

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY
(CED) IN PREGNANT WOMEN AND THE INCIDENCE OF LOW
BIRTH WEIGHT IN NEONATES AT PUCANGSAWIT
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women is indicated by an upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement of less than 23.5 cm. One of the impacts of CED in pregnant women is impaired fetal growth, which can lead to babies being born with low birth weight (LBW). Chronic Energy Deficiency in pregnant women remains a significant public health issue. In 2023, the number of pregnant women experiencing CED in Surakarta City was 481 (Surakarta Health Office, 2023). According to the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), the prevalence of babies born with low birth weight in Surakarta was 302 out of 9,765 births. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women and the incidence of low birth weight in neonates at Pucangsawit Public Health Center. **Method:** This study used a retrospective cohort study design with 30 secondary data samples. The sampling technique employed Disproportionate stratified random sampling. **Results:** 30 samples used, 22 respondents experienced KEK and gave birth to 55% LBW, while 8 who did not have CED respondents is 100% gave birth to babies with normal weight. Fisher exact test statistical test with p-value result 0,010 (<0,05). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women and the incidence of low birth weight at Pucangsawit Public Health Center in 2024.

Keywords: CED, LBW, pregnant women