ABSTRACT

Low birth weight babies (LBW) is still a problem in developing countries. LBW increase risk of mortality and morbidity. The prevalence of LBW in Probolinggo tended increase from 2011 to 2013. This study aim was to analyze characteristics of social, economic, and antenatal care as a risk factors for LBW in Probolinggo District.

This study was an observational analytic study with nested case control design. Population of 201 women who gave birth in the main study. This study used cluster random sampling as sampling technique. The independent variables were the age when pregnant, mother's education level, duration of work, family income, anxiety towards birth, husband support, gestational age, frequency and quality of antenatal care, food taboo, the consumption of herbs, exposure from cigarette smoke, and alcohol consumption. The dependent variable was the LBW. Data collecting used questionnaires and analyzed using logistic regression (α= 0.05).

Logistic regression analysis respectively affecting factors of LBW were the gestational age (p= 0.00), age at pregnancy (p= 0.03), and level of education (p= 0.02). Multivariate analysis showed gestational age is a risk factor low birth weight (OR= 66; 95% CI; 8.197 to 531.391). Duration work, family income, anxiety towards birth, husband support, gestational age, frequency of antenatal care, quality of antenatal care, food taboo, the consumption of herbs, tobacco smoke exposure had no effect on LBW.

The conclusion of this study is the mother who gave birth at the age of preterm 66 times greater risk of having LBW baby compared with mothers who gave birth at the age of term. Mothers are expected to know what the high risk in pregnancy, maintaining nutrition during pregnancy, and more intensive visit in the third trimester. It is hoped to be a preventive measure in order to reduce the risk of LBW infants.

Keywords: LBW, antenatal care, age during pregnancy, gestational age