

# Gambaran Kejadian Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah Berdasarkan Faktor Demografi dan Psikososial, Obstetri, Komplikasi Kehamilan, Merokok serta Antenatal Care di Pulau Sulawesi (Analisis Data SDKI 2012 dan 2017) = Description of Incidence of Low Birth Weight Based on Demographic and Psychosocial Factors, Obstetrics, Pregnancy Complications, Smoking and Antenatal Care on Sulawesi Island (2012 and 2017 IDHS Data Analysis)

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## Abstrak

Di Indonesia menurut data Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2020 penyebab kematian neonatal terbanyak adalah kondisi BBLR sebesar 35,2%. Kejadian BBLR belum menunjukkan penurunan signifikan baik ditingkat global, nasional maupun daerah. Di Indonesia, rata-rata proporsi berat badan lahir <2500 gram Tahun 2018 adalah 6,2% dengan daerah tertinggi yaitu Pulau Sulawesi (7,08%) (Riskesdas, 2018). Bayi berat lahir rendah memiliki risiko lebih tinggi untuk mengalami morbiditas dan mortalitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran prevalensi kejadian BBLR di Pulau Sulawesi berdasarkan faktor demografi dan psikososial, faktor obstetri, komplikasi kehamilan, status merokok ibu dan antenatal care. Desain studi cross sectional deskriptif dengan analisis univariat menggunakan data Survei Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2012 dan 2017. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 564 (SDKI 2012) dan 613 (SDKI 2017). Hasil penelitian pada SDKI 2017 menunjukkan peningkatan dalam beberapa aspek dibandingkan SDKI 2012 seperti penurunan kelahiran BBLR, peningkatan pendidikan, pekerjaan ibu, status perkawinan, paritas, interval kelahiran, kunjungan pemeriksaan awal ANC serta penanganan komplikasi kehamilan di fasilitas kesehatan. Namun, ada beberapa variabel yang mengalami penurunan dan stagnasi seperti usia ibu, status ekonomi, kesehatan di perdesaan, komplikasi kehamilan, merokok, frekuensi ANC dan kualitas ANC. Saran berkolaborasi dengan lintas sektor, penguatan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) serta peningkatan kuantitas dan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan ibu dan bayi.

.....In Indonesia, according to the 2020 Indonesia Health Profile data, the most common cause of neonatal death is LBW conditions of 35,2%. Incidence of LBW have not shown a significant decrease either at global, national, and regional levels. In Indonesia, average proportion of birth weight <2500 grams in 2018 was 6,2% with the highest area being Sulawesi Island (7,08%). Low birth weight have a higher risk of morbidity and mortality. This study aims to describe the prevalence of LBW in Sulawesi Island based on demographic and psychosocial factors, obstetric factors, pregnancy complications, maternal smoking status, and antenatal care. Descriptive cross-sectional study design with univariate analysis using data from the 2012 and 2017 Indonesian Health Demographic Survey. The number of samples in this study was 564 (2012 IDHS) and 613 (2017 IDHS). The results of the 2017 IDHS study showed improvements in several aspects compared to the 2012 IDHS, such as a decrease in LBW, an increase in education, maternal employment, marital status, parity, birth intervals, first ANC check-up and treatment of pregnancy complications at health facilities. However, there are several variables that have decreased and stagnated such as maternal age, economic status, health in rural areas, pregnancy complications, smoking, ANC frequency and quality. Suggestions by collaborating with cross-sectors, strengthening the Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) and

increasing Program Makanan Tambahan (PMT) for pregnant women.