

**ABSTRAK**

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH (BBLR) DI PUSKESMAS PURBARATU KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

World Health Organization (WHO) menyebutkan berat badan bayi saat lahir kurang dari 2500 gram selalu menjadi masalah signifikan secara global dan berhubungan dengan berbagai konsekuensi jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) di Puskesmas Purbaratu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan desain studi case-control. Desain penelitian case-control yaitu suatu penelitian survei yang menyangkut bagaimana faktor risiko dipelajari dengan menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel yang diambil untuk kelompok kasus sebanyak 48 orang, untuk sampel kelompok kontrol sebanyak 96 orang. Hasil penelitian hubungan usia ibu dengan kejadian BBLR berisiko 7,912. Untuk hubungan usia kehamilan 37 minggu berisiko sebesar 3,541 (95%CI: 0,581 – 2,059). Untuk jarak jarak 2 tahun akan berisiko mengalami BBLR 3,152 (95%CI: 0,642 – 2,022). Ibu yang mengalami kehamilan ganda akan berisiko 1,533 (95%CI: 0,851 – 1,305). Hubungan paritas frekuensi ibu pernah melahirkan 4 akan berisiko 2,091 (95%CI: 0,739 – 1,545) dan hubungan frekuensi *antenatal care* 4 kali akan berisiko mengalami BBLR 3,780 (95%CI: 0,551 – 2,081) adanya hubungan antara usia ibu, hubungan usia kehamilan, hubungan jarak kehamilan, hubungan kehamilan ganda, hubungan paritas, dan adanya hubungan frekuensi *antenatal care* dengan kejadian BBLR di Puskesmas Purbaratu Kota Tasikmalaya. Diharapkan bagi puskesmas purbaratu lebih memantau kondisi kehamilan sesuai dengan usia kehamilan ibu.

**Kata Kunci:** BBLR, Usia ibu, Jarak Kehamilan, Usia Kehamilan, Paritas.

**ABSTRACT**

**FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT  
AT THE PURBARATU HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA CITY**

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that a baby weight at birth of less than 2500 grams has always been a significant problem globally and is associated with various short-term and long-term consequences. This study aims to analyze factors related to the incidence of low birth weight in the Purbaratu Health Center. The case-control research design is a survey study that concerns how risk factors are studied using a retrospective approach. The sample taken for the case group was 48 people, for the control group sample was 96 people. The results of the study on the relationship between maternal age and the incidence of BBLR risk were 7,912. for relationships of 37 weeks gestational age at risk of 3.541 (95%CI: 0.581 – 2.059). for a distance of 2 years, there will be a risk of BBLR 3,152 (95%CI: 0.642 – 2,022). mothers who have multiple pregnancies will be at risk of 1,533 (95%CI: 0.851 – 1,305). The parity relationship of the frequency of mothers who have given birth 4 will be at risk of 2.091 (95%CI: 0.739 – 1.545) and the relationship of antenatal care frequency 4 times will be at risk of BBLR 3.780 (95%CI: 0.551 – 2.081) There is a relationship between maternal age, gestational age relationship, pregnancy distance relationship, multiple pregnancy relationship, parity relationship, and the relationship between antenatal care frequency and the incidence of BBLR at the Purbaratu Health Center, Tasikmalaya City. It is hoped that the Purbaratu Health Center will better monitor pregnancy conditions according to the mother's gestational age.

**Key word :** Low Birth Weight, Maternal age, Gestational Distance, Gestational age, Parity.