

## **To assess the factors associated with Low Birth Weight among Neonates delivered at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi**

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### **Introduction**

LBW babies carry a higher risk of perinatal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. Many factors affect the duration of gestation and of foetal growth, and thus, the birthweight. They may be related to the infant, the mother or the physical environment. Despite the enormous role of LBW in neonatal mortality and morbidity, no clinical attempt is made to predict the possibility of a LBW neonate. The need to formulate a scale to predict the probability of having a LBW infant in the Indian context was strongly felt and the present study undertaken with the objective to assess the risk factors of LBW and to formulate a scale to predict LBW in the Indian scenario.

### **Objectives**

1. To assess the factors associated with Low Birth Weight
2. To formulate a scale to predict the probability of having a LBW infant

### **Materials and Methods**

- Design – Case-Control Study
- Study tool – Pre- designed Structured Questionnaire, Hospital (Obstetrics and Neonatal) records

- Study sample –Nursery and PNC ward of SJH
- Setting – A Tertiary care teaching hospital
- Sample size –

The Sample size was determined to the power 80 for this unmatched Case-control study by using the incidence of exposure of Risk factors in Cases (LBW) and Controls (non-LBW). A sample size of 250/group or 700/group was arrived upon. Due to feasibility concerns, a sample size of 250 per group i.e 250 cases and 250 controls was agreed upon.

### **Statistical analysis**

Analysis will be done to see:

1. Association of each factor with the outcome (Chi-square Test)
2. Unadjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI) for each factor with the outcome (Binomial LR)
3. Adjusted OR (95% CI) for important factors considered simultaneously ( Multiple LR).

Analysis and Results under processing.