

ABSTRACT

Infant mortality is the death that happens after the live birth until the age at less one year. Neonatal health status (birth weight, gestational age, apgar score, abnormalities and diseases for infants), maternal factors (the age of pregnancy, parity, interval of pregnancies and pregnancy complications) and frequency of antenatal care are factors that affect infant mortality. The general objective of this research to analyze some factors that associated with infant mortality in the Sumberasih Health Center, Sumberasih Subdistrict, Probolinggo, Province of East Java, Indonesia.

This study was non-reactive study which analyzed secondary data from Sumberasih Health Center. This study used case control design. The number of case samples were 21 infants and control samples were 84 infants. Data was analyzed by Chi Square Yate's Correction for Continuity and Fisher's Exact test. The major risk factors that influenced could be seen by Odds Ratio and Confidence Interval (CI) of 95%.

The result showed that was a significant correlation between neonatal health status and infant mortality. Neonatal health status included birth weight ($p = 0.000$; phi coefficient = 0.503; OR = 13.542), gestational age ($p = 0.001$; phi coefficient = 0.345; OR = 6.033), apgar score ($p = 0.001$; phi coefficient = 0.398), abnormalities for infants ($p = 0.000$; phi coefficient = 0.535) and disease for infants ($p = 0.000$; phi coefficient = 0.718). Correlation test between maternal factors and neonatal health status showed that was a significant correlation between pregnancy complication and apgar score ($p = 0.014$; phi coefficient = 0.270), whereas some other maternal factors didn't relate with neonatal health status.

The conclusion that could be concluded was neonatal health status that related to infant mortality. Pregnancy complications that related to apgar scores. Apgar score was direct factors that related to infants mortality. Counseling about infant mortality risk factors and signs of newborn health were very important for childbearing age women and pregnant women to prevent infant mortality.

Keywords : infant mortality, neonatal health status, maternal factors, antenatal care