

Hubungan *Food Taboo*, Sosial Ekonomi, dan Pengetahuan Gizi dengan Kejadian Kekurangan Energi Kronik (KEK) Pada Ibu Hamil (*The Relation Among Food Taboo, Economy Social, and Knowledge on Nutrition with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) of Mother Pregnant*)

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is an investment for a woman that has to be prepared, because in pregnancy period, the need of energy and nutrition for mother is raising, furthermore the born baby quality based on mother's nutrition status before and during pregnancy period. The lack of nutrition potentially causes several risk both of mother and fetus, such anemia, bleeding, bear the child before its time and hard, and potentially born through surgical process (Caesar). While, the risk for the fetus can cause abortion, dead baby, neonatal mortality, physical defect, and born with the low weight. The goal of this research is to analyze the relation between food taboo, economy social, and knowledge on nutrition with CED of mother pregnant. Respondent of the research are 29 people with collecting data method by using questionnaire. Analysis technique of data by using descriptive statistics and chi square. The result of descriptive statistical analysis 68,52% respondents do not have food taboo, 37,9% respondents have passed other study up to Junior School, 89,67% respondents are unemployed, 79,32% respondents have family income under Lumajang, and 31,03% respondents acknowledge on nutrition. The result of analysis by using chi square show that there is no significant relation between food taboo with CED ($p=0,095$), knowledge on nutrition with CED ($p=0,38$), but there is a relation of economy-social viewed through education with CED ($p=0,006$), economy-social viewed through mother's work with CED ($p=0,000$) and economy-social viewed through income of family with CED ($p=0,001$).

Keywords: *Food Taboo, Socio-economic factors (education, employment, income, Knowledge on Nutrition*