

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY (CED) IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREA OF MAMBORO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PALU CITY, 2025

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ABSTRACT

Background Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women is one of the nutritional problems that increases the risk of pregnancy complications. According to data from the Palu City Health Office in 2022, out of 7,818 pregnant women, 949 (12.14%) were reported to have CED. Factors that influence the occurrence of KEK are gestational age, anemia, maternal age, parity and level of education. **Objective** This study aimed to determine the factors that influence the incidence of CED among pregnant women in the working area of Mamboro Public Health Center, Palu City. **Methods** This study employed a quantitative approach with a case-control design and was conducted from January to April 2025. The total sample was 48 respondents, consisting of 24 cases (pregnant women with CED) and 24 controls (pregnant women without CED), selected using proportional random sampling. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-square test. **Results** Univariate results showed that 75% of pregnant women had a gestational age at risk of developing CED, 62.5% of pregnant women had anemia and were at risk of developing CED, 8.3% of pregnant women had an age at risk of developing CED, 58.3% of pregnant women had a parity at risk of developing CED, and 29.2% of pregnant women had a low level of education which was at risk of developing CED. The results of the chi-square test showed that there was a significant relationship between gestational age with a p value of 0.009, anemia with a p value of 0.001, age with a p value of 0.001, parity with a p value of 0.002, and education with a p value of 0.015 with the occurrence of KEK. **Conclusion** There is a relationship between gestational age, anemia, age, parity, and education level with the incidence of KEK in pregnant women in the working area of the Mamboro Health Center, Palu City.

Keywords: Chronic Energy Deficiency, age, anemia, gestational age, education, parity