ABSTRACT

FACTORS ANALYZES THAT CORRELATED TO THE RISK OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY ON PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE REGION OF BRINGKONING PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE

Cross Sectional Research

By: Nurul Kamariyah S.

The risk of chronic energy deficiency is one of mother and baby mortality predispose, have been associated with an increased risk of low birth weight. Factors that influence risk of chronic energy deficiency are knowledge, antenatal care (ANC) visit and food taboo. This research was aimed to analyzes correlation between nutrient knowledge level, antenatal care (ANC) visit and food taboo with the risk of chronic energy deficiency in the region of Bringkoning public health centre.

Design used in this research was cross sectional and data collected from 23 May 2011 until 4 June 2011. Total sample was 48 pregnant women in 2^{nd} trimester by purposive sampling method, based on inclusion criterias. The independent variable was nutrient knowledge, antenatal care (ANC) visit and food taboo. Dependent variable was the risk of chronic energy deficiency in 2^{nd} pregnant women. Data were collected using structured questionnaire and analyzed using spearman's rho and fisher's exact test with significant level $p \le 0.05$.

The result showed that respondent nutrient knowledge level had correlation with the risk of chronic energy deficiency (p=0.001). Antenatal care (ANC) visit at pregnancy had correlation with the risk of chronic energy deficiency (p=0.012). Food taboo hadn't correlation with the risk of chronic energy deficiency (0.497).

From this result, it is suggested that pregnant women should improved knowledge about right food served method, eat habit and pattern, and also food composition. Pregnant women should keep visiting for ANC in available health facilities, and health care provider should provide more health education to avoid the risk of chronic energy deficiency in pregnancy.

Keyword: The risk of chronic energy deficiency, knowledge, antenatal care (ANC) visit, food taboo.