


Predicting the Risk of Premature Birth Using Naive Bayes Based on Maternal Health Data at Rantauprapat Regional Hospital

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| Article Info | ABSTRACT |
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| Article history: Received April 20, 2025 Revised May 05, 2025 Accepted May 20, 2025 | Premature birth is one of the leading causes of infant mortality and complications. Early identification of pregnant women at risk of premature delivery is crucial for appropriate management. This study aims to develop a predictive model for premature birth risk using the Naïve Bayes method based on maternal health data from RSUD Rantauprapat. The data used includes variables such as mother's age, nutritional status, blood pressure, and history of premature birth. The study applies Naïve Bayes to predict the classes of premature birth risk, namely "Premature" and "Not Premature", with data divided into 70% for training and 30% for testing. The results show that the Naïve Bayes model achieved an accuracy of 78.33% in predicting premature birth risk. Additionally, the model shows precision of 89.29%, recall of 83.33%, and F1-score of 86.1%, indicating good performance in detecting pregnant women at risk of premature birth. Comparison with other models, such as Logistic Regression and Decision Tree, demonstrates that Naïve Bayes provides the best results in terms of accuracy and balance between precision and recall. This study shows that Naïve Bayes can be an effective tool for early detection of premature birth and can be implemented in medical decision-making systems at hospitals to improve the management of high-risk pregnant women. The results of this study can serve as a foundation for further research that develops predictive models by adding features or other algorithms. |
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1. INTRODUCTION

Premature birth occurs before the age of Pregnancy before 37 weeks is the leading cause of infant mortality worldwide. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 15 million babies are born prematurely each year, and this number continues to rise. In Indonesia, premature birth is a significant health problem. Data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health shows that premature birth contributes significantly to the newborn mortality rate. Prematurity can increase the risk of respiratory problems, heart problems, impaired brain development, and long-term physical disabilities in babies. Therefore, early treatment of premature birth is crucial to reduce the negative impact on both mother and baby.

Rantauprapat Regional General Hospital, as a regional public hospital serving people from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, plays a crucial role in reducing preterm birth rates through appropriate pregnancy monitoring. Although the hospital already provides a variety of healthcare services for pregnant women, the challenge is how to predict preterm birth early so that preventative measures can be implemented optimally. One

approach to predicting preterm birth is utilizing technology and data analysis methods, including the Naive Bayes method.

Naive Bayes is a machine learning method frequently used in probability-based classification and prediction. This method works by calculating the likelihood (probability) of an event based on existing data, assuming that the features or variables in the data are independent. Although in reality, these features are not always independent, Naive Bayes still produces good results, especially when used to analyze data with many features, such as maternal health data that includes various variables. In this context, Naive Bayes can help predict pregnant women at risk of preterm birth based on influencing factors, such as maternal age, medical history, nutritional status, and other medical conditions.

Based on the study "Predictive Analytics for Preterm Birth Risk Using Machine Learning Algorithms", the use of Naive Bayes to predict preterm birth has been proven accurate, with features such as maternal age, nutritional status, and medical history playing an important role [1]. This study shows that Naive Bayes is effective in identifying high-risk pregnant women and enabling earlier intervention, even though it assumes independence between features.

Based on the study "Application of Machine Learning for Predicting Preterm Birth Risk: A Comparative Study" it states that Naive Bayes has good performance in predicting preterm birth, superior to algorithms such as Random Forest and SVM. Despite its simplicity, Naive Bayes is effective in handling large datasets and provides fast and accurate results, making it the right choice for clinical applications[2].

The Naive Bayes method's primary advantage lies in its simplicity. It's quick to implement without requiring complex data processing, effective for large datasets, and can handle data with many features, such as maternal health data at Rantauprapat Regional General Hospital. Its use can accelerate the analysis and prediction of preterm birth risk without expensive hardware.

Risk factors for preterm birth include maternal age, nutritional status, medical conditions (such as hypertension and diabetes), and a history of preterm birth. Young mothers (under 20) or older than 35, as well as those with nutritional problems or certain medical histories, are at increased risk. Naive Bayes can classify pregnant women based on risk, allowing for early detection and intervention to prevent preterm birth.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research methodology aims to apply the Naive Bayes method to predict the risk of preterm birth based on maternal health factors and obstetric data at Rantauprapat Regional Hospital. This research uses quantitative descriptive data. The research process will be divided into several stages:

2.1 Data Collection

The data used were medical records of pregnant women recorded in the Hospital Information System (SIR) of Rantauprapat Regional Hospital. The data collected included maternal age, nutritional status, blood pressure, history of premature birth, and medical conditions (diabetes, heart disease, etc.).

Table 1. Variables Used in the Research

| No | Variables | Information |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Mother's Age | <20, 20-35, >35 |
| 2 | Nutritional status | Underweight, Normal, Obese |
| 3 | Blood pressure | Normal, Hypertension, Hypotension |
| 4 | History of Premature Birth | Yes No |
| 5 | Other Medical Conditions | Diabetes, Heart, etc. |

2.2 Data Cleaning and Preparation

This stage is crucial in data analysis before applying Naive Bayes. Here are the main steps:

1. Checking for lost data
For numeric data, missing values can be imputed using the mean or median of the column. For categorical data, the mode can be used.
2. Categorical data coding
Many variables in the dataset are categorical data that need to be encoded into numeric values so that they can be used by the Naive Bayes algorithm.
 - a. Label encoding: for variables with two categories such as "History of Premature Birth" which has a value of "Yes" or "No", it can be assigned a value of 0 for "No" and 1 for "Yes".
 - b. One-hot encoding for variables with more than two categories, such as "Mother's Age" which is divided into categories (e.g. <20, 20-35, >35), can convert the categories into multiple binary columns.

3. Data normalization
Normalization ensures that numerical values are within the same range, especially when there are variables with very different scales (e.g. maternal age and blood pressure).
4. Handling outliers
 - a. Identify outliers: using visualization techniques such as box plots or statistical methods such as Z-scores (values that are more than 3 standard deviations from the mean can be considered outliers).
 - b. Handling outliers: outliers can be removed or their values changed by using median or mean values that are more representative of the data.
5. Feature selection
 - a. Feature selection based on correlation: calculates the correlation between features to determine which ones have a significant relationship with the prediction target (preterm birth). Features with low correlation can be removed.
 - b. Dimensionality reduction: if a dataset has too many features, methods such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) can be used to reduce the number of features without losing important information.
6. Data sharing
The data is divided into 2 sets, namely the training set of about 70% of the total data used to train the model, and the test set of about 30% of the remaining data used to test how well the model is used.

2.3 Naive Bayes Algorithm

In this study, the Naive Bayes algorithm formula used is as follows:

1. Prior Probability (P(C))

Prior probability can be calculated by looking at the class distribution in the dataset. The formula is:

$$P(C) = \frac{\text{Jumlah data dengan kelas C}}{\text{Jumlah total data}} \quad (1)$$

2. Conditional Probability (P(X|C))

This probability is for seeing feature X (such as age, nutritional status, and blood pressure). For example, for two features and (age and nutritional status): $X_1 X_2$

$$P(X_1, X_2 | C) = P(X_1 | C) \times P(X_2 | C) \quad (2)$$

The conditional probability for each feature is calculated based on the distribution of data in each class.

(for example, how many mothers are at risk of premature birth with an age under 20 years and poor nutritional status).

3. Posterior Probability Calculation

Select the class with the highest posterior probability. The posterior is calculated using the formula:

$$P(C|X) = \frac{P(C) \times P(X_1|C) \times P(X_2|C) \times \dots \times P(X_n|C)}{P(X)} \quad (3)$$

4. Class Prediction

After calculating the posterior probability for each class (premature and non-premature), the data X will be classified into the class that has the highest posterior probability.

2.4 Testing with Confusion Matrix

A confusion matrix is a crucial evaluation tool for measuring the performance of a classification model. This study used it to assess the effectiveness of a Naive Bayes model in predicting the risk of preterm birth based on maternal health data from Rantauprapat Regional General Hospital. The confusion matrix provides an overview of how the model classifies data into two main classes: "Premature" and "Non-Premature." This helps us better understand the model's errors (e.g., misclassifying mothers who are not at risk as at risk, or vice versa).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Data collection

The following data on pregnant women was used for research at Rantauprapat Regional Hospital. In this study, the data was divided into two: a training set of 70 data points used to train the model, and a testing set of 30 data points used to test it.

Table 2. Data on Pregnant Women at Rantauprapat Regional Hospital

| ID | Age | Nutritional status | Blood pressure | History of Premature Birth | Class (Target) |
|----|-----|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 19 | Not enough | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 2 | 30 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 3 | 40 | Obesity | Hypotension | Yes | Premature |
| 4 | 25 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------|--------------|-----|---------------|
| 5 | 18 | Not enough | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 6 | 32 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 7 | 29 | Normal | Hypertension | No | Not Premature |
| 8 | 22 | Not enough | Hypotension | Yes | Premature |
| 9 | 35 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 10 | 38 | Obesity | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 11 | 28 | Normal | Hypotension | No | Not Premature |
| 12 | 33 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 13 | 26 | Not enough | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 14 | 24 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 15 | 36 | Obesity | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 16 | 19 | Not enough | Hypotension | No | Not Premature |
| 17 | 31 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 18 | 30 | Not enough | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 19 | 27 | Obesity | Hypotension | Yes | Premature |
| 20 | 34 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 21 | 23 | Normal | Hypertension | No | Not Premature |
| 22 | 32 | Not enough | Normal | Yes | Premature |
| 23 | 21 | Normal | Hypotension | Yes | Premature |
| 24 | 28 | Obesity | Hypertension | No | Not Premature |
| 25 | 26 | Normal | Normal | Yes | Premature |
| 26 | 29 | Not enough | Hypertension | No | Not Premature |
| 27 | 32 | Obesity | Hypertension | Yes | Premature |
| 28 | 31 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |
| 29 | 30 | Normal | Hypotension | Yes | Premature |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | 27 | Normal | Normal | No | Not Premature |

Naïve Bayes Model Test Results

In this study, a Naïve Bayes model was applied to predict the risk of preterm birth based on maternal health data at Rantauprapat Regional General Hospital. The dataset used consisted of several key features: maternal age, nutritional status, blood pressure, and history of preterm birth. The data was divided into 70% for training and 30% for model testing. After model training was completed, testing was performed using the test set, and the resulting confusion matrix is as follows:

Table 3. Naïve Bayes Model Test Results

| | Premature Prediction | Non-Premature Prediction |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Premature Actual | 25 (True Positives) | 5 (False Negatives) |
| Actual Not Premature | 3 (False Negatives) | 22 (True Positives) |

Evaluation Metrics Calculation

Based on the confusion matrix, the next step is to calculate the evaluation metrics to assess the performance of Naïve Bayes:

1. Accuracy

$$Akurasi = \frac{True\ Positives + True\ Negatives}{Total\ Data} = \frac{25 + 22}{30} = 0.7833 \text{ atau } 78.33\%$$

The accuracy of the model is 78.33%, which indicates that the model correctly classifies 78.33% of the data. Correct.

2. Precision

$$Precision = \frac{True\ Positives}{True\ Positives + False\ Positives} = \frac{25}{25 + 3} = 0.8929 \text{ atau } 89.29\%$$

The model precision was 89.29%, which means that of all the premature predictions made by the model, 89.29% actually resulted in premature births.

3. Recall

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positives}}{\text{True Positives} + \text{False Negatives}} = \frac{25}{25 + 5} = 0.833 \text{ atau } 83.33\%$$

The model recall was 83.33%, indicating that the model successfully detected 83.33% of pregnant women who were truly at risk of preterm birth.

4. F1-Score

$$\text{F1-Score} = 2 \times \frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} = 2 \times \frac{0.8929 \times 0.8333}{0.8929 + 0.8333} = 0.861 \text{ atau } 86.1\%$$

The model's F1-Score is 86.1%, which indicates a good balance between precision and recall.

Model Accuracy Comparison

In this study, three prediction models were used to predict the risk of preterm birth in pregnant women at Rantaupratat Regional General Hospital. The models compared were Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, and Decision Tree. The test results showed that Naïve Bayes had the highest accuracy among the three models, with an accuracy of 78.33%. This indicates that the Naïve Bayes model was able to classify preterm birth risk data very well, successfully predicting almost 80% of the data correctly. In comparison, the Logistic Regression model had an accuracy of 75%, slightly lower than Naïve Bayes, but still providing reliable results. The Decision Tree model recorded an accuracy of 74%, indicating its performance was also quite good, although slightly lower than the other two models.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that Naïve Bayes is superior in terms of accuracy and effectiveness in predicting the risk of preterm birth at this hospital. Although Logistic Regression and Decision Tree also yielded positive results, the Naïve Bayes model was the best choice for predicting the risk of preterm birth in the context of this study.

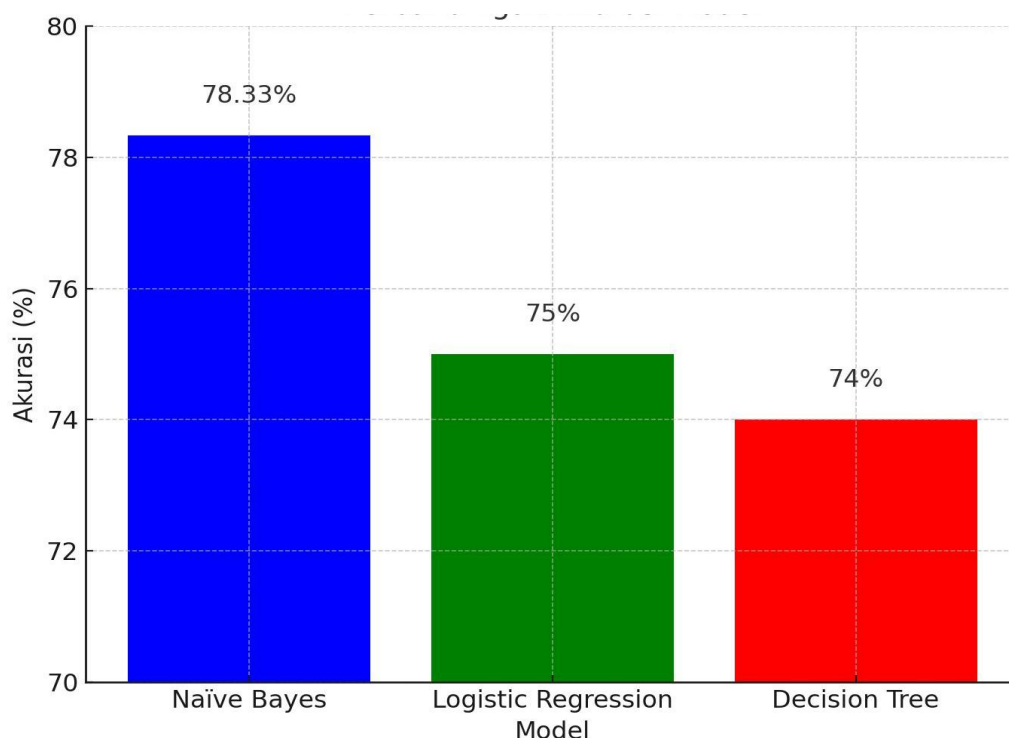


Figure 1. Model Accuracy Comparison Diagram

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to develop a preterm birth risk prediction model using Naïve Bayes based on maternal health data at Rantaupratat Regional General Hospital. By utilizing key features such as maternal age, nutritional status, blood pressure, and history of preterm birth, this model is designed to assist medical personnel in

identifying pregnant women at high risk of preterm birth. The test results show that the Naïve Bayes model has an accuracy of 78.33%, meaning it successfully classifies most of the data correctly. Furthermore, the Naïve Bayes model also exhibits high precision (89.29%) and good recall (83.33%), meaning it is effective in detecting pregnant women at risk of preterm birth and minimizing prediction errors in preterm data. The F1-Score of 86.1% demonstrates a good balance between precision and recall, making this model reliable in medical contexts that require a balance between accuracy and risk detection capabilities. Comparisons with other models, such as Logistic Regression and Decision Tree, showed that Naïve Bayes performed best in terms of accuracy and F1-score. Although Logistic Regression and Decision Tree models also performed quite well, the Naïve Bayes model proved more effective in predicting preterm birth with the available data. Overall, this study demonstrates that the Naïve Bayes model can be a valuable tool for medical personnel in the early detection of preterm birth, enabling faster and more appropriate treatment for high-risk pregnant women. Future improvements to this model by adding additional features or using more complex models could improve prediction results and increase system reliability.

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