

ABSTRACT

Background: *The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 15% to 20% of all births worldwide are LBW. According to the Indonesian Health Profile in 2020, there was a 35.2% infant mortality rate due to LBW and in 2021 there was 34.5%. This study aims to determine the proportion of LBW, age, parity, nutritional status, consumption of iron tablets, maternal education and antenatal care.*

Method: *This study is quantitative with a cross-sectional type of research using a two-stage stratified sampling method. Number of samples 156. The variables studied were maternal age, parity, KEK risk, consumption of iron tablets, maternal education and antenatal care. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate data analysis used complex analysis.*

Results: *Babies with LBW were 6.3%. Age is not at risk 74.4%, parity is not at risk 66.7%, nutritional status is not KEK 94.8%, consumption of iron tablets is at risk 96.6%, high maternal education 53.8% and low antenatal care 69%. Bivariate analysis showed a relationship between consumption of iron tablets (PR 1.62 95%CI 1.34-1.98) and antenatal care (PR 1.04 95%CI 1.02-1.14) with the incidence of LBW babies.*

Conclusion: *There is a relationship between the consumption of iron-enriching tablets and antenatal care with the incidence of LBW babies. It is hoped that the government and health workers can increase the importance of carrying out antenatal care and consuming additional tablets in order to help reduce the incidence of LBW.*

Keywords: *babies, LBW, mothers, consumption of iron tablets and antenatal care.*

ABSTRACT

Latar Belakang: *World Health Organization* (WHO) memperkirakan 15% hingga 20% dari semua kelahiran diseluruh dunia merupakan kelahiran dengan BBLR. Menurut Profil Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2020 terdapat 35,2% angka kematian bayi karena BBLR dan di tahun 2021 terdapat 34,5%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proporsi BBLR, usia, paritas, status gizi, konsumsi tablet tambah darah, pendidikan ibu dan *antenatal care*.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian *crossectional* dengan metode *two stage stratified sampling*. Jumlah sampel 156. Variabel yang diteliti adalah usia ibu, paritas, risiko KEK, konsumsi tablet tambah darah, pendidikan ibu dan *antenatal care*. Analisis data univariat, bivariat dan multivariat menggunakan *analisis complex*.

Hasil: Bayi dengan BBLR sebesar 6,3%. Usia tidak beresiko 74,4%, paritas tidak beresiko 66,7%, status gizi non KEK 94,8%, konsumsi tablet tambah darah beresiko 96,6%, pendidikan ibu tinggi 53,8% dan *antenatal care* rendah 69%. Analisis bivariat terdapat hubungan antara konsumsi tablet tambah darah (PR 1,62 95%CI 1,34-1,98) dan *antenatal care* (PR 1,04 95%CI 1,02-1,14) dengan kejadian bayi BBLR

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara konsumsi tablet tambah darah dan *antenatal care* dengan kejadian bayi BBLR. Diharapkan kepada pemerintah dan tenaga kesehatan dapat meningkatkan pentingnya melakukan Antenatal care dan konsumsi tablet tambah darah agar dapat turut membantu menurunkan angka kejadian BBLR.

Kata Kunci: bayi, BBLR, ibu, konsumsi tablet tambah darah dan *antenatal care*.