

## ABSTRACT

UMI WACHIDAH. Relationship of Anemia in Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency Event at KelayanTimur Health Center 2016. Guided by DEDE MAHDIYAH and FADHIYAH NOOR ANISA

**Background** :World Health Organization (WHO) said the highest percentage of maternal deaths was bleeding (28%) and infections, which could be caused by anemia and KEK, in Banjarmasin puskesmas, the highest incidence of KEK was East KelayanPuskesmas with 72 (17.35%) person.

**Objective**:Knowing the Relationship of Anemia in Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency Eventsat KelayanTimur Health Center 2016.

**Methods**:The study used an analytic survey with Case control design. Population and sample are all data of pregnant women who experienced Chronic Energy Deficiency Events and pregnant women who have visited and checked their pregnancy at KelayanTimur Health Center 2016. The number of samples is 144 which is divided into 72 case respondents and 72 respondents control, taken with technique of taking systemimatic random sampling. Data were analyzed using Chi-Square test with 95% confidence level.

**Results** :Pregnant women who are not anemic with pregnant women are not Chronic Energy Deficiency as many as 38 cases (52.8%) and the Chronic Energy Deficiency sebanayak 23 cases (31.9%). Pregnant women who have anemia with pregnant women are not Chronic Energy Deficiency counted 34 cases (47.2%) and Chronic Energy Deficiency by 49 cases (68.1%). There is an anemia relationship in pregnant mother with chronic energy deficiency event ( $P = 0,011 < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion**:There is a Relationship between Anemia in Pregnant Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency Events.

**Keywords** :Anemia, Chronic Energy Deficiency