

Hubungan Kehamilan Tidak Diinginkan dengan Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah di Indonesia: Analisis Data SDKI 2017

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) menjadi penyebab kematian neonatal terbanyak tiap tahunnya di Indonesia. Data SDKI 2017 melaporkan persentase rata-rata kasus BBLR adalah 6,98%, berada di bawah target RPJMN 2015–2019. Beberapa studi menunjukkan kehamilan tidak diinginkan (KTD) merupakan salah satu faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap BBLR. KTD di Indonesia mengalami kenaikan dari 14% (2012) menjadi 15% (2017). Sebagai salah satu faktor yang dapat meningkatkan risiko masalah kesehatan pada bayi, KTD harus dapat dicegah, dan mencegahnya merupakan salah satu komponen untuk mencapai SDGs ke-5 PBB, yaitu meningkatkan kesehatan ibu. Sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kehamilan tidak diinginkan dengan kejadian berat badan lahir rendah di Indonesia. </div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Low birth weight (LBW) become the most common cause of neonatal death each year in Indonesia. The 2017 IDHS data reports that the average proportion of LBW cases is 6.98%, which is below the target of the 2015–2019 RPJMN. Several studies have shown that unintended pregnancy is one of the factors that have significant effect on LBW. Unintended pregnancy in Indonesia has increased from 14% (2012) to 15% (2017). As one of the factors that can increase the risk of health problems in infants, adverse events must be preventable, and preventing them is one of the components to achieve the UN's 5th SDGs, that is improving maternal health. This study aims to determine the relationship between unintended pregnancy and the incidence of low birth weight in Indonesia. The 2017 IDHS data reports that the average proportion of LBW cases is 6.98%, which is below the target of the 2015–2019 RPJMN. Several studies have shown that unintended pregnancy is one of the factors that have significant effect on LBW. Unintended pregnancy in Indonesia has increased from 14% (2012) to 15% (2017). As one of the factors that can increase the risk of health problems in infants, adverse events must be preventable, and preventing them is one of the components to achieve the UN's 5th SDGs, that is improving maternal health. This study aims to determine the relationship between unintended pregnancy and the incidence of low birth weight in Indonesia.</div>