

**THE EFFECT OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY ON PREGNANT  
WOMEN WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INCIDENCE IN PUBLIC  
HEALTH CENTER RONGKOP GUNUNGKIDUL 2020**

Eka Oktaviani\*, Waryana, Anita Rahmawati  
Midwifery Department of Health Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta  
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Mantrijeron, Yogyakarta  
\*Email: [ekaoktaviani612@gmail.com](mailto:ekaoktaviani612@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Pregnant women who are malnourished will suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency. In addition, pregnant women who are malnourished are at risk of giving birth to babies with low body weight (low birth weight baby) by 2-3 times greater than pregnant women who are not malnourished.*

**Objective:** *Analyzing the influence of SEZ pregnant women on the incidence of low birth weight baby at Rongkop Gunungkidul Health Center*

**Methods:** *This research is observational with a case-control design. This study was conducted in June 2021. The population of this study were all newborns at the Rongkop Gunungkidul Public Health Center, with a case group of 18 LBW, a control group of 18 (not low birth weight baby). Data analysis using chi-square and Odds Ratio*

**Results:** *The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a value of 0.0 (<0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the nutritional status of pregnant women and birth weight. p-value 0.019 <0.05 OR = 7,000 (95% CI 1.591-30.800) meaning that mothers with chronic energy deficiency nutritional status during pregnancy have a 7,000 times greater risk of giving birth to low birth weight babies compared to mothers who do not have chronic energy deficiency during pregnancy.*

**Conclusion:** *There is an effect between chronic energy deficiency pregnant women and the incidence of low birth weight baby*

**Keywords:** *Low birth weight baby, chronic energy Deficiency*

## PENGARUH KEK PADA IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN BBLR DI PUSKESMAS RONGKOP GUNUNGGIDUL PADA TAHUN 2020

Eka Oktaviani\*, Waryana, Anita Rahmawati  
Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta  
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Mantrijeron, Yogyakarta  
\*Email: [ekaoktaviani612@gmail.com](mailto:ekaoktaviani612@gmail.com)

### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Ibu hamil yang mengalami kekurangan gizi akan menderita Kekurangan Energi Kronik (KEK) Selain itu, ibu hamil yang mengalami kekurangan gizi berisiko melahirkan bayi dengan berat badan rendah sebesar 2-3 kali lebih besar dibandingkan ibu hamil yang tidak mengalami kekurangan gizi  
**Tujuan:** Menganalisis pengaruh ibu hamil KEK yang mempengaruhi terhadap kejadian BBLR di Puskesmas Rongkop Gunungkidul

**Metode:** Penelitian ini adalah *non experimental* atau *observational* dengan desain *case control* Penelitian ini dilaksanakan bulan Juni 2021. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh BBL di Puskesmas Rongkop Gunungkidul, dengan kelompok kasus 18 BBLR, kelompok kontrol 18 (tidak BBLR). Analisis data menggunakan chi-square dan Odds Rasio

**Hasil:** Hasil dari uji statistik *che-square* didapatkan nilai  $p$  sebesar 0,0 ( $<0,05$ ), yang artinya bahwa ada hubungan antara status gizi ibu hamil dengan berat badan lahir.  $p$ -value 0,019  $<0,05$  OR = 7,000 (CI 95% 1,591-30,800) artinya ibu yang berstatus gizi KEK saat hamil mempunyai risiko 7,000 kali lebih besar melahirkan bayi BBLR dibandingkan dengan ibu yang saat hamil tidak KEK.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada pengaruh antara ibu hamil KEK dengan kejadian BBLR di Puskesmas Rongkop Gunungkidul.

**Kata Kunci:** BBLR, KEK