

Risk Factors and the Incidence of Low Birth Weight in Dr Slamet Garut Hospital 2019

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Abstract—Background: Low Birth Weight (LBW) is still a significant public health problem. The high incidence of LBW may affect the quality of human resources in the future, since babies born with LBW may also cause an increased risk of permanent disability, cognitive impairment and other chronic health problems in the future. Identification of LBW risk factors is essential in mediating the health consequences of LBW after birth and also in reducing the incidence of LBW. This study aims to the risk factors and the incidence of LBW in DR.Slamet Garut Hospital. **Methods:** This study was a retrospective analytic survey with cross-sectional design, using secondary data, collected from medical records of DR.Slamet Garut Hospital from January 1st to December 31st 2019. The sample was 1582 of unabridged birth from a population that met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate with chi-square and multivariate test with multiple logistic regressions. **Result:** The incidence of LBW were 19,6%. The result of bivariate analysis showed significant relationship between gestational age ($p=0,000$; $OR=77,055$), twin pregnancy ($p=0,000$; $OR=21,387$), eclampsia ($p=0,002$; $OR=3,310$), preeclampsia ($p=0,010$; $OR=1,836$), HB ($P=0,014$; $OR=1,668$) and education ($p=0,044$; $OR=1,640$) with LBW. Gestational age is the most dominant factor causing LBW after controlled by other variable. **Conclusion:** The incidence of LBW in DR Slamet Garut Hospital in 2019 was still high, with the most dominant factor is gestational age. Need to develop a model of early detection LBW at the community level by reference to the risk factors found in every health care unit in Garut

Keywords—Risk Factors, Incidence, Low Birth Weight

I. INTRODUCTION

LBW is one of the risk factors that have contributed to infant mortality, especially during the perinatal period [1]. LBW has a large impact on children's growth and development in the future. The impact of low birth weight babies is growth will be slow, tendency to have a lower intellectual appearance than babies of average birth weight. Also, LBW infants can experience mental and physical disorders at a later age of development and thus require high maintenance costs [2].

WHO reports, babies with low birth weight contribute as much as 60 to 80% of all neonatal deaths and have a risk of death 20 times greater than babies with average weight. Based on WHO and UNICEF data in 2015, around 22 million babies were born in the world, of which 16% were born with Low Birth Weight Babies [3]. The LBW percentage in developing countries is 16.5%, twice that of developed countries (7%). Indonesia is a developing country that ranks third as the country with the highest prevalence of LBW (11.1%), after India (27.6%) and South Africa (13.2%). Besides Indonesia also became the second country with the highest prevalence of LBW among other ASEAN countries, after the Philippines (21.2%) [4].

Based on IDHS data, LBW figures in Indonesia are around 7.5%. This figure is higher than the LBW target set in the target of the Nutrition Improvement Program Towards Healthy Indonesia, which is a maximum of 7%. The results of Riskesdas in 2015 stated that the percentage of children under five (0-59 months) with LBW in Indonesia was 10.2%. The LBW incidence rate in West Java is still above the national average of 10.8% or as many as 18,997 events [5]. Dr.Slamet Regional General Hospital, is one of the hospitals for referral of major obstetric cases in Garut Regency. Data obtained from Dr.Slamet Garut General Hospital from 2015-2017 sequentially showed LBW incidence rates of 14.3%, 16.2% and 17.7% [6]. Based on the data above, the incidence of LBW in RSUD Dr.Slamet Garut in the last three years tends to increase.

II. METHOD

This study uses a retrospective analytic survey research design with the cross-sectional approach. The study population was all births at the Dr.Slamet Garut Regional Hospital from August to December 2019 using secondary data from medical record installations. Samples were taken from populations that met the inclusion criteria of 1582 births. Sampling with a total sampling technique. The dependent variable of this study was LBW and the independent variables observed were maternal age,

gestational age, parity, HB level, history of abortion, history of preeclampsia and eclampsia, history of diabetes mellitus, history of multiple pregnancies, fetal sex, education and mother's occupation. Data analysis was performed to determine the relationship between maternal characteristics and LBW events. Data analysis in this

study uses univariate analysis, bivariate with chi-square and multivariate with multiple logistic regression using the Backward LR method to see the most influential risk factors with LBW events then interpreting the results of the analysis and making an equation model.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE I. FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SEVERAL LBW RISK FACTORS

Characteristics of Mother	total	
	n	%
Mother's age		
<20 years old	132	8.3
20-35 years old	1193	75.4
> 35 years old	257	16.2
Age of Pregnancy		
Preterm	313	19.8
Atter	1258	79.5
Postterm	11	0.7
Parity		
Primipara	634	40.1
Multipara	894	56.5
Grandemultipara	54	3.4
HB levels		
<11 gr% (anemia)	732	47.7
> 11 gr% (no anemia)	803	52.3
Abortion history		
There is	170	10.7
There is no	1412	89.3
Preeclampsia		
There is	427	27
There is no	1155	73
Eclampsia		
There is	76	4.8
There is no	1506	95.2
Double pregnancy		
Double	64	4
Single	1518	96
Gender		
Male	801	50.6
Girl	781	49.4
Diabetes mellitus		
There is	4	0.3
There is no	1578	99.7
last education		
Not school (TS)	6	0.4
Elementary school	121	8.0
Middle School	176	11.6
High school	1177	77.4
D3	15	1.0
S1	25	1.6
Profession		
Housewife	1456	92
College student	2	0.1
Student	7	0.4
Labor	3	0.2
Farmers	21	1.3
General employees	51	3.2
entrepreneur	13	0.9
Teacher	9	0.6
Nakes	4	0.3
Civil servants	16	1.0

TABLE II. BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE INCIDENCE OF LBW IN RSUD DR.SLAMET GARUT REGENCY

Risk factor	Baby Birth Weight				total		p	Rp
	LBW		BBLN		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Mother's age								
<20 years old	26	19.7	106	80.3	132	100	1,000	1,011 (0,643-1,588)
20-35 years old	233	19.5	960	80.5	1193	100	.993	
> 35 years old	51	19.8	206	80.2	257	100	0.977	1,020 (0.727-1,431)
Age of Pregnancy								
Preterm	248	79.2	65	20.8	313	100	0,000 *	74,869 (51,45-108,96)
Atter	61	4,8	1179	95.2	1258	100	0,000 *	
Posterm	1	9.1	10	90.9	11	100	0.025	1,962 (0,274-15,577)
Parity								
Primipara	106	16.7	528	83.3	634	100	0.019 *	
Multipara	188	21.0	706	79.0	894	100	0.041 *	1,326 (1,019-1,726)
Grandemultipara	16	29.6	38	70.4	54	100	0.028 *	2,097 (1,128-3,900)
HB levels								
<11 gr% (anemia)	183	25.0	549	75.0	732	100	0,000 *	1,861
> 11 gr% (no anemia)	122	15.2	681	84.8	803	100		(0,928-1,966)
Abortion history								
There is	41	24.1	129	75.9	170	100	.142 **	1,350
There is no	269	19.1	1143	80.9	1412	100		(0,928-1,966)
Preeclampsia								
There is	104	24.4	323	75.6	427	100	0.005 *	1,483
There is no	206	17.8	949	82.2	1155	100		(1,135-1,938)
Eclampsia								
There is	36	47.4	40	52,6	76	100	0,000 *	4,047
There is no	274	18.2	1232	81.8	1506	100		(2,532-6,468)
Double pregnancy								
Double	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100	.174 **	4,123
Single	308	19.5	1270	80.5	1578	100		(0,579-29,388)
Gender								
Male	51	79.7	13	20.3	64	100	0,000 *	19,070
Girl	259	17.1	1259	82.9	1518	100		(10,223-35,573)
Diabetes mellitus								
There is	162	20.7	619	79.3	781	100	.284	1,155
There is no	148	18.5	653	81.5	801	100		(0,901-1,480)
last education								
Low education	85	28.1	218	71.9	303	100	0,000 *	1,870
TS, SD, SMP								(1,397-2,502)
Higher education	210	17.3	1007	82.7	1217	100		
SMA, D3, S1								
Profession								
Work (labour, private, etc.)	24	20.5	93	79.5	117	100	0.890	1,064
Does not work (Students, students, IRT)	286	19.5	1179	80.5	1465	100		(0,667-1,697)

Information :

* significant, p-value <0.05

** p-value <0.25

Based on the results of the study, there was a statistically significant relationship between gestational age, parity, HB levels, preeclampsia, eclampsia, multiple pregnancies and maternal education on LBW events.

There was no significant relationship between maternal age, diabetes mellitus, baby sex and maternal occupation with LBW events.

Candidate variables that meet the multivariate model candidate criteria are statistically significant variables ($p < 0.05$) and variables that have a value of $p < 0.25$, including: gestational age, parity, HB levels, history of

abortion, history of preeclampsia, history of eclampsia, diabetes mellitus, multiple pregnancy and maternal education. Presented in the following table:

TABLE III. THE INITIAL AND FINAL MODEL OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENCE OF LBW IN RSUD DR.SLAMET GARUT

Variable	p-value	Early model		p-value	OR (95% CI)
		OR (95% CI)	Coefficient		
Maternal gestational age	0,000	79,154 (51,299-122,133)	4,345	0,000	77,055 (50,276-118,099)
Double pregnancy	0,000	22,222 (9,033-54,667)	3,063	0,000	21,387 (8,879-51,515)
Diabetes mellitus	0.468	3,374 (0,127-89,698)			
eclampsia	0.003	3,200 (1,487-6,886)	1,197	0.002	3,310 (1,545-7,088)
Preeclampsia	0.009	1,860 (1,167-2,963)	.608	0.010	1,836 (1,159-2,909)
Mother's education	0.034	1,698 (1,040-2,772)	0.495	0.044	1,640 (1,012-2,568)
HB levels	0.014	1,663 (1,106-2,500)	0.512	0.014	1,668 (1,111-2,504)
Parity	0.475	0.856 (0.559-1.311)		-	
Abortion history	0.570	0.833 (0.443-1.564)		-	
constant	0,000	0,025	-3800		0,022

The results of multivariate analysis showed the final model of variables that proved to be very influential on LBW events were gestational age, multiple pregnancy,

preeclampsia, eclampsia, HB levels and maternal education.

The LBW event equation equations are as follows:

$$\text{LBW incidence} = -3,800 + 4,345 (\text{gestational age}) + 3,063 (\text{twin pregnancy}) + 1,197 (\text{eclampsia}) + 0,608 (\text{preeclampsia}) + 0.512 (\text{HB levels}) + 0.495 (\text{education})$$

A. Discussion

The results of the study found that the incidence of low birth weight (LBW) in RSUD Dr.Slamet Garut in the period August-December 2019 was 19.6%, higher than global events (16%), developing countries (19%) and Indonesia (10% , 3%,) This figure is greater than the LBW target set in the nutrition improvement program target for Healthy Indonesia in 2010 of 7%. The high incidence of LBW can be influenced by multi factors, including gestational age, haemoglobin levels, preeclampsia, eclampsia, multiple pregnancy and maternal education

B. Gestational Age

Pregnancy at birth is the most significant determinant of newborn weight. Gestational age affects the maturation of the person and the effectiveness of the distribution of nutrients and premature birth and babies with low birth weight. According to researchers, the development of the role and function of the baby's organs in line with maternal gestational age. The more mature the gestational age, the more perfect the development of the baby's organs, so that the baby is better equipped to survive outside the womb. Regular gestational age is also influenced by nutrient intake during pregnancy [7]. At each stage of the pregnancy process, a pregnant woman needs nutritional food with different nutritional content and adjusted to the development of the fetus and the condition of the mother's body. Therefore monitoring and monitoring of the condition of the mother at each stage of pregnancy is essential so that the mother and baby are born healthy [8].

C. Double Pregnancy

LBW is the result of premature birth and or poor fetal growth. Both are common in multiple pregnancies. In a multiple pregnancy the blood supply to the fetus is divided into two or more for each fetus so that the supply of nutrients is reduced.

D. History of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia

Preeclampsia is a risk factor for LBW with an incidence of 24.4% of all deliveries at RSUD Dr Slamet Garut, it is known that there is a significant relationship between preeclampsia and LBW events. The results of this study are in line with Kurniawati's research which shows that there is a significant relationship between preeclampsia and LBW birth, where the chance of LBW birth is 3.25 times higher than without preeclampsia.

E. Haemoglobin levels

Lack of Hb levels in pregnant women is one of the health problems that is susceptible to occur during pregnancy, Hb levels <11 g / dl indicate that pregnant women suffer from anemia. Anaemia in pregnant women increases the risk of LBW, the risk of bleeding before and during labour, it can even cause the death of the mother and baby if the pregnant woman suffers from severe anaemia. This can contribute greatly to maternal mortality and infant mortality[9].

In the physiological state of pregnancy, Hb and erythrocyte concentrations will increase, however increase will slow down in mid-pregnancy so that the Hb concentration will decrease in following with an increase in blood volume and become very low in the fifth and seventh months of pregnancy, Ministry of Health Data of RI, 2012 shows that more than 50% of pregnant women

suffer from anaemia, with most of the causes being iron deficiency needed for haemoglobin formation[10]

IV. CONCLUSIONS

There is a significant relationship between gestational age, parity, HB levels, preeclampsia, eclampsia, multiple pregnancies and maternal education on LBW events. There was no significant relationship between maternal age, diabetes mellitus, baby sex and maternal occupation with LBW events. The most dominant variable influencing the incidence of LBW is gestational age (OR = 77,055; 95% CI 50,276-118,099)

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