

***DESCRIPTION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND  
CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH CHRONIC ENERGY  
DEFICIENCY (KEK) IN THE WORKING AREA OF DEPOK I HEALTH  
CENTER IN 2024***

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***ABSTRACT***

**Background:** Pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency are at greater risk of LBW and mortality. The incidence of LBW in Yogyakarta continues to increase from 2017-2019 with the highest incidence in Sleman Regency.

**Objective:** To determine the level of knowledge and characteristics of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency in the Depok 1 Health Center working area.

**Methods:** descriptive with cross sectional design using total sampling of 60 pregnant women who experienced Chronic Energy Deficiency in the Depok 1 Health Center working area in 2024. Data collection using primary and secondary data obtained from direct respondents, register books, medical records, maternal cohorts and using univariate data analysis.

**Results:** Based on the results of research conducted on May 27 - June 7, 2024 to all pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency at Depok 1 Health Center, it was found that as many as (83%) had good knowledge. Respondents who have good knowledge are divided into characteristics, namely age not at risk (20-35 years) (84.91%), high school / high school education (78.13%), housewife (84.21%), pregnancy distance > 2 years (83.33%), sufficient family income (79.55%), and compliance with taking FE tablets 2x1 (92.59%). Most of the pregnant women with SEZ were divided into the characteristics of non-risk age (20-35 years) (88%), high school/high school education (53%), housewife (63%), birth spacing >2 years (50%), sufficient family income (73%), and adherence to taking FE tablets 2x1 (50%).

**Conclusion:** Most of the knowledge of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency in the Depok 1 Health Center working area is good.

**Suggestion:** Further research needs to be done on other characteristics of pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency.

**Keywords:** Pregnant women, characteristics, KEK, knowledge.

## **GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEKURANGAN ENERGI KRONIS (KEK) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS DEPOK I TAHUN 2024**

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### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Ibu hamil dengan Kekurangan Energi Kronis (KEK) berisiko melahirkan bayi BBLR dan kematian lebih besar. Kejadian KEK di DIY terus meningkat dari tahun 2017-2019 dengan kejadian tertinggi di Kabupaten Sleman.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Diketuainya gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan karakteristik pada ibu hamil dengan KEK di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Depok 1.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan total sampling sebanyak 60 ibu hamil yang mengalami KEK di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Depok 1 tahun 2024. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer dan sekunder yang diperoleh dari responden langsung, buku register, rekam medis, kohort ibu dan menggunakan analisis data univariat.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ibu hamil dengan KEK di Puskesmas Depok 1 didapatkan hasil bahwa sebanyak (83%) memiliki pengetahuan baik. Responden yang memiliki pengetahuan baik terbagi dalam karakteristiknya yaitu usia tidak berisiko (20-35 tahun) (84.91%), berpendidikan SMA/SLTA (78.13%), IRT (84.21%), jarak kehamilan >2 tahun (83.33%), pendapatan keluarga cukup (79.55%), serta kepatuhan mengonsumsi tablet FE 2x1 (92.59%). Sebagian besar ibu hamil dengan KEK terbagi dalam karakteristiknya yaitu usia tidak berisiko (20-35 tahun) (88%), berpendidikan SMA/SLTA (53%), IRT (63%), jarak kelahiran >2 tahun (50%), pendapatan keluarga cukup (73%), serta kepatuhan mengonsumsi tablet FE 2x1 (50%).

**Kesimpulan:** Sebagian besar pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan KEK di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Depok 1 berpengetahuan baik.

**Saran:** Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai karakteristik lain ibu hamil dengan KEK yang lain.

**Kata kunci:** Ibu hamil, Karakteristik, KEK, Pengetahuan.