

Literatur Review



FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INTERPREGNANCY INTERVAL OF CHILDBEARING AGE COUPLE

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INTRODUCTION

The short interval between delivery of less than 2 years have been associated with increased risks for adverse neonatal outcomes including premature birth, low birth weight, fetal growth restriction. It is also believed to be associated with the adverse outcomes in maternal health such as a reduction in maternal nutrition, stress during the postpartum

period and insufficient recovery time of previous pregnancy, which cause the lack of nutrition that endangers the growth of fetal development in subsequent pregnancies. The aim of our research is to determine the internal and external factors which influence the birth interval from couples in a childbearing age period.

METHOD

A literatur reviu searched by three electronic databases (PubMed, Google Scholar, and DOAJ) for previous studies using a cross-sectional, casecontrol study, cohort study, or systematic review study published between 2016 until 2020. The prisma checklist guidance this reviu title, abstract and full text and methodology were assessed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

From this his literature review study we found 14 journals that according to the factors influencing the birth interval.

Table 1 Internal Factors Influence the Birth Interval

INTERNAL	
Description	Discussion
Maternal Age	In Indonesia age of a mother who gave birth to her first child less than 20 years old would increase a shorter or less than two-year of the birth interval 1.11 times riskier than the respondents who gave birth to their first child at the age of more than 20 years old (Kurniawati, 2016).
Previous history of labour	The couple will try to replace the position of the child who died immediately which is known as "the child replacement effect" (Kurniawati, 2016). A previous history of cesarean delivery especially for unplanned cesarean delivery make mothers afraid to get pregnant and give bith again more likely to choose a longer time to get a pregnant (Masinter, 2017).
Previous history of breastfeeding	Contraception delays conception until the birth of the next child and is one way to achieve an appropriate pregnancy distance and optimal maternal and infant health (Aieni, 2020). According to WHO Family Planning is an action that helps individuals or married couples to avoid unwanted births and adjust the interval between pregnancies (Kusumaningtyas, 2015).
Previous history of the use of the contraception	In contraceptive use among mothers over 35 years tend to refuse fertility, and prolong contraceptive use (Ajayi, 2020). Another causes may occur in a mother who is 35 years has reached the desired number of families, so when the current ages reached more than 35 years, she tends to have a subsequent pregnancy interval more than 4 years (Ronald, 2016).
Previous child's gender and the desire to plan a pregnancy	In the patriarchal culture, the desire to have a son makes mothers who only have daughters tend to get pregnant again with a birth interval of fewer than 2 years (Kafka, 2016). In a birth of a unwanted child's gender there will be a tendency to want to get a pregnant again without considering the specified pregnancy distance. Mothers who plan a pregnancy are have a lower risk of having shorter pregnancy interval than those who do not want their pregnancy (Ahren, 2018).

Table 2 External Factors Influence the Birth Interval

EKSTERNAL	
Description	Discussion
Mother's education level	If mothers not attending school and primary school graduates are very less interested in regulating birth interval than mothers with secondary education and highly educated, this is related to educated mothers who will tend to use contraception because they know the negative effects of the birth interval less than 2 years (Khan, 2016).
Husband's support	Mothers who always have the support of their husbands will decide for the family planning together so it lead the low risk of having a short birth interval (Aieni, 2020). It happens because a proper communication between partners about a reproductive goals it will has a positive effect on regulating the birth interval, other things may occur with a husband who supports the mother's husband will also support the use of contraception and other efforts to regulate the birth interval.
Economic status	Mothers with low-income levels are have shorter pregnancy intervals than mothers with the highest income levels (Matjaseviah, 2019). This is related to low-income mothers who choose not to use a Contraception which lead to unwanted pregnancies (Masinter, 2017).
Residence, and husband's occupation	Mothers who have husbands of day labourers tend to have a short birth interval. This is related to the work of the husband who only produces low income and do not consider that a contraception is a basic needs of the family (Amars, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Based on 14 studies obtained internal factors consist of, maternal age, previous history of labour, previous history of breastfeeding, previous history of the use of the contraception, previous child's gender and the desire to plan a pregnancy. External factors consist of, mother's education level, husband's support, economic status, residence, and husband's occupation.

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