

**FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
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**GAMBARAN KEJADIAN IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEKURANGAN ENERGI
KRONIK (KEK) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS JATIWARAS
KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRAK

xii bagian awal + 65 halaman + 6 tabel +1 bagan + 8 lampiran

KEK merupakan salah satu kondisi dimana ibu mengalami kekurangan gizi selama kehamilan. KEK pada ibu hamil dapat disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti intake gizi, penyakit infeksi, ekonomi dan lainnya. Menurut data dari Puskesmas Jatiwaras Kabupaten Tasikmalaya periode April tahun 2018 jumlah kasus KEK pada ibu hamil mencapai 14 orang dari 64 kehamilan. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan metode deskriptif. Sampel ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jatiwaras sebanyak 52 orang. Data diperoleh dengan kuesioner dan data dianalisis dengan menggunakan distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kejadian KEK pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jatiwaras Kabupaten Tasikmalaya sebanyak 21,2%. Faktor kejadian intake gizi yang tidak sesuai sebanyak 15.4%, mengalami penyakit infeksi sebanyak 7.7%, ekonomi yang rendah sebanyak 63.5%), jarak kehamilan beresiko sebanyak 17.3%, dan usia ibu beresiko (25.0%). Disimpulkan bahwa (21.2%) ibu hamil mengalami KEK yang disebabkan oleh faktor intake gizi, penyakit infeksi, ekonomi, jarak kehamilan dan usia. Oleh karena itu perawat dapat melakukan upaya meningkatkan pelayanan di bidang kesehatan khususnya ibu hamil dengan KEK dengan cara meningkatkan frekuensi pendidikan kesehatan tentang kebutuhan gizi seimbang bagi ibu hamil dan perencanaan kehamilan.

Kata Kunci : Intake Gizi, Penyakit Infeksi, Ekonomi, Jarak kehamilan, Usia Ibu, KEK

Perpustakaan : 47 (2005-2017)

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ABSTRACT

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE OCCURRENCE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY (CED) IN THE REGION OF CLINICS JATIWARAS TASIKMALAYA REGENCY

ABSTRACT

XII the beginning + 65 pages + 6 + 1 table + 8 chart attachment

The CED is one condition where mothers experiencing nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy. CED on pregnant women can be caused by several factors such as nutritional intake, disease infesi, economy and more. According to data from the health Jatiwaras Tasikmalaya Regency period April 2018 year number of cases of DOMESTIC VIOLENCE in pregnant women reaches 14 people of 64 pregnancies. Types of quantitative research methods a descriptive approach. Samples of pregnant women at work-area Clinics Jatiwaras as much as 52 people. Data obtained by the questionnaires and the data were analyzed by using frequency distribution. Results of the study showed the incidence of DOMESTIC VIOLENCE in pregnant women at work-area Clinics Tasikmalaya Regency Jatiwaras as much as 21.2%. The Genesis factor nutrition intakes are not appropriate as much as 15.4%, experience the infectious diseases as much as 7.7%, a low economic as much as 63.5%), pregnancy at risk as much as 17.3%, and the age of the mother at risk (25.0%). It was concluded that (21.2%) of pregnant women experiencing VIOLENCE caused by the intake of nutrition, infectious diseases, pregnancy, distance, economic and age. Therefore, the nurse can make an effort improve services in health especially of pregnant women with VIOLENCE, and with increasing frequency of health education about the needs of a balanced nutrition for pregnant and planning a pregnancy.

Keywords: Nutrition Intake, Infectious Disease, Economy, Distance of pregnancy, Age of Mother, CED.

Library: 47 (2005-2017)