ABSTRACT

RISK FACTOR AFFECTING MILD MENTAL RETARDATION IN SLB SCHOOL AT SURABAYA ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020

Background: Mental retardation is disorder of intellectual function and adaptive ability that is demonstrated in aspects of conceptual, social, and adaptive practice skills in children under the age of 18 and characterized by an IQ of less than 70. Based on etiology or causes, mental retardation can be divided into socio-cultural and biological causes. Knowing the etiology of mental retardation is important because disability in children can be prevented by knowing the cause

Objective: This study aims to analyze risk factors for students with mild mental retardation in special schools in Surabaya in the academic year 2019-2020.

Method: This study was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional approach that took primary data in the form of a questionnaire on patients. The data is then analyzed through univariate to display the characteristics of respondents and descriptive research variables and bivariate analysis with a chi-square test to determine the effect of risk factors on mild mental retardation.

Result: In this study, there were 50 case samples and 50 control samples. Factors obtained by the length of baby care in the post-natal hospital ($p=0.010, OR=0.318, 95\%CI=0.131-0.775$), the baby cries immediately at birth ($p=0,000, OR=0.052, 95\%CI=0,007-0,417$), antenatal care ($p=0.014, OR=0.107, 95\%, CI=0.013-0.889$), LBW ($p=0.002, OR=0.820, 95\%CI=0,7200-0,934$), prematuriy ($p=0,007, OR=0,148, 95\%CI=0,031-0,706$), family income ($p=0,000, OR=0.077, 95\%CI=0.028-0.207$), father's education ($p=0.001, OR=5.310, 95\%CI =1,913-14,745$) affect mild mental retardation.

Conclusion: Factors that influence mild mental retardation consist of perinatal factors (length of baby's stay in the hospital, baby crying at birth, antenatal care, premature, LBW) and environmental factors (family income and father's education)

Keywords: *mild mental retardation, risk factor, developmental delay*