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RISK FACTORS OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LBW) INCIDENCE. A CASE CONTROL STUDY

Abstract

The incident of LBW (Low Birth Weight) in Panekan Public Health Center (PHC), Magetan, increased from 32/644 births in 2012 to 55/770 births in 2013. The main factor of LBW was still undiscovered because there was no research conducted in this area. The purpose of this study was to discovered and determined risk factors which caused LBW. This study was an observational study using case control approach. The population is delivered mothers in 2013 to May 2014. Sampling was done through consecutive sampling methods. Data collection obtained through questionnaire of 40 respondents from LBW group and 40 respondents from normal birth weight group. The independent variables in this study were maternal nutritional status (MUAC, BMI in early pregnancy, and weight gain during pregnancy), age, parity, illness during pregnancy, education, occupation, income, and nutrition knowledge. The dependent variable was the weight of newborns. Data analysis used Chi-square test with \( \alpha = 0.05 \) and logistic regression. The results showed that the risk factors were MUAC, weight gain during pregnancy, age, illness during pregnancy, and nutritional knowledge, whereas BMI in early pregnancy, parity, education, occupation, and income weren't significant. In conclusion, MUAC and BMI in early pregnancy can be used for the first line screening to determine ideal weight gain, nutrition intervention or education during pregnancy. Screening of risk factors, mother's health, and monitoring nutritional status by observing weight gain during pregnancy should be done through adequate antenatal care to suppress LBW incidence. (FMI 2014;50:270-277)

Keyword : low, birth, weight, risk, factors, pregnancy,