ABSTRACT

LBW Incidence Epidemiology Determinants in Malaria Endemic Areas of Banjar District

The main reason of high rate of infant death, especially during prenatal period is LBW. In Malaria endemic areas, pregnant mothers are highly risked of suffering from malaria sinced it can cause LBW to pregnant mothers. In Banjar District, LBW has become the main cause of infant death. Aim of this research was to analyzed determinants of LBW incidence epidemiology in malaria endemic areas of Banjar District. This research used case control study design. The numbers of sample was 130 persons, divided into two groups 65 persons were case group and 65 persons were control group. Data collecting instruments were questionnaire and MCH book. Data were analyzed using bivariate analysis (Chi square Test) and multivariate analysis (Logistic Regression Test). The result of this research show that mother factors related to LBW were age (OR 2, 835), nutritional status (OR 2,583), family income (OR 2,275), knowledge of antenatal care (OR 2,252), antenatal care visit (OR 5,673) and anemia (OR 2,739). Based on multivariate analysis, it could be concluded that the LBW determinants were antenatal care visit, mother age, and anemia. Recommendation is highly risk pregnant mothers (<20 years and >35 years old) and those who suffer from anemia during pregnancy can maximize the antenatal care visit routinely during pregnancy.

.

Keywords: antenatal care, LBW, malaria endemic