

## ABSTRAK

### FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI WILAYAH KABUPATEN GUNUNG KIDUL TAHUN 2023-2024

<sup>1</sup>Anisa Herfi Rahmawati, <sup>2</sup>Wafi Nur Muslihatun, <sup>3</sup>Atik Ismiyati

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304 Yogyakarta

Email: <sup>1</sup>anisaherfirahmawati@gmail.com,

<sup>2</sup>wafinur.muslihatun@poltekkesjogja.ac.id, <sup>3</sup>atikpoltekkes2@gmail.com

**Latar Belakang:** Angka kejadian dan kematian akibat BBLR di Indonesia terus menunjukkan tren yang mengkhawatirkan. Provinsi DIY termasuk dalam tiga besar provinsi dengan prevalensi BBLR tertinggi, dan Kabupaten Gunung Kidul tercatat sebagai wilayah dengan angka kejadian BBLR tertinggi di Provinsi DIY pada tahun 2023. Faktor ibu saat hamil dapat menjadi faktor penyebab terjadinya kondisi BBLR. Meskipun telah dilakukan berbagai upaya pencegahan, namun kasus BBLR masih tinggi dan belum menunjukkan penurunan yang maksimal.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian BBLR di wilayah Kabupaten Gunung Kidul tahun 2023–2024.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *case control*. Variabel dalam penelitian ini yaitu usia kehamilan, usia ibu, paritas, pendidikan, riwayat abortus, riwayat IMT ibu saat hamil, riwayat LiLA saat hamil dan riwayat anemia saat hamil. Sampel terdiri dari 100 bayi BBLR dan 100 bayi tidak BBLR di Puskesmas Gedangsari I, Puskesmas Ponjong II, dan Puskesmas Semanu I Tahun 2023-2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *simple random sampling*. Jumlah sampel dihitung menggunakan rumus *Lemeshow* untuk dua proporsi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan uji regresi logistik.

**Hasil:** Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas bayi BBLR lahir pada usia kehamilan <37 minggu, dilahirkan oleh ibu dengan usia berisiko (<20 dan >35 tahun), paritas berisiko (primipara/grandemultipara), ibu dengan KEK dan IMT <18,5 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>, serta ibu dengan anemia. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian BBLR yaitu usia kehamilan ( $p=0,000$ ), usia ibu ( $p=0,000$ ), paritas ( $p=0,002$ ), LiLA ( $p=0,000$ ), IMT ( $p=0,015$ ), dan riwayat anemia ( $p=0,003$ ). Namun, tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan ( $p=0,535$ ) dan riwayat abortus ( $p=0,372$ ) dengan kejadian BBLR. Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian BBLR yaitu usia kehamilan ( $OR=6,283$ ), LiLA ibu saat hamil ( $OR=5,831$ ), usia ibu ( $OR=5,827$ ), paritas ( $OR=4,193$ ), dan riwayat anemia ( $OR=3,177$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Faktor maternal ibu dapat mempengaruhi kejadian BBLR. Deteksi dini dan intervensi yang tepat oleh penyedia layanan kesehatan sangat penting untuk mengurangi risiko BBLR.

**Kata kunci:** Karakteristik, Prematuritas, BBLR, Status Gizi, Faktor Risiko

## **ABSTRACT**

### **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) IN GUNUNG KIDUL REGENCY IN 2023–2024**

<sup>1</sup>Anisa Herfi Rahmawati, <sup>2</sup>Wafi Nur Muslihatun, <sup>3</sup>Atik Ismiyati

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Departmen of Midwifery Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304 Yogyakarta

Email: <sup>1</sup>anisaherfirahmawati@gmail.com,

<sup>2</sup>wafinur.muslihatun@poltekkesjogja.ac.id, <sup>3</sup>atikpoltekkes2@gmail.com

**Background:** In Indonesia, the incidence and mortality rates due to LBW continue to show a worrying trend. The Special Region of Yogyakarta Province is among the top three provinces with the highest prevalence of LBW, and Gunung Kidul Regency is recorded as the region with the highest incidence of LBW in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province in 2023. Maternal factors during pregnancy can be a factor causing LBW conditions. Although various prevention efforts have been made, cases of LBW are still high and have not shown a maximum decline.

**Objective:** To determine the factors associated with the incidence of LBW in the Gunung Kidul Regency area in 2023–2024.

**Method:** This study used an analytical observational design with a case-control approach. The variables in this study were gestational age, maternal age, parity, education, history of abortion, history of maternal BMI during pregnancy, history of LiLA during pregnancy and history of anemia during pregnancy. The sample consisted of 100 LBW babies and 100 non-LBW babies at the Gedangsari I Health Center, Ponjong II Health Center, and Semanu I Health Center in 2023-2024. The sampling technique was simple random sampling. The number of samples was calculated using the Lemeshow formula for two proportions. Data analysis was performed using the chi-square test and logistic regression test.

**Results:** This study showed that the majority of LBW babies were born at a gestational age of <37 weeks, born to mothers with risk ages (<20 and >35 years), risk parity (primipara/grandemultipara), mothers with KEK and BMI <18.5 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>, and mothers with anemia. Factors associated with the incidence of LBW were gestational age ( $p=0.000$ ), maternal age ( $p=0.000$ ), parity ( $p=0.002$ ), LiLA ( $p=0.000$ ), BMI ( $p=0.015$ ), and history of anemia ( $p=0.003$ ). However, there was no relationship between education ( $p=0.535$ ) and history of abortion ( $p=0.372$ ) with the incidence of LBW. Factors that influence the incidence of LBW are gestational age ( $OR=6.283$ ), maternal LiLA during pregnancy ( $OR=5.831$ ), maternal age ( $OR=5.827$ ), parity ( $OR=4.193$ ), and history of anemia ( $OR=3.177$ ).

**Conclusion:** Maternal factors can influence the incidence of LBW. Early detection and appropriate intervention by health care providers are essential to reduce the risk of LBW.

**Keywords:** Charactheristic, Prematurity, LBW, Nutritional Status, Risk Factors