

## ABSTRACT

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL, PREVENTIVE BEHAVIORS, SOCIAL HEALTH DETERMINANTS, AND THE INCIDENCE OF HELMINTHIASIS ON THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS KARANG ANYAR, JATI AGUNG SUBDISTRICT, SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY.

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**Background:** Nutrition during pregnancy is essential for the fetal growth and development. Inadequate nutrition poses a risk of developing Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED). The prevalence of CED among pregnant women in Indonesia is 17.3%, with a specific rate of 13.6% in Lampung Province. Nutritional status is influenced by dietary intake and helminthiasis infections. Additionally, social health determinants such as economic status, education, occupation, and age have crucial roles.

**Method:** This research uses an analytical survey method with a sample size of 86 pregnant women. Data collection was conducted through questionnaires, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and BMI measurements, and formal ether sedimentation examinations on fecal specimens. Bivariate analysis was using chi-square or fisher test and mann whitney for income.

**Results:** The results of this research revealed a significant associations between helminthiasis ( $p = 0.009/ 0.023$ ), education ( $p = 0.023/ 0.048$ ), and income ( $p < 0.001$ ) with nutritional status of pregnant women. Meanwhile, for other variables (knowledge about helminthiasis, preventive behavior, age, and occupation), there was no significant relationship ( $p > 0.05$ ) with nutritional status of pregnant women.

**Conclusion:** There are significant associations between helminthiasis, education, and income with the nutritional status of pregnant women. However, no significant relationships were identified between knowledge, preventive behaviors, age, and occupation with the nutritional status of pregnant women in the working area of Primary Health Care Karang Anyar, Jati Agung Subdistrict, South Lampung Regency.

**Key words:** CED, helminthiasis, social determinants of health, pregnancy

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN, PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN, DETERMINAN SOSIAL KESEHATAN, DAN KEJADIAN HELMINTHIASIS TERHADAP STATUS GIZI IBU HAMIL DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KARANG ANYAR KECAMATAN JATI AGUNG KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN

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**Latar Belakang :** Nutrisi selama kehamilan dibutuhkan untuk tumbuh kembang janin. Gizi yang tidak cukup memiliki risiko untuk menyebabkan KEK. Angka KEK pada ibu hamil di Indonesia adalah 17,3% dan pada Provinsi Lampung adalah 13,6%. Status gizi dipengaruhi oleh asupan gizi dan infeksi *helminthiasis*. Selain itu terdapat faktor lain berupa determinan sosial kesehatan yaitu ekonomi, pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan usia.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei analitik. Sampel penelitian sebesar 86 ibu hamil. Pengambilan data dilaksanakan dengan kuesioner, pengukuran LiLA dan IMT, serta pemeriksaan feses dengan metode *formol ether sedimentation*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *chi square* atau *fisher* dan *mann whitney*.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan ada hubungan bermakna antara *helminthiasis* ( $p = 0.009 / 0.023$ ), pendidikan ( $p = 0.023 / 0.048$ ), dan penghasilan perkapita ( $p = 0.001$ ) dengan status gizi ibu hamil. Sedangkan pada variabel lainnya (pengetahuan tentang *helminthiasis*, perilaku pencegahan, usia, dan pekerjaan) tidak ada hubungan bermakna ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara *helminthiasis*, pendidikan, dan penghasilan dengan gizi ibu hamil. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, perilaku pencegahan, usia, dan pekerjaan terhadap gizi ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karang Anyar, Kecamatan Jati Agung, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan.

**Kata kunci :** KEK, *helminthiasis*, determinan sosial kesehatan, kehamilan