

ABSTRAK
SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN (STIK)
BINA HUSADA PALEMBANG
PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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NIYATUL KHOTIMAH

Determinan Kejadian Kurang Energi Kronis (KEK) pada Ibu Hamil di Puskesmas Muara Rupit Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Tahun 2024

(xvi + 63 halaman + 2 bagan + 12 tabel + 6 lampiran)

Berdasarkan data WHO sebanyak 390 juta orang mengalami masalah dengan nutrisi. Berdasarkan sumber data laporan kinerja tahun 2021, diketahui terdapat 283.833 ibu hamil dengan Lila < 23,5 cm (berisiko KEK) dari 3.249.503 ibu hamil yang diukur Lila, sehingga diketahui bahwa ibu hamil di Indonesia dengan risiko KEK sebesar 8,7%.

Penelitian ini bertujuan diketahuinya faktor determinan yang berhubungan dengan Kejadian Kurang Energi Kronis (KEK) pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Muara Rupit Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara Tahun 2024 yang dilakukan pada tanggal 27 sampai dengan 31 Juli 2024. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Muara Rupit Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara berjumlah 67 orang diambil secara *purposive sampling*.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh dari 67 responden lebih banyak tidak KEK 46 (68,7%), lebih banyak pendidikan rendah 61 (91,0%), lebih banyak pengetahuan baik 34 (50,7%), lebih banyak paritas multipara 42 (62,7%) dan lebih banyak tidak ada riwayat penyakit infeksi 62 (92,5%). Hubungan kejadian KEK dengan pendidikan nilai $p = 0,657$, pengetahuan nilai $p = 0,029$, paritas nilai $p = 0,010$ dan riwayat penyakit infeksi nilai $p = 0,031$.

Simpulan penelitian ini bahwa ada hubungan pengetahuan, paritas dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dan tidak ada hubungan pendidikan dengan kejadian KEK, maka disarankan perlunya peningkatan edukasi pada ibu dan keluarga yang memiliki ibu hamil bahwa tentang dampak pengetahuan, paritas dan riwayat penyakit infeksi terhadap kejadian Kurang Energi Kronis (KEK) pada ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci : Pendidikan, Pengetahuan, Paritas, Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi, kejadian KEK

Daftar Pustaka : 56 (2017-2023)

ABSTRACT

BINA HUSADA COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY PROGRAM

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NIYATUL KHOTIMAH

Determinants of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women at Muara Rupit Community Health Center, North Musi Rawas Regency in 2024
(xvi + 63 pages + 2 charts + 12 tables + 6 appendices)

Determinants of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in Pregnant Women at Muara Rupit Community Health Center, North Musi Rawas Regency in 2024
(xvi + 63 pages + 2 charts + 12 tables + 6 appendices)

Based on WHO data, 390 million people experience problems with nutrition. Based on data source for the 2021 performance report, it is known that there were 283,833 pregnant women with Lila < 23.5 cm (at risk of CED) out of 3,249,503 pregnant women whose Lila was measured, so it is known that pregnant women in Indonesia have a risk of CED of 8.7%.

This research aims to find out factor determinants related to the incidence of chronic energy deficiency (CED) in pregnant women at the Muara Rupit Health Center, North Musi Rawas Regency in 2024 which was carried out from 27 to 31 July 2024. This research design uses a quantitative design with a cross sectional approach. The sample for this research is pregnant women in the working area of the Muara Rupit Community Health Center, North Musi Rawas Regency totaling 67 people taken by purposive sampling.

The research results were obtained from 67 respondents were more likely to have no KEK 46 (68.7%), more low education 61 (91.0%), more good knowledge 34 (50.7%), more multiparous parity 42 (62.7%) and more often there was no history of infectious disease 62 (92.5%). The relationship between SEZ incidence and education p value 0.657, knowledge p value 0.029, parity p value 0.010 and history of infectious disease p value 0.031.

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between knowledge, parity and history of infectious diseases and there is no relationship between education and the incidence of CED, so it is recommended that there is a need to increase education mothers and families who have pregnant women regarding the impact of knowledge, parity and history of infectious diseases on the incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Parity, History of Infectious Diseases, incidence of CED

Bibliography: 56 (2017-2023)