

**HUBUNGAN KEKURANGAN ENERGI KRONIK PADA IBU HAMIL
DENGAN KEJADIAN BBLR DI PUSKESMAS PLERET BANTUL
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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kondisi ibu hamil KEK dapat membahayakan ibu dan anak, diantaranya dapat melahirkan bayi berat lahir rendah (BBLR). Tahun 2014 sampai dengan 2018 proporsi BBLR (%) di Kabupaten Bantul terus mengalami peningkatan. Kasus BBLR tertinggi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pleret Bantul. Ibu hamil yang mengalami KEK tertinggi sebanyak 120 kasus terdapat di Puskesmas Pleret dalam tiga tahun terakhir

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan Kekurangan Energi Kronik pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul tahun 2018.

Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional* menggunakan data sekunder tahun 2018. Subjek penelitian ini 94 ibu bersalin di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan Rasio Prevalensi

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Ibu hamil KEK dengan kejadian BBLR (60%), Ibu hamil tidak KEK dengan kejadian BBLR (25%). Hasil analisis uji *chi-square* menyatakan bahwa secara statistik ada hubungan Status KEK ibu hamil dengan kejadian BBLR dengan *p-value* 0,001 dan RP= 1,125.

Kesimpulan:

Ada hubungan antara Kekurangan Energi Kronik pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian BBLR di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul tahun 2018 (*p-value* 0,001), Ibu hamil KEK lebih sering 1,125 mengalami kejadian BBLR di bandingkan dengan ibu hamil tidak KEK.

Kata Kunci : BBLR, KEK, Ibu hamil.

The Relationship of Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) with Low birth weight (LBW) Events In Bantul Pleret Public Health Center In 2018

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ABSTRACT

Background : The condition of pregnant women of the CED can harm mothers and children, one of them being able to give birth to Low birth weight (LBW). From 2014 to 2018, the proportion of LBW (%) in Bantul continues to increase. The highest case of LBW in Pleret Bantul's public health Center. Pregnant women who experience the highest CED are located in the Pleret Public Health Center in the past three years.

Research Purposes : To find out the relationship of Chronic Energy Deficiency in pregnant women with the events of Low Birth Weight in the Pleret Bantul Public Health Center of 2018.

Research Methods : Analytic observational research with the cross-sectional design using 2018 secondary data. The subject of this study 94 maternity mothers at the Bantul Pleret Public Health Center with purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis uses Chi-square tests and Prevalence Ratio

Research Result : The results showed that pregnant women are CED with LBW (60%) occurrence, pregnant women are not CED with LWB (25%) occurrence. The results of the chi-square test analysis stated that statistically there is a relationship of the GPA Status of pregnant women with the incidence of LWB with *p-value* 0,001 and RP= 1,125.

Conclusion : There is a connection between Chronic Energy Deficiency in pregnant women with LBW events in the Pleret Bantul Public Health Center of 2018 (*p-value* 0,001). Pregnant women with CED more often 1,125 experienced LBW events compared to pregnant women without CED.

Keywords LBW, CED, Pregnant Women

*Pregnant Women With Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED)

*Low birth weight (LWB)