and exposure to cigarette smoke (p-value of 0.000). Hypertension variable is the most dominant factor that influences the variable incidence of LBW infants.

**Conclusion**: There is no significant relationship between maternal age, parity, income level, education level, work status, maternal anemia history and ANC visits with the incidence of LBW infants in the working area of Kalibawang Health Center. There is a significant relationship between gestational age, KEK status, history of hypertension and exposure to cigarette smoke with the incidence of LBW infants in the working area of Kalibawang Health Center.

**Suggestion**: pregnant women with hypertension should be active in every antenatal visit, so that midwives can provide appropriate treatment and in accordance with the condition of pregnant women.

**Keywords**: LBW Infants, Hypertension, Maternal SEZ Status, Unwanted Pregnancies, Exposure to Cigarette Smoke and Gestational Age.