

***The Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status And Eating Frequency With  
The Incidence Of Chronic Energy Deficiency In Pregnant Women***

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***ABSTRACT***

*Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) is one of the four nutritional problems in Indonesia. CFS is a determinant of the risk of nutritional and health problems in babies born due to an imbalance in the mother's intake of nutrients and energy expenditure. In August 2020 until 2021, Bungatan sub-district was recorded as the sub-district with the highest cases of CFS. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between socioeconomics and diet with the incidence of pregnant women with CFS in Bungatan Sub-district. The research was designed with cross sectional design. The independent variable was socioeconomic condition while the dependent variable was mid upper arm circumference status of pregnant women. The population used was all pregnant women living in Bungatan Sub-district, that totaling 69 people. Sampling technique wusing saturated sampling method. The research was conducted in August 2023 in the Bungatan Health Center working area by collecting data using a questionnaire to respondents.*

*Conclusion: Based on the Spearman Rank test conducted, in socioeconomic there is no relationship between education and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.095$ ) and there is no relationship between income and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.677$ ). In dietetic habits, there is a relationship between staple food consumption and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.004$ ), there is no relationship between animal protein consumption and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.476$ ), there is a relationship between vegetabel protein consumption and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.004$ ), there is no relationship between vegetable consumption and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.682$ ), there is no relationship between fruit consumption and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.729$ ), and there is no relationship between Fe table consumption and the incidence of CFS ( $p = 0.975$ ).*

*Keywords: Socioeconomics, Diet, Chronic fatigue syndrome*