

## **ABSTRAK**

### **FAKTOR DOMINAN PENYEBAB TERJADINYA KEKURANGAN ENERGI KRONIK (KEK) PADA IBU HAMIL DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS GAJI KABUPATEN TUBAN**

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Masa kehamilan merupakan masa dimana ibu hamil harus mendapatkan asupan nutrisi yang bergizi untuk mendukung pertumbuhan janin dan mencegah terjadinya KEK. WHO menetapkan batas ambang masalah ibu hamil dengan risiko KEK sebesar <5%, namun di Indonesia prosentase kejadian KEK masih tinggi yaitu sebesar 17,3%. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor dominan penyebab terjadinya KEK pada ibu hamil di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Gaji Kabupaten Tuban.

Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik. Populasinya sebesar 82 ibu hamil dengan sampel sebanyak 68 ibu hamil. Tehnik *sampling* yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Tehnik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, observasional dan wawancara. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *regresi logistik*.

Diperoleh hasil hampir setengah ibu hamil masih mengalami KEK (26,5%), sebagian besar berada pada usia tidak berisiko (75,0%), sebagian besar primipara (61,8%), hampir seluruh ibu hamil memiliki jarak kehamilan  $\geq 2$  tahun (89,7%), sebagian besar pendapatan kepala keluarga rendah (69,1%), sebagian besar tidak bekerja (55,9%), sebagian besar berpendidikan tinggi (61,8%), sebagian besar memiliki asupan energi kurang (61,8%), hampir setengah ibu hamil berpengetahuan cukup (41,2%) dan paritas dengan primipara lebih tinggi berisiko KEK ( $p=0,020$ , 95% CI=1,410-57,833, OR=9,031).

Faktor dominan penyebab terjadinya KEK pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gaji adalah paritas dengan primipara, dimana pada kehamilan  $<2$  ibu belum memiliki pengalaman terkait kebutuhan gizi selama kehamilan. Dengan begitu ibu hamil perlu melakukan konseling saat ANC dan mengikuti kelas ibu hamil secara rutin untuk mamantau kesehatan ibu dan janin serta dapat meminimalisir terjadinya KEK.

**Kata Kunci:** Faktor Dominan, Ibu Hamil, KEK

## ABSTRACT

### **DOMINANT FACTORS CAUSE CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY (CED) OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORK AREA OF GAJI'S COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER TUBAN REGENCY**

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Pregnancy is a period where the pregnant woman must get nutrition to support fetal growth and prevent Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED). WHO states that the threshold for the problem of the pregnant woman by a risk of CED of <5%, but the percentage of CED incidence is still upper at 17,3% in Indonesia. This study aims to know dominant factors cause CED of the pregnant women in the work area of Gaji's community health center Tuban regency.

The design of this study is analytic. The population in this study were 82 pregnant women while the sample was 68 pregnant women. The researcher used *purposive sampling* with *cross-sectional* approach as the *sampling* technique. The technique used to collect data was questionnaire, observation, and interview. The researcher used *regression logistic* to analyze the data.

The result showed that almost half of pregnant women still experience CED (26,5%), most the pregnant women were at the unrisk age (75,0%), most the pregnant woman were primiparas (61,8%), almost all pregnant women have a pregnancy interval of <2 years (89,7%), most the pregnant women have a low income in economic (69,1%), most of the pregnant women were unemployed (55,9%), most of the pregnant women have high education (61,8%), most of the pregnant women have less energy intake (61,8%), almost half of the pregnant women have knowledge sufficiency (41,2%), and the parity with primiparas were at higher risk of CED ( $p=0,020$ , 95% CI=1,410-57,833, OR=9,031).

The dominant factor that causes CED in pregnant women in the work area of Gaji's community health center is parity with primiparas, which in <2 pregnancies, the pregnant woman has no experience related to nutritional needs during pregnancy. It can be concluded that pregnant woman needs do counseling during ANC, attend classes for pregnant women regularly to monitor the health of the mother and fetus, and can minimize the incident of CED.

**Keywords:** Dominant Factors, Pregnant Women, CED,