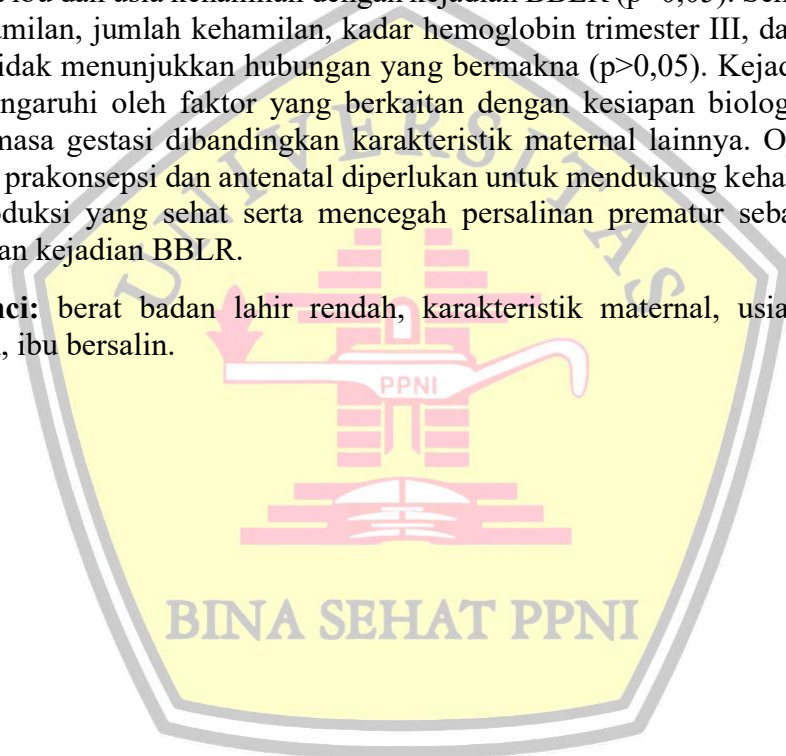


### Dione Chrisvaldi Dwi Setiawan

Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas neonatal. Karakteristik maternal berperan dalam memengaruhi pertumbuhan janin, namun tidak seluruh faktor maternal memberikan pengaruh yang sama terhadap kejadian BBLR. Tujuan peneliti ialah menganalisis hubungan karakteristik maternal dengan kejadian BBLR di Rumah Sakit Islam Sakinah Mojokerto. Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain analitik korelasi menggunakan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 110 ibu yang melahirkan bayi BBLR, dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi usia ibu, jarak kehamilan, jumlah kehamilan, kadar hemoglobin trimester III, usia kehamilan, dan penyakit penyerta. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-square* dengan tingkat signifikansi 5%. Terdapat hubungan antara usia ibu dan usia kehamilan dengan kejadian BBLR ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sementara itu, jarak kehamilan, jumlah kehamilan, kadar hemoglobin trimester III, dan penyakit penyerta tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna ( $p > 0,05$ ). Kejadian BBLR lebih dipengaruhi oleh faktor yang berkaitan dengan kesiapan biologis ibu dan lamanya masa gestasi dibandingkan karakteristik maternal lainnya. Optimalisasi pelayanan prakonsepsi dan antenatal diperlukan untuk mendukung kehamilan pada usia reproduksi yang sehat serta mencegah persalinan prematur sebagai upaya menurunkan kejadian BBLR.

**Kata kunci:** berat badan lahir rendah, karakteristik maternal, usia ibu, usia kehamilan, ibu bersalin.



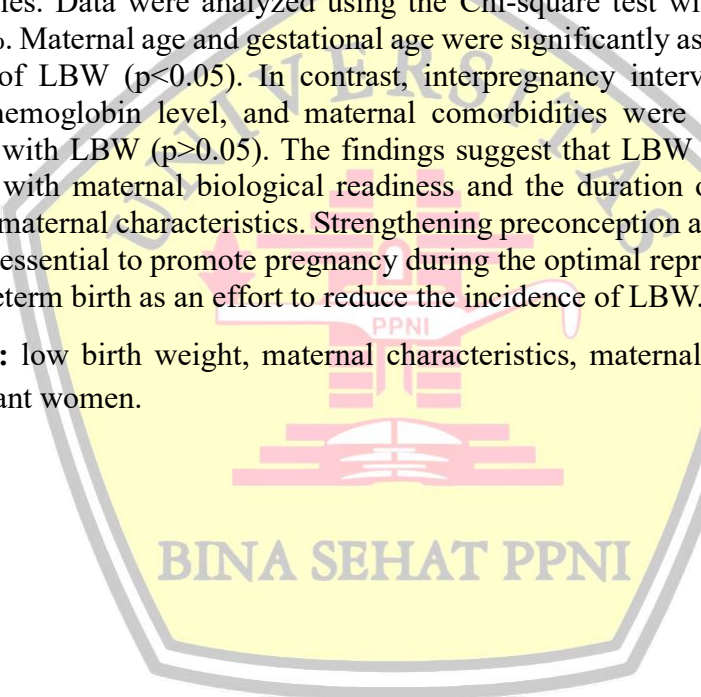
## ABSTRACT

### **The Relationship Between Maternal Characteristics and the Incidence of Low Birth Weight (LBW)**

**Dione Chrisvaldi Dwi Setiawan**

Low birth weight (LBW) remains one of the leading causes of neonatal morbidity and mortality. Maternal characteristics play an important role in fetal growth; however, not all maternal factors contribute equally to the occurrence of LBW. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between maternal characteristics and the incidence of LBW at Sakinah Islamic Hospital, Mojokerto. This quantitative study employed a correlational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 110 mothers who delivered low birth weight infants were selected using purposive sampling. The variables examined included maternal age, interpregnancy interval, parity, third-trimester hemoglobin level, gestational age, and maternal comorbidities. Data were analyzed using the Chi-square test with a significance level of 5%. Maternal age and gestational age were significantly associated with the incidence of LBW ( $p < 0.05$ ). In contrast, interpregnancy interval, parity, third-trimester hemoglobin level, and maternal comorbidities were not significantly associated with LBW ( $p > 0.05$ ). The findings suggest that LBW is more strongly associated with maternal biological readiness and the duration of gestation than with other maternal characteristics. Strengthening preconception and antenatal care services is essential to promote pregnancy during the optimal reproductive age and prevent preterm birth as an effort to reduce the incidence of LBW.

**Keywords:** low birth weight, maternal characteristics, maternal age, gestational age, pregnant women.



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