

ABSTRACT

Infant mortality rate is one indicator in determining the health status of children. Neonatal period (first 28 days of life) is the most vulnerable time for child survival. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) is one of the main factors that contribute to mortality perinatal. Purpose of this study was to determine the influence of maternal factors on the incidence of low birth weight in Mojokerto.

This research was observational analytical, research design used a case-control study (case-control) with independent variable was maternal factors and the dependent variable was low birth weight, the population in this study was mothers who gave birth to low birth weight babies in RSUD Prof. DR Soekandar Mojosari Mojokerto in the period of December 2014 through April 2015 with a number of 48 infants in the case group and 149 infants in the control group, the case sample 34 infants and control sample 34 infants. Samples were taken by simple random sampling method. Data processed through editing, coding, data entry, cleaning, univariate analysis used simple logistic regression test and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression

Results showed there was influence of maternal employment factor (OR 3.733), socio-economic status (OR 0.126) and disease during pregnancy (OR 0.132), where as age, education, parity, birth spacing, body mass index status, upperarm circumference status and frequency of antenatal care did not have a significant impact on the incidence of low birth weight.

Monitoring of pregnancy is one way to prevent low birth weight, for the health workers should be more intensive in monitoring of pregnant mothers.

Keywords: low birth weight, occupation, socioeconomic status, disease during pregnancy.