

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study on mothers who delivered low birth weight babies (LBWB) in district Purworejo, Central Java has been performed. It was aimed of delivering and identifying some maternal characteristics associated with the risk of low birth weight babies.

For this study, maternal records available in CHNRL (Community Health and Nutrition Research Laboratories)/ LPKGM-FK UGM from January 1, 1998 until December 31, 1998 were reviewed. During a periode, 38 low birth weight babies were born among a total of 535 weighing newborn or 7,1 percent.

There were 483 newborns with birth weight ranged from 1500 to 4400 grams, included as case subject and control subject in the study.

The risk factors are measured on categorical/ dichotomy and analyzed by univariate, stratificated bivariate, and multivariate methods.

Maternal age (RR_{MH} 1,01, 95%CI 0,95-1,07, p value 0,692), maternal education (RR_{PT} 0,76, 95%CI 0,47-1,22, p value 0,130 and RR_{AT} 1,03, 95%CI 0,98-1,08, p value 0,282), maternal occupation (RR_{MH} 1,01, 95%CI 0,97-1,06, p value 0,573), maternal status of family planning program (RR_{MH} 1,04, 95%CI 0,099-1,10, p value 0,223), marital status (RR_{MH} 1,18, 95%CI 0,83-1,66, p value 0,148), number of parity (RR_{PT} 1,32, 95%CI 1,05-1,65, p value 0,015 and RR_{AT} 0,99, 95%CI 0,94-1,04, p value 0,698) and endemicity of malaria (RR_{MH} 1,01, 95%CI 0,96-1,06, p value 0,781) were increase the incidence of low birth weight babies, but statistically not significant. So, individually, these risk factors aren't a predictor on the incidence of LBWB, but collectively, they can be an important predictor on the incidence of LBWB in district Purworejo, Central Java, follows the similarity of regression:

$$\ln(p/1-p) = -3,6463 + 0,0186[USIA] - 0,0162[PEND] + 0,1389[KERJA] + 0,6944[KB] + 0,9930[KAWIN] + 0,3413[PARITAS] + 0,0016[ENDEMISITAS] + 1,1050[UMUR KEHAMILAN]$$

Early detection of these risk factors mentioned above probably cannot prevent low birth weight babies. However, it gives opportunity to take actions to prevent and reduce perinatal mortality caused by low birth weight babies.

Key words : cross sectional study, low birth weight babies, maternal risk factors.