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Determinants of Labor Complications in Pregnant Women With Chronic Energy Malnutrition at Prof. Dr. H. Aloei Saboe Hospital, Gorontalo City

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Abstract. Chronic Energy Deficiency (CD) in pregnant women is one of the important risk factors that can increase the incidence of childbirth complications. This research aims to analyze the relationship between KEK status, food intake, family income, and antenatal care (ANC) examination with the incidence of labor complications. This research uses analytical descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 50 pregnant women was taken by purposive sampling from RSUD Prof. Aloei Saboe Gorontalo City. Data is collected through observations, interviews, and medical records, and analyzed using the Chi-Square test.Results:there is a significant relationship between KEK status and labor complications (p=0,000), food intake (p=0.009), family income (p=0,031), and ANC test quality (p=0,042). Pregnant women with KEK status, unmet food intake, low income, and non-optimal ANC examination have a higher risk of complications during childbirth. Complications found in KEK pregnant women include low birth weight, premature rupture of the amniotic fluid, when 1 and 2 are elongated, and eclampsia. KEK is the main risk factor for the occurrence of labor complications, but not the only one. Comprehensive preventive interventions are needed, including improving nutritional status, increasing economic access, and sustainable ANC service quality.

Keywords: KEK, Childbirth complications, ANC, Food intake, Family income