

Studi Ekologi: Analisis Korelasi Paparan PM2.5, Akses Sanitasi, Akses Air Minum Bersih dan Tingkat Kemiskinan serta Faktor Ibu Hamil dengan Kejadian Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Indonesia Tahun 2024

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) merupakan indikator penting kesehatan ibu dan bayi yang berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan risiko kematian neonatal dan stunting. Kejadian BBLR dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor lingkungan, sosial-ekonomi, dan kondisi maternal selama kehamilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan konsentrasi PM2.5, akses sanitasi layak, akses air minum bersih, tingkat kemiskinan, serta faktor maternal dengan kejadian BBLR di Indonesia tahun 2024. Penelitian menggunakan desain studi ekologi dengan pendekatan kuantitatif agregat pada 35 provinsi di Indonesia. Data diperoleh dari Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2024, Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), dan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK). Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif dan bivariat menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson atau Spearman sesuai distribusi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata kejadian BBLR di Indonesia sebesar 4,43%. Analisis bivariat menemukan hubungan signifikan antara konsentrasi PM2.5 ($r=-0,369$; $p=0,029$), persentase ibu hamil dengan Kurang Energi Kronis (KEK) ($r=0,546$; $p=0,001$), dan persentase ibu hamil usia 35 tahun, usia kehamilan</div><div style="text-align: justify;">Low Birth Weight (LBW) is an important indicator of maternal and infant health that contributes to an increased risk of neonatal mortality and stunting. The incidence of LBW is influenced by various environmental, socioeconomic, and maternal factors during pregnancy. This study aims to analyze the relationship between PM2.5 concentration, access to proper sanitation, access to clean drinking water, poverty levels, and maternal factors with the incidence of LBW in Indonesia in 2024. The study used an ecological study design with an aggregate quantitative approach in 35 provinces in Indonesia. Data were obtained from the 2024 Indonesian Health Profile, the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). The analysis was conducted descriptively and bivariately using Pearson or Spearman correlation tests according to data distribution. The results showed an average incidence of LBW in Indonesia of 4.43%. Bivariate analysis found a significant association between PM2.5 concentration ($r=-0.369$; $p=0.029$), the percentage of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) ($r=0.546$; $p=0.001$), and the percentage of pregnant women aged 35 years, gestational age</div></div>