

ABSTRACT

Background: Infants with Low Birth Weight (LBW) was one of the main indicators of the cause of high infant mortality rates (IMR). The causes of IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) were determined by factors in maternal condition before and during pregnancy. In 2015 LBW in Surabaya reached 2.58%, namely a number of 1,261 of 48,783 born babies weighed. This study was carried out by analyzing the effect of educational status, occupation, maternal age, parity, weight gain, blood pressure, and hemoglobin level as risk factors affecting LBW in RSUD Dr. M. Soewandhie Surabaya.

Method: This study used case control method with a retrospective approach using patient medical records as secondary data. The sample population were mothers who gave birth to babies with birth weight of 1500 - 4000 grams in RSUD Dr. M. Soewandhie Surabaya. The number of samples consisted of 80 with case and control ratio of 1: 1. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Data collection techniques used variable data collection sheets taken from secondary data, namely medical records. Analysis was carried out by Chi-Square and Odds Ratio (OR) statistical tests.

Result: Based on the Chi-Square test, there was a relationship between educational status ($p = 0.034$) and maternal age ($p = 0.006$) with the incidence of LBW. While occupation ($p = 0.811$), parity ($p = 0.364$), weight gain (0.494), blood pressure ($p = 0.650$), and hemoglobin level ($p = 0.646$) were not related with LBW incidence. The results of this study indicated that the educational status of mothers that graduated from elementary - high school was at risk of 9.750 times and mothers that was less than 20 years or more than 35 years had a risk 4.059 times in delivering LBW.

Conclusion: Educational status and maternal age were the risk factor that had a correlation with LBW. While the factors that have no correlation were occupation, parity, weight gain, blood pressure, and hemoglobin level.

Keywords: low birth weight, risk factor, odds ratio