

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU DAN KARAKTERISTIK RUMAH TANGGA DENGAN KEJADIAN BAYI BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DI SULAWESI TENGAH (ANALISIS DATA RISKESDAS 2018)

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Abstrak

BBLR, atau bayi berat badan lahir rendah, adalah bayi yang lahir dengan berat kurang dari 2500 gram. Berdasarkan Riskesdas 2018, prevalensi BBLR di Indonesia mencapai 6.9%, sementara di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah prevalensinya lebih tinggi, yaitu 8.9%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu dan karakteristik rumah tangga dengan kejadian BBLR di Sulawesi Tengah berdasarkan analisis data Riskesdas 2018. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional* menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas 2018 yang melibatkan 687 sampel. Analisis bivariat dilakukan menggunakan uji *chi square* dan analisis multivariat dilakukan menggunakan regresi logistik berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara status gizi ibu berdasarkan LILA (KEK) dengan kejadian BBLR ($p = 0.016$). Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa status gizi ibu berdasarkan LILA (KEK) menjadi variabel yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian BBLR ($p = 0.008$; AOR = 3.041). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ibu dengan LILA <23.5 (KEK) memiliki hubungan signifikan dan berisiko lebih tinggi terhadap kejadian BBLR dibandingkan ibu dengan ukuran LILA normal.

Kata Kunci: Bayi, Ibu, LILA, BBLR, Riskesdas

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS WITH THE OCCURANCE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT IN CENTRAL SULAWESI (ANALYSIS OF RISKESDAS 2018)

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Abstract

LBW, or low birth weight, refers to babies born weighing less than 2500 grams. According to the Riskesdas 2018 data, the prevalence of LBW in Indonesia was 6.9%, while in Central Sulawesi Province, the prevalence was higher at 8.9%. This study aims to investigate the relationship between maternal and household characteristics and the incidence of LBW in Central Sulawesi based on the analysis of the 2018 Riskesdas data. The research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design using Riskesdas 2018 secondary data involving 687 samples. Bivariate analysis was conducted using the chi-square test, and multivariate analysis was performed using multiple logistic regression. The study results revealed a significant relationship between maternal nutritional status based on MUAC (CED) and the incidence of LBW ($p = 0.016$). The multivariate analysis demonstrated that maternal nutritional status based on MUAC (CED) had the most significant impact on the incidence of LBW ($p = 0.008$; AOR = 3.041). In conclusion, mothers with MUAC <23.5 cm (CED) have a significant relationship and are at a higher risk of LBW compared to mothers with normal MUAC measurements.

Keywords: Infant, Mother, MUAC, LBW, Riskesdas