ABSTRACT

The infant with Low Birth Weight (LBW) was one of the main cause of infant death. About 17% from 25 millions birth are infant with LBW, while in Indonesia in 2013 about 10,2% from all of infant birth live. LBW could be caused by multifactor that were maternal factors (maternal age, parity, birth interval, medical record, social-economic, and behaviour), fetus factor, placenta factor, and environmental factor. The research aims was to analyze the determinants of LBW in the working area of Sumberasih Public Health Center (PHC) Probolinggo regency in 2013.

This research was an observational with case-control design. The sample in this research were 70 mothers who delivery in the working area of Sumberasih PHC in 2013. The respondents were selected used simple random sampling technic. The independent variabels were maternal age, parity, birth interval, planned pregnancy, maternal anthropometric, environmental tobbaco exposure during pregnancy, quantity and quality of antenatal care.

Based on correlation analysis used Chi-Square test showed there were significant correlation ($p<0,05$) between maternal age, maternal anthropometric, and environmental tobbaco exposure during pregnancy with LBW cases. The result of multivariat analysis used regression logistic ($\alpha = 0,05$) showed there were effect of metrnal age, maternal anthropometric, and environmental tobbaco exposure during pregnancy to LBW cases. Odds Ratio (OR) were 3,294 on maternal age, 3,678 on maternal anthropometric, and 2,910 on environmental tobbaco exposure during pregnancy.

The conclusion showed that the determinant of LBW cases in the working area of Sumberasih PHC in 2013 were maternal age, maternal anthropometric, and environmental tobbaco exposure during pregnancy. While parity, birth interval, planned-unplanned pregnancy, sum and quality antenatal care were not had any correlation with LBW case in the working area of Sumberasih PHC in 2013

Keyword: LBW, mother, pregnancy