

Determinan Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah Berdasarkan Regional di Indonesia Tahun 2023 (Analisis Data SKI 2023) = Determinants of Low Birth Weight by Region in Indonesia in 2023 (Analysis of SKI 2023 Data)

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Abstrak

Berat badan lahir rendah berkontribusi terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas neonatal, menjadikannya indikator penting kesehatan ibu dan anak. Data Riskesdas 2018 dan SKI 2023 menunjukkan prevalensi BBLR di Indonesia belum mengalami penurunan signifikan, dengan variasi antarwilayah, sehingga perlu penelitian tentang determinan BBLR berdasarkan regional. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan data sekunder SKI 2023, dianalisis berdasarkan lima regional Indonesia menggunakan uji chi-square dan regresi logistik. Hasil menunjukkan variasi proporsi BBLR antarregional, dengan Sulawesi tertinggi dan Sumatera terendah. Di Sumatera, faktor terkait BBLR adalah anemia, plasenta previa, kehamilan kembar, kelahiran prematur, dan interaksi kehamilan kembar dengan komplikasi. Di Jawa-Bali, faktor yang berhubungan adalah paritas, komplikasi kehamilan, kehamilan kembar, jenis kelamin, kelahiran prematur, dan kelahiran prematur yang berinteraksi dengan kehamilan kembar. Di Kalimantan, faktor terkait adalah usia ibu, paritas, komplikasi, serta interaksi kehamilan kembar dengan jenis kelamin dan kelahiran prematur. Di Sulawesi, faktor yang berhubungan adalah status ekonomi, pendidikan ibu, paritas, konsumsi tablet tambah darah, komplikasi, plasenta previa, kehamilan kembar, jenis kelamin, dan kelahiran prematur. Di Papua, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, faktor terkait adalah status ekonomi, paritas, komplikasi, dan interaksi kehamilan kembar dengan kelahiran prematur. Diperlukan intervensi berbasis wilayah untuk meningkatkan pelayanan kesehatan ibu hamil, terutama di Sulawesi, dengan fokus pada faktor risiko utama seperti kehamilan kembar, kelahiran prematur, dan anemia.

.....Low Birth Weight (LBW) contributes to neonatal morbidity and mortality, making it an important indicator of maternal and child health. The 2018 Riskesdas data and the 2023 SKI reveal that the LBW prevalence in Indonesia has not significantly decreased, with regional variations, indicating the need for research on the regional determinants of LBW. This cross-sectional study uses secondary data from SKI 2023, analyzed across five regions in Indonesia using chi-square tests and logistic regression. The results show regional variations in LBW proportions, with Sulawesi having the highest and Sumatra the lowest prevalence. In Sumatra, factors associated with LBW include anemia, placenta previa, multiple pregnancies, prematurity, and interactions between multiple pregnancies and complications. In Java-Bali, factors associated with LBW include parity, pregnancy complications, multiple pregnancies, gender, prematurity, and the interaction between prematurity and multiple pregnancies. Kalimantan's related factors are maternal age, parity, complications, and interactions between multiple pregnancies, gender, and prematurity. In Sulawesi, factors related to LBW include maternal socioeconomic status, education, parity, iron supplement consumption, complications, placenta previa, multiple pregnancies, gender, and prematurity. Papua, Maluku, and Nusa Tenggara show associations with socioeconomic status, parity, complications, and interactions between multiple pregnancies and prematurity. Regional-based interventions are needed to improve maternal health services, especially in Sulawesi, with a focus on key risk factors such as multiple

pregnancies, prematurity, and anemia.