

## **ABSTRAK**

**Cindy Aprilia, 2018.**“Perbedaan Tingkat Pengetahuan, Pola Konsumsi, Tingkat KonsumsiEnergi dan Protein Ibu Hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronis (KEK) Sebelum dan Sesudah Konseling Gizi di Puskesmas Bululawang Kabupaten Malang”. Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Program Studi DIII Gizi Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Malang.**Pembimbing :I Dewa Nyoman Supariasa**

Kasus ibu hamil KEK di Puskesmas Bululawang Kabupaten Malang berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan dari tahun 2016 sebesar 20,5% dan meningkat pada tahun 2017 menjadi 22%.Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan, pola konsumsi,tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein ibu hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronis (KEK) sebelum dan sesudah konseling gizi di Puskesmas Bululawang Kabupaten Malang.Metode penelitian menggunakan pre eksperimental dengan desain penelitian *one group pre-test post-test design*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Puskesmas Bululawang Kabupaten Malang pada tanggal 12 Maret – 8 April 2018. Populasi ibu hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronis (KEK) di Puskesmas Bululawang Kabupaten Malangsejumlah 21 orang. Sampel penelitian adalah 15 ibu hamil Kekurangan Energi Kronis (KEK). Teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum dan sesudah konseling gizi terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan gizi ibu hamil KEK ( $p = 0,000$ ), pola konsumsi sumber energi ( $p = 0,048$ ), pola konsumsi sumber protein ( $p = 0,031$ ), pola konsumsi sumber lemak ( $p = 0,002$ ), pola konsumsi sumber karbohidrat ( $p=0,042$ ), tingkat konsumsi energi ( $p = 0,001$ ) dan tingkat konsumsi protein ( $p = 0,001$ ). Meskipun mengalami peningkatan secara signifikan, pada pola konsumsi sumber energi dan zat gizi serta tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein belum mencapai dalam kategori normal. Konseling gizi mampu meningkatkan tingkat pengetahuan, pola konsumsi, tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein sehingga terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan. Oleh karena itu pelaksanaan konseling perlu dilakukan secara berkala atau mendalam oleh ahli gizi dengan kunjungan ke rumah pada ibu hamil KEK selama 2x per bulan selama 3 bulan.

**Kata kunci : Tingkat pengetahuan, pola konsumsi, tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein, konseling gizi**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Cindy Aprilia, 2018.** "Difference level of Knowledge, the Consumption Pattern, Consumption Level of Energy and Protein in Pregnant Women who has Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) Before and After Nutrition Counseling at Puskesmas Bululawang Malang Regency". Scientific Writing, DIII Nutrition Program of Health Polytechnic of Ministry Malang. **Counselor: I Dewa Nyoman Supariasa**

The case of KEK in pregnant women at Puskesmas Bululawang Malang Regency based on data from the Health Office in 2016 amounted to 20,5% and increased by 2017 to 22%. The purpose of this research is to know the difference of knowledge, consumption pattern, consumption level of energy and protein in pregnant woman who has Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) before and after nutrition counseling at Puskesmas Bululawang Malang Regency. The research method used pre experimental with one group pre-test post-test design design. This research was conducted at Puskesmas Bululawang Malang Regency on 12th March to 8th April 2018. Population of pregnant woman Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) at Puskesmas Bululawang Malang Regency is 21 people. The study sample was 15 pregnant women Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK). The sampling technique which used is purposive sampling. The results showed before and after nutritional counseling gave significant difference to the level of nutritional knowledge of pregnant women with KEK ( $p = 0,000$ ), energy source consumption pattern ( $p = 0,048$ ), protein source consumption pattern ( $p = 0,031$ ), fat source consumption pattern ( $p = 0,002$ ) and consumption pattern of carbohydrate source ( $p = 0,042$ ) and energy consumption level ( $p = 0,001$ ) and protein consumption level ( $p = 0,001$ ). Despite a significant increase, the consumption patterns of energy sources and nutrients as well as the level of energy and protein consumption have not reached in the normal category. Nutrition counseling can improve the level of knowledge, consumption patterns, energy consumption levels and protein so there are significant differences. Therefore, the implementation of counseling needs to be done periodically or in depth by nutritionists with home visit in pregnant women KEK for 2x per month for 3 months.

**Keywords:** Level of knowledge, consumption pattern, level of energy and protein consumption, nutrition counseling