

INTRODUCTION

- Birth weight of a child is an important indicator of its vulnerability for childhood illness and chances of survival. A large number of infant deaths can be averted by appropriate management of low birth weight babies and prevention of factors associated with low birth weight.
- The World Health Organization defines low birth weight (LBW) as a new born having a weight of less than 2,500 g at birth. Low birth weight is one of the major determinants of perinatal survival, infant morbidity and mortality as well as the risk of developmental disabilities and illnesses in future lives. [1]
- The prevalence of low birth weight in developing countries (16.5%) is twice that in developed regions (7%) [2]

OBJECTIVE

- To do profiling of factors that influence the prevalence of Low Birth Weight in KHAMNOR block of Udaipur.

KEY DETERMINANT FACTORS

SOCIAL FACTORS

- Mother's Education
- Caste
- Sanitation

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

- Sex of the child
- Birth order
- Interval between births
- Age of the mother

METHODOLOGY

STUDY AREA-Khamnor block of Udaipur

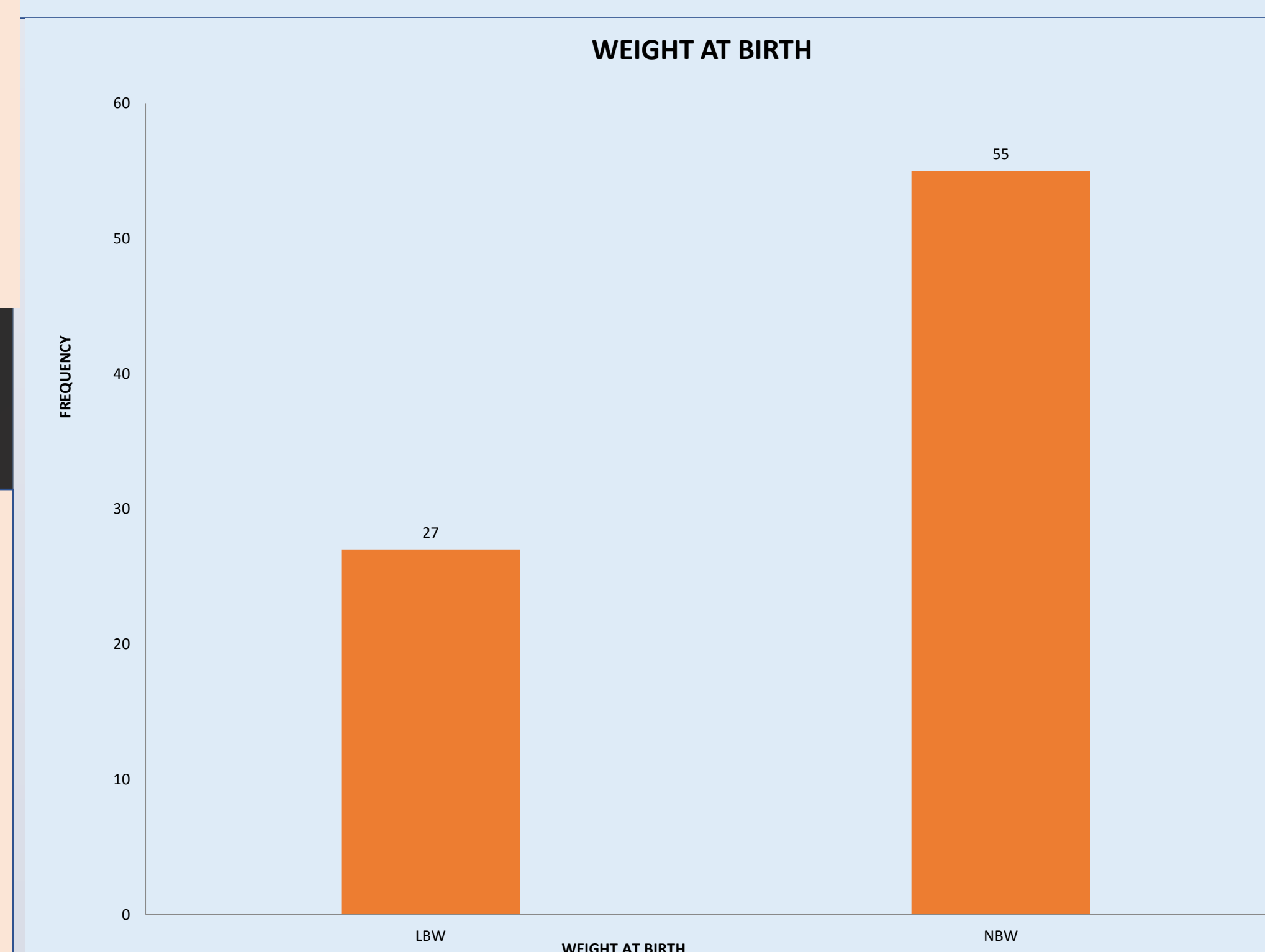
STUDY DESIGN-Descriptive Cross Sectional

SAMPLE SIZE-82 Mothers

SAMPLING METHOD-Simple Random Sampling

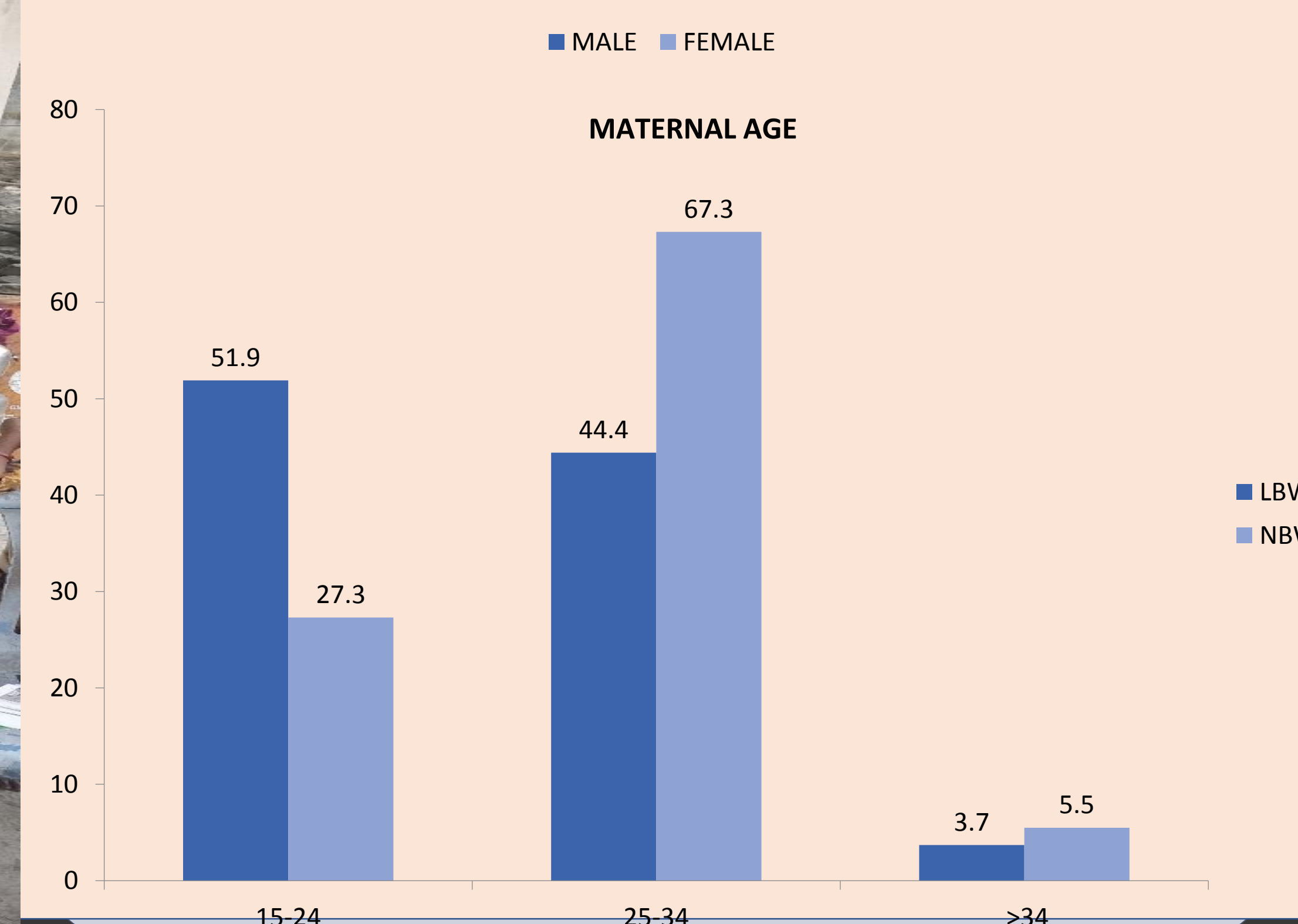
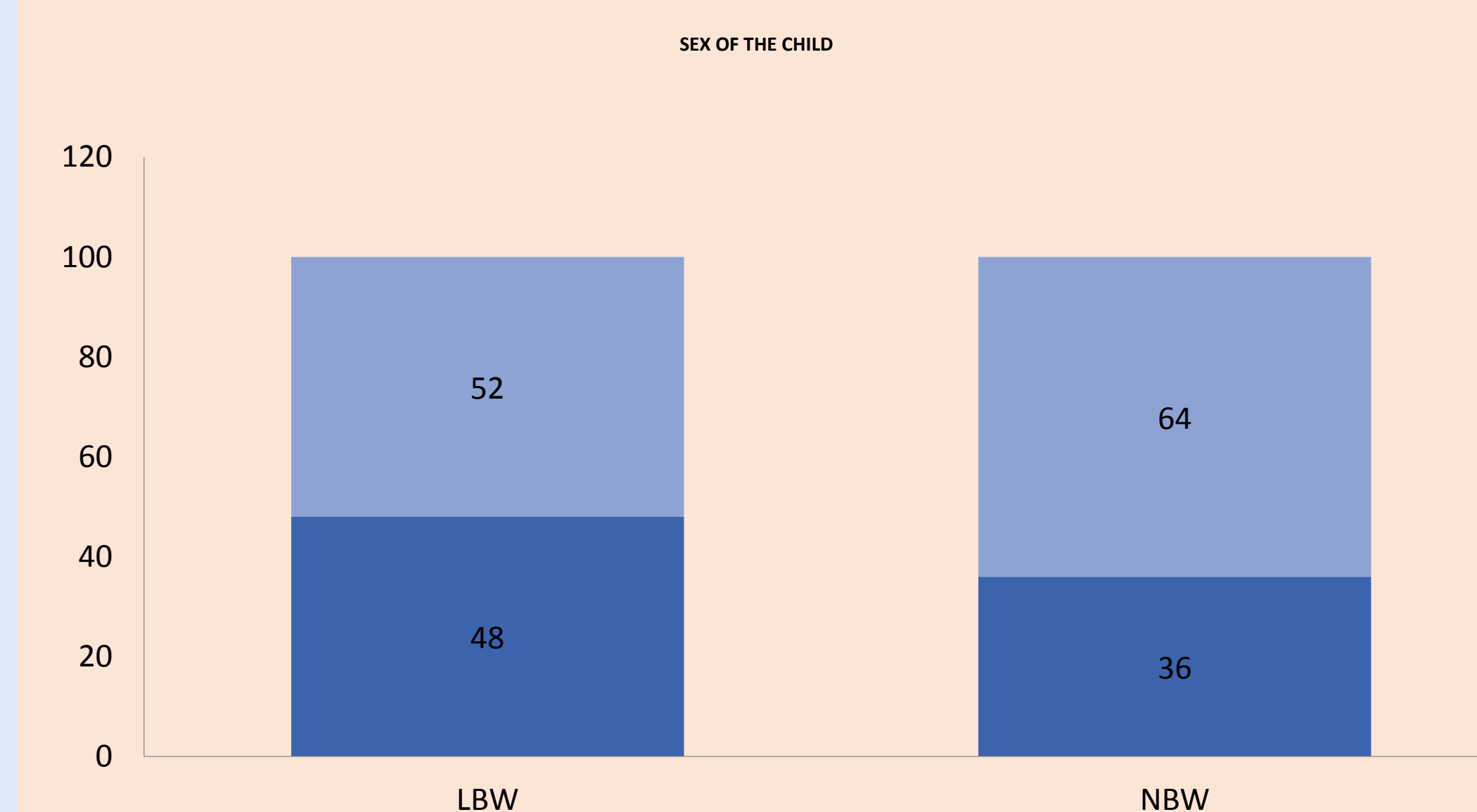
SELECTION CRITERIA-A total of 82 mothers having children aged 0-6 years were selected from 8 AWCs. The mothers selected had their child registered at the AWC

STUDY TOOL-Semi Structured Schedule

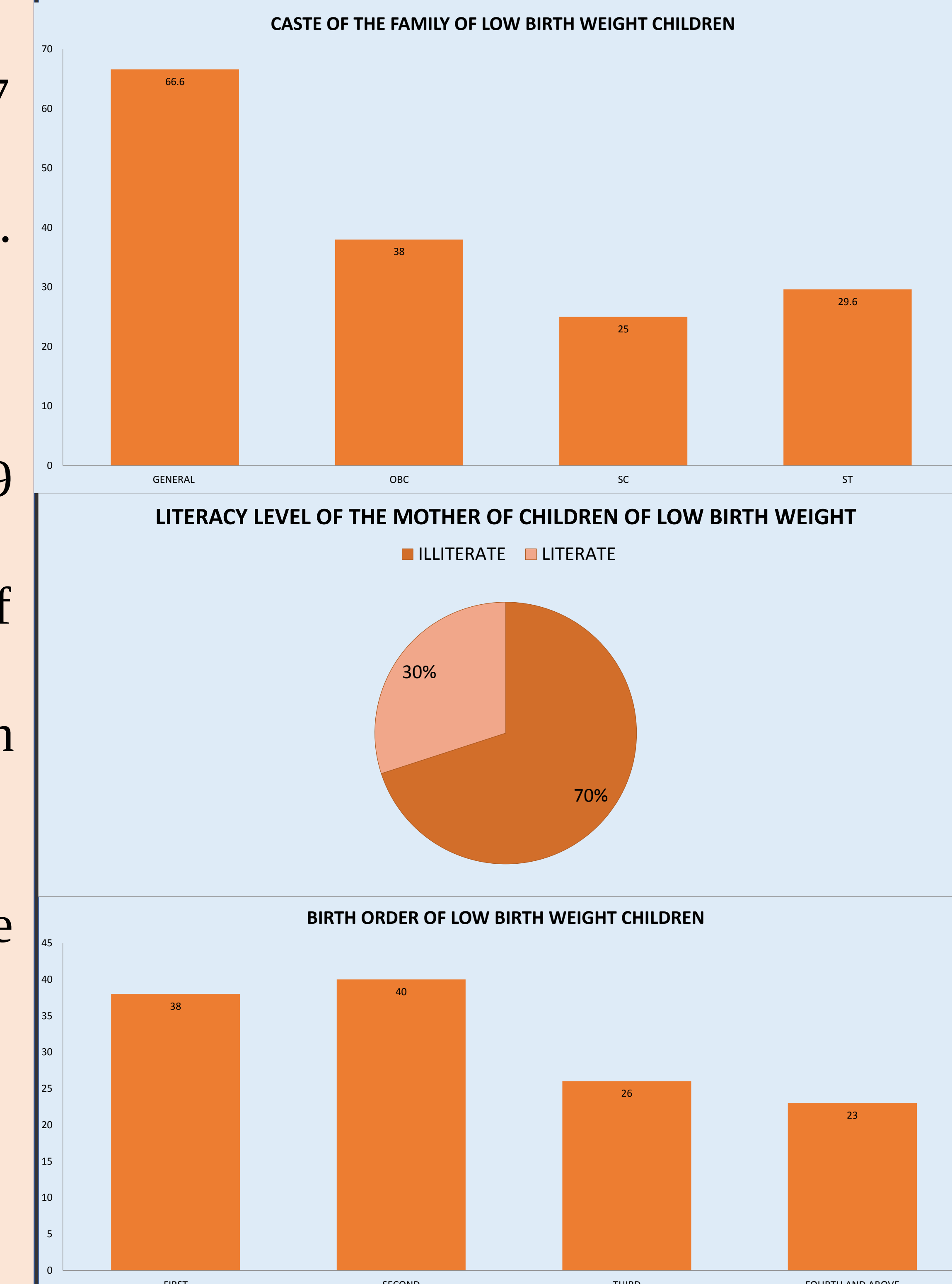


KEY FINDINGS

- Out of 82 children, 27 were of LBW giving a prevalence of 33percent and 67 percent prevalence of the NBW.
- The overall Mean birth weight was 1.67. Among LBW(<2.5kg), the mean was 1.00 and that of NBW(=>2.5kg) was 2.00
- The mean age of child of LBW was 2.19 and that of NBW was 2.09
- A larger percentage i.e. 63 constituted of mothers which had one to three years of interval between birth in case of children of LBW.
- The sanitation facilities were not taken care of in the community and its absence was accounted by 37 percent and 30 percent in which they were present but not in use, seen in cases of LBW.



FINDINGS CONT.



CONCLUSION

Thus from the findings we can conclude that the factors such as maternal age, literacy status of mother, birth order are the prevalent determinants of the low birth weight.

REFERENCES

- WHO Ua. Low Birth Weight. New York: 2004
- P. Bharati, M. Pal, M. Bandyopadhyay, A. Bhakta, S. Chakraborty, and P. Bharati, "Prevalence and causes of low birth weight in India," Malaysian Journal of Nutrition, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 45–56, 2011.