

## CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING IN RURAL AREAS, INDONESIA: A COMMUNITY BASED STUDY

Dewi Anggriani Harahap<sup>1</sup> , Nur Afrinis<sup>2</sup> , Wanda Lasepa<sup>2</sup> , Fitri Apriyanti<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai, Bangkinang, Riau, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai, Riau, Indonesia

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history

Submitted : 2025-04-03

Revised : 2025-04-23

Accepted : 2025-04-28

#### Keywords:

Pregnant women;  
Chronic Energy Deficiency;  
Food Taboo;  
Food Security;  
Parity.

#### Kata Kunci:

Ibu Hamil;  
Kekurangan Energi Kronis;  
Pantangan Makanan;  
Ketahanan Pangan;  
Paritas.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license:



### ABSTRACT

Chronic energy deficiency (CED) in Indonesia is highly prevalent among pregnant women, becoming a public health problem that requires immediate action due to the adverse effects on the growth and development of the fetus as well as the health of the mother. This study aims to assess factors associated with CED among pregnant women in a particular rural area, in Siak Regency, which has a high prevalence of CED. A cross-sectional study was employed involving 122 pregnant women in the first and second trimesters from December 2024 to January 2025. Probability proportional to size (PPS) was used to select the subjects in 10 villages. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured to determine CED incidence with less than 23.5 cm as a cut-off point. A structured questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic, food security, and food taboo data. The HFIAS questionnaire was used to collect food security data. This study has found that the prevalence of CED among pregnant women is 35.2%. In bivariate analysis, economic status, dietary diversity, parity, dietary pattern, food security, and food taboo have a significant association with CED. After adjusted by several variables using binary logistic, parity (AOR: 25.47; 95% CI: 2.6- 78.23), food security (AOR: 6.19; 95% CI: 2.05- 18.73) and food taboo (AOR: 6.44; 95%CI: 2.0- 20.648) are exhibited to be determinant factors of CED with p-value less than 0.05. The percentage of CED among pregnant women is higher compared to the national prevalence, which leads to urgent actions. Interventions targeting the causes of CED, such as parity, food security, and food taboo, are essential to reduce the incidence of CED. The results of this study are expected to guide policymakers in creating innovative interventions to reduce CED among pregnant women.

### ABSTRAK

Kekurangan energi kronis (KEK) di Indonesia sangat umum terjadi pada Ibu hamil sehingga menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang memerlukan tindakan karena akan menimbulkan dampak yang buruk untuk pertumbuhan dan perkembangan janin serta kesehatan Ibu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor- faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian KEK pada Ibu hamil di wilayah pedesaan di Kabupaten Siak yang memiliki prevalensi KEK yang tinggi. Studi potong lintang dilakukan dengan melibatkan 122 Ibu hamil yang berada pada trimester pertama dan kedua dari bulan Desember 2024 hingga Januari 2025. Probabilitas Proporsional Ukuran Sampling digunakan untuk memilih subjek penelitian yang berada pada 10 desa. Lingkaran lengan atas (LiLa) diukur untuk menentukan kejadian KEK dengan kurang dari 23.5 cm sebagai indikator. Kuesioner terstruktur digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data sosio-demografis dan pantangan makanan. Kuesioner HFIAS digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data ketahanan pangan. Studi ini menemukan bahwa prevalensi KEK pada ibu hamil sebesar 35,2%. Pada analisis bivariat, status ekonomi, keberagaman pangan, paritas, pola konsumsi pangan, ketahanan pangan dan pantangan makanan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan KEK. Setelah di kondisikan dengan beberapa variabel menggunakan analisis logistik binari, paritas (AOR: 25.47; 95% CI: 2.6- 78.23), ketahanan pangan (AOR: 6.19; 95% CI: 2.05- 18.73), dan pantangan makanan (AOR: 6.44; 95%CI: 2.0- 20.648) menjadi faktor determinan KEK dengan Pvalue < 0.05. Persentase kejadian KEK pada ibu hamil di wilayah ini lebih tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan prevalensi nasional yang membutuhkan tindakan segera. Intervensi yang menargetkan penyebab KEK, seperti paritas, ketahanan pangan, dan pantangan makanan sangat penting untuk mengurangi kejadian KEK. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi panduan bagi pembuat kebijakan untuk membuat intervensi yang inovatif untuk mengurangi angka KEK pada Ibu hamil.

#### ✉ Corresponding Author:

Dewi Anggriani Harahap

Telp. 08127697325

Email [anggie.dwh@gmail.com](mailto:anggie.dwh@gmail.com)

## INTRODUCTION

The first thousand days of life are a critical period that determines the next generation. If this stage is not taken seriously, it would cause irreparable damage to the children, as it is considered a golden period of life (Setia et al., 2021). This period starts from conception until 2 years old. However, pregnant women are prone to suffer malnutrition, particularly anaemia and chronic energy deficiency (CED). CED is a form of malnutrition characterized by prolonged inadequate energy intake leading to nutritional imbalance in pregnant women. If it occurs continuously, it could inhibit the growth and development of the fetus as well as impair the immune system, causing the mother to be more susceptible to infections (K.Wati et al., 2024; Kuntari et al., 2024). Some studies also found that pregnant women with CED had a higher risk of having a baby with low birth weight (Vasundhara et al., 2020; Yosefinata et al., 2022). Thus, immediate actions are required to mitigate severe outcomes in the future by addressing the risk factors.

CED can be measured using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape, which can be classified if the MUAC is less than 23.5 cm. The measurement of maternal MUAC might assist in estimating the nutritional status of offspring, which can facilitate the implementation of the measures taken to mitigate undernutrition, including the risk of growth faltering and stunting in a family. Despite its feasibility, MUAC is commonly used at the national level to conduct a measurement of child and maternal nutritional status (Haque et al., 2021). According to the data from the Health Survey Indonesia (SKI), the prevalence of CED among pregnant women is alarming. Even though there was a decrease in prevalence from 17.3% in 2018 to 16.9% in 2023 (Indonesia Ministry of Health, 2018, 2023). This nutritional problem remains high. Riau is one of the provinces where most of the pregnant women experience CED, with the prevalence being above the national level (17.9%) (Indonesia Ministry of Health, 2023).

CED is directly caused by inadequate intake of energy and protein for a long time as a result of having a poor food consumption pattern. Individuals' consumption patterns could be identified through examining their daily food intake (Puspitasari et al., 2023). Previous research indicated that pregnant women in Indonesia had lower intake of both energy and protein. This was due to the existence of food taboos among pregnant women that hindered the consumption of these nutrients for a long time (Agustina et al., 2023). Food taboo refers to the condition that some foods are not allowed to be consumed due to several reasons, such as cultural, health, or individual beliefs (Angkasa et al., 2024). These foods included seafoods, starches, and certain fruits and vegetables (Mogi et al., 2024).

Moreover, pregnant women from low socioeconomic families were more likely to experience food insecurity, which makes it more difficult for them to purchase nutritious food (K.Wati et al., 2024). Most households with food insecurity focus mainly on the quantity of food consumed rather than quality, leading to an alteration in dietary patterns (Ramadhani et al., 2021). Considering the high prevalence of CED in Riau, there is a lack of research assessing factors associated with CED in this area, while the number of CED among pregnant women is alarming. To address this knowledge gap, this study aimed to examine all risk factors, such as food taboo, dietary pattern, food diversity, and food security, with CED incidence among pregnant women in a rural area of Bunga Raya district, Siak. The study is expected to help governments and policymakers design interventions targeting pregnant women with CED in rural areas of Riau Province.

## METHOD

### Type of Research

A cross-sectional study was performed in Siak Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia. Data was collected from December 2024 to January 2025. The target population of this study was pregnant women registered in Bunga Raya Health Centre, Siak. Inclusion criteria of the subjects were pregnant women in their first and second trimesters who lived in the Bunga Raya sub-district and possessed the Mother Child Health (MCH) handbook.

### Population and Sample

The selection of sub-districts was done due to the highest prevalence of chronic energy deficiency (CED) among pregnant women. This study was conducted using the probability proportional to size (PPS) method. PPS is a method where the subjects have an equal chance to be selected. Bunga Raya Health Center consisted of 10 villages. The number of pregnant women from each village who participated in this study was based on the proportion of pregnant women in each village. One hundred twenty-two subjects

participated in this study after being calculated using the Slovin formula. Random sampling was employed to select the subjects from each village.

### Data Collection

CED data was obtained by measuring Mid-Upper Circumference (MUAC) using MUAC tape. It was classified as CED if the MUAC was less than or equal to 23,5 cm. Socio-demographic data such as education level, employment status, parity, and economic status were gathered using structured questionnaires. Dietary patterns were carried out using the Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ), which had been validated through several processes, including food listing and focus group discussion among subjects with similar characteristics. A number of people who participated in this FGD were 10, to discuss food commonly consumed in the last 3 months. A total of 99 food groups were obtained to be asked of the subjects. The score was calculated using the median since the data was not normally distributed, using Kolmogorov-Smirnov. When the score was below the mean/median scores, it was classified as poor. Otherwise, when the score was above the mean/median, it was categorized as a good dietary pattern.

Food taboos information was collected using standardized questionnaires developed by the researchers. Subjects were asked about the availability of food restrictions during pregnancy and the reasons for not consuming related foods. Moreover, food diversity was obtained using the Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS), which comprises nine food groups, including staple foods, dark green leafy vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, meat and fish, eggs, legumes, nuts, seeds, milk, and milk products. The information was obtained using a 2x24-hour food recall. When the subjects consumed certain food groups in amounts greater than 10 grams, it was assigned as 1. Through the IDDS form, if the food groups consumed were fewer than 4 groups, it was classified as less diverse.

Food security was collected using a standardized questionnaire called the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), which was developed by the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (Coates et al., 2007). The subjects were asked about household conditions for the past four weeks. The score generated from this questionnaire was 0 to 27. This study was classified into two categories: food-insecure and food-secure households. In addition, this study obtained ethical approval from the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta 5446/B.1/KEPK-FKUMS/XII/2024. All subjects agreed to participate voluntarily and signed an informed consent form.

### Data Analysis and Processing

Enumerators were recruited and selected based on their educational background. Training was conducted among the enumerators regarding MUAC measurement and methods of interview by the researchers. A pre-test of the questionnaire was conducted on 5% of subjects outside the study area who had similar characteristics. During data collection, the researchers undertook supervision. The data were coded and analyzed using software called SPSS version 20. Characteristic respondents were analyzed using descriptive statistics and displayed using tables. Logistic regression was employed to identify factors associated with CED by including variables with a p-value less than 0.25 in bivariate analysis. Adjusted odds ratio (AOR) was obtained to indicate the strength of association with the corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) using multiple logistic regression. In the end, variables with a p-value of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

### RESULT

This study aimed to assess the prevalence and associated factors of chronic energy deficiency (CED) among pregnant women in Bunga Raya Regency. It is profound that CED is part of malnutrition, which is mostly experienced by low-income families. CED could lead to severe birth outcomes such as low birth weight babies, mortality, and stunting (Abubakari et al., 2023; Ekowati et al., 2017). In this study, CED prevalence among mothers was found to be approximately 35.2%, which was more likely higher compared to the Indonesia prevalence. Furthermore, several predictors were found to be significantly associated, which were analyzed using multivariate analysis with a P-value < 0.05, including parity, socioeconomic status, household food security, and food taboo.

Table 1 presents that around 66.7% of pregnant women less than 20 years old were CED. This suggests that younger pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to CED in this area. Most of the CED subjects (87.5%) had two children who were under 5 years old, and half of them were elementary school

graduates. This condition leads to a lack of knowledge regarding nutrition, which brings about CED among them. CED pregnant women who were in low-income families accounted for 70%. Regarding dietary diversity, it was profound that there was a significant relationship with CED incidence among pregnant women, in which 56.7% of them had a less diverse diet. Twenty-eight (65.1%) of CED pregnant women were food insecure, almost 53.7% of them had a poor dietary pattern, and 66.7% had food taboos.

**Table 1.** Characteristic of Subjects and Bivariate Analysis

Variables	CED n (%)	Non CED n (%)	Crude OR	P-value
<b>Ages</b>				
< 20 years old	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	2.80 (0.6-3.50)	0.096
20- 35 years old	35 (33.7)	69 (66.3)	1	
>35 years old	2 (22.2)	7 (77.8)	1.775 (0.35- 9.0)	
<b>Parity</b>				
< 3 times	17 (21.3)	63 (78.8)	1	0.000 <sup>a</sup>
≥ 3 times	26 (61.9)	16 (38.1)	5.2 (3.6- 10.3)	
<b>Education Level</b>				
Not school	0 (0)	1 (100)		0.670
Elementary school	6 (50)	6 (50)	0.615(0.14-2.58)	
Senior High School	23 (31.5)	50 (68.5)	0.45 (0.2- 0.765)	
University	8 (38.1)	13 (61.9)	1	
<b>Employment Status</b>				
Housewives	37 (38.5)	67 (64.4)	1.1 (0.097- 5.32)	0.948
Civil Servants	5 (36.5)	8 (61.5)	0.92 (0.21- 4.07)	
Private Employee	1 (25)	3 (75)	1	
<b>Economic Status</b>				
Low income (Q1)	21 (70)	9 (30)	3.44 (1.84- 6.420)	0.000 <sup>a</sup>
Medium income (Q2)	16 (26.2)	45 (73.8)	1.45 (0.8- 3.50)	
High income (Q3)	6 (19.4)	25 (80.6)	1	
<b>Dietary Diversity</b>				
Less diverse (≤4 groups)	17 (56.7)	13 (43.3)	3.32	0.009 <sup>a</sup>
More diverse (4 groups)	26 (28.3)	66 (71.7)	(1.41- 7.79)	
<b>Household Food Security</b>				
Food insecure	28 (65.1)	15 (34.9)	7.9 (3.43- 18.5)	0.000 <sup>a</sup>
Food secure	15 (19)	64 (81)		
<b>Dietary Pattern</b>				
Poor	29 (53.7)	25 (46.3)	4.47 (2.02- 9.91)	0.000 <sup>a</sup>
Good	14 (20.6)	54 (79.4)		
<b>Food Taboo</b>				
Yes	26 (66.7)	13 (33.3)	7.76 (3.3- 18.22)	0.000 <sup>a</sup>
No	17 (20.5)	66 (79.5)		

<sup>a</sup> significant association (p-value < 0.05) using chi-square

Table 2 indicates multivariate analysis using logistic regression, with parity, household food security, and food taboo being the determinant factors of CED. Pregnant women who had parity more than 3 were more likely to have a higher risk of suffering CED (AOR: 25.47; 95% CI: 2.60- 315.06). Parity was associated with CED, with adjusted OR 25.47 (2.60- 315.06), in which pregnant mothers with parity more than 2 times had a higher risk of CED. In addition, household food security showed a significant association with CED among pregnant women; those with food-insecure households had a 6.19 times higher risk of suffering CED (AOR: 6.19, 95% CI: 2.05- 18.73).

**Table 2.** Multiple Regression of CED among Pregnant Women

Variables	B	S.E	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
<b>Parity</b>				
< 3 times			1	
≥ 3 times	3.238	1.283	25.47 (2.60- 315.06)	0.012
<b>Household Food Security</b>				
Food secure			1	
Food insecure	1.863	0.594	6.19 (2.05- 18.73)	0.001
<b>Food Taboo</b>				
No			1	
Yes	1.975	0.603	6.44 (2.0- 20.648)	0.002
Constant	-5.890	1.521	0.003	0.000

Analyzed using logistic regression; P-value <0.05; R<sup>2</sup>: 0.495; adjusted by economic status, age, education level, and employment status.

## DISCUSSION

This study aimed to assess the prevalence and associated factors of chronic energy deficiency (CED) among pregnant women in Bunga Raya Regency. It is profound that CED is part of malnutrition, which is mostly experienced by low-income families. CED could lead to severe birth outcomes such as low birth weight babies, mortality, and stunting (Abubakari et al., 2023; Ekowati et al., 2017). In this study, CED prevalence among mothers was found to be approximately 35.2%, which was more likely higher compared to the Indonesia prevalence. Furthermore, several predictors were identified as significant through multivariate analysis ( $p < 0.05$ ), including parity, socioeconomic status, household food security, and food taboo.

Parity was associated with CED, with adjusted OR 25.47 (2.60- 315.06), in which pregnant mothers with parity more than 2 times had a higher risk of CED. This study aligned with another study conducted by Angkasa et al (Angkasa et al., 2024) that there was a significant association between multiparous women and CED among pregnant women. Having more than 2 pregnancies with close birth intervals would exacerbate the reproductive organs. While the mothers tried to recover by trying to consume adequate nutrient intake, conceiving again led the mothers to become malnutrition (Puspitasari et al., 2023). Short birth interval could cause mother's nutrition depleted that will lead to the higher risk of growth retardation and infants' nutrient storage as well as nutrient delivery through breast.

When a new pregnancy occurred, the current child experienced weaning or reduction in having breastmilk, which made her vulnerable to infection and inadequate intake. However, the association between short birth intervals and breastfeeding was reversible. The termination of breastfeeding causes mothers to become fertile, resulting in another pregnancy (Dewey & Cohen, 2007). However, the current finding indicated a large gap in the confidence interval due to the small sample size. Thus, increasing the sample size is required to minimize the interval.

In addition, household food security showed a significant association with CED among pregnant women; those with food-insecure households had a 6.19 times higher risk of suffering CED (AOR: 6.19, 95% CI: 2.05- 18.73). Food insecurity and malnutrition among pregnant women, which is worsened by gender discrimination, contribute to an intergenerational cycle of nutritional problems (Benson & Shekar, 2006). This result was consistent with other studies (Motbainor et al., 2017; Mukaddas et al., 2021; Ramadhani et al., 2021). Family income is closely related to the incidence of household food insecurity, which affects the purchasing power for nutritious foods (Puspitasari et al., 2023). This suggests that household food security is essential for the daily consumption of all household members since it might contribute to less diverse foods as well as inequality in food distribution among the household members, causing them to have poor dietary intake, leading to undernutrition (Gelebo et al., 2021; Motbainor et al., 2017).

Furthermore, food taboo was found to be a determinant factor of CED among pregnant women. It was found that 66.7% of CED pregnant women were reported to have a food restriction in their community. People living in rural areas have strong beliefs about food consumption, particularly among pregnant and lactating mothers, which will affect their behavior. This will be passed to the next generation, which will contribute to the lack of consumption of certain foods (Nurbaya et al., 2024). Eggs and shrimp were the most restricted food items by pregnant women due to several reasons, such as difficulties when delivering



the babies and abscesses in newborns. These findings were consistent with numerous studies that some animal proteins and certain foods were avoided by pregnant women (Abere & Azene, 2023; Angkasa et al., 2024; Nurbaya et al., 2024). There might be some concerns that consumption of these foods might be associated with the fetal skull, which leads to a larger infant and complications during labor (Tsegaye et al., 2021). Eggs and meat are food sources high in protein required by pregnant women to enhance the weight of the fetus. And a deficiency of protein in the long run will have an impact on the cause of malnutrition in pregnant women.

The strength of this study was the strong methodology, which was performed using PPS in the sampling, which could represent the situation in that area. However, the cross-sectional design demonstrated in this study limits our ability to establish causality; therefore, future longitudinal studies are needed to confirm the direction of the relationships observed. While a 24-hour food recall can be subject to recall bias, we attempted to minimize this by training enumerators thoroughly.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study concludes that the incidence of CED was soaring and tended to be higher than the national prevalence in Indonesia. Parity, economic status, dietary diversity, household food security, dietary pattern, and food taboo were found to be associated with CED among pregnant women. In multivariate analysis, the variables are adjusted for possible confounding factors, such as income, employment status, age, and education level. However, only several variables were found to be related to CED, such as parity, household food security, and food taboo. Ensuring proper nutrition for pregnant women is pivotal to avoid severe outcomes of CED by empowering health workers. Health workers should encourage pregnant women to educate themselves about healthy food consumption during the critical growth periods of life.

## REFERENCES

- Abere, M., & Azene, A. G. (2023). Food Taboo and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics at Bahir Dar City, North West Ethiopia, 2021: cross-sectional study. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), 7790. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-34964-5>
- Abubakari, A., Asumah, M. N., & Abdulai, N. Z. (2023). Effect of maternal dietary habits and gestational weight gain on birth weight: an analytical cross-sectional study among pregnant women in the Tamale Metropolis. *Pan African Medical Journal*, 44. <https://doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2023.44.19.38036>
- Agustina, R., Rianda, D., Lasepa, W., Birahmatika, F. S., Stajic, V., & Mufida, R. (2023). Nutrient intakes of pregnant and lactating women in Indonesia and Malaysia: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Frontiers in Nutrition*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnut.2023.1030343>
- Angkasa, D., Iswarawanti, D. N., & Santika, O. (2024). Food taboo, dietary diversity and prevalence of chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women living in rural area Indonesia. *Jurnal Keperawatan Padjadjaran*, 12(1), 12–21. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkp.v12i1.2263>
- Benson, T., & Shekar, M. (2006). Trends and Issues in Child Undernutrition. Chapter 8. In D. T. Jamison, R. G. Feachem, M. W. Makgoba, E. R. Bos, F. K. Baingana, K. J. Hofman, & K. O. Rogo (Eds.), *Trends and Issues in Child Undernutrition*. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21290662/>
- Coates, J., Swindale, A., & Bilinsky, P. (2007). *Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide: Version 3*. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, Academy for Educational Development. [https://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HFIAS\\_ENG\\_v3\\_Aug07.pdf](https://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HFIAS_ENG_v3_Aug07.pdf)
- Dewey, K. G., & Cohen, R. J. (2007). Does birth spacing affect maternal or child nutritional status? A systematic literature review. *Maternal & Child Nutrition*, 3(3), 151–173. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1740-8709.2007.00092.x>
- Ekowati, D., Seri Ani, L., & Trisna Windiani, I. (2017). High parity and chronic energy deficiency increase risk for low birth weight in Situbondo District. *Public Health and Preventive Medicine Archive*, 5(1), 35. <https://doi.org/10.24843/phpma.2017.v05.i01.p06>
- Gelebo, D. G., Gebremichael, M. A., & Asale, G. A. (2021). Prajakta Ganesh Joshi G, Jain S, Dubey V. Nutritional status of pregnant women reporting at rural health training centre international. *J Reprod Contraception Obstet Gynecol*. 2017;6(9). *BMC Nutrtrion*, 7(32), 1–13. <https://www.ijrcog.org/index.php/ijrcog/article/view/3465>
- Haque, M. A., Choudhury, N., Farzana, F. D., Ali, M., Raihan, M. J., Ahmed, S. M. T., Rahman, S. S.,

- Siddiqua, T. J., Faruque, A. S. G., & Ahmed, T. (2021). Determinants of maternal low mid-upper arm circumference and its association with child nutritional status among poor and very poor households in rural Bangladesh. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, 17(4), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mcn.13217>
- Indonesia Ministry of Health. (2018). *Basic Health Survey Report 2018*.
- Indonesia Ministry of Health. (2023). *Indonesia Health Survey 2023*.
- K.Wati, E., Murwani, R., I.Kartasurya, M., & Sulistiyani, S. (2024). Determinants of Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) Incidence in Pregnant Women: A Cross-sectional Study in Banyumas, Indonesia. *Narra J*, 1–8. <https://www.narraj.org/main/article/view/742>
- Kuntari, T., Utami, U., Widyasari, V., Supadmi, S., & Choironi, E. A. (2024). Chronic energy deficiency in young pregnant women in rural Indonesia: an analysis of basic health survey 2018. *Jurnal Ners*, 19(4), 433–440. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jn.v19i4.56196>
- Mogi, J. G., Premikha, M., Nabila, O., Sanjaya, A., Prihartono, I., & Gittelsohn, J. (2024). Formative research to understand food beliefs and practices relating to pregnancy on Kei Besar Island, Eastern Indonesia. *BMC Nutrition*, 10(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40795-024-00905-2>
- Motbainor, A., Worku, A., & Kumie, A. (2017). Household food insecurity is associated with both body mass index and middle upper-arm circumference of mothers in northwest Ethiopia: A comparative study. *International Journal of Women's Health*, 9, 379–389. <https://doi.org/10.2147/IJWH.S130870>
- Mukaddas, H., Salma, W. O., & Cristian B, I. M. (2021). Factors Related to Chronic Energy Deficiency in Pregnant Mothers in the Konawe District, Indonesia. *Journal of Research Development in Nursing and Midwifery*, 18(2), 18–20. <https://doi.org/10.52547/jgbfnm.18.2.18>
- Nurbaya, N., Yudianti, Y., Hapzah, H., Najdah, N., Irwan, Z., Juhartini, J., & Nurcahyani, I. D. (2024). Food taboo for pregnant and lactating mothers : A study on indigenous peoples in South Sulawesi. *AcTion: Aceh Nutrition Journal*, 9(3), 413–420. <https://ejournal.poltekkesaceh.ac.id/index.php/an/article/view/1698>
- Puspitasari, V., Qotijah, R. S., & Qamaria, A. A. (2023). Analysis of Eating Patterns and Parity with the Incidence of Chronic Energy Deficiency in Pregnant Women: Literature Review. *Open Access Health Scientific Journal*, 4(2), 50–58. <https://doi.org/10.55700/oahsj.v4i2.44>
- Ramadhani, P. P., Dieny, F. F., Kurniawati, D., Sandi, H., Fitranti, D. Y., Rahadiyanti, A., & Tsani, A. F. A. (2021). Household food security and diet quality with chronic energy deficiency among preconception women. *Jurnal Gizi Indonesia (The Indonesian Journal of Nutrition)*, 9(2), 111–122. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jgi.9.2.111-122>
- Setia, A., Saleh, A. S., Mirah, A. A. A. A., & Demu, Y. D. B. (2021). Determinants of Nutritional Status of Two-Year-Old Infant's First Thousand Days of Life in Work Area of Oepoi Public Health Center, Kupang, Indonesia. *International Journal of Nutrition Sciences*, 6(2), 81–89. <https://doi.org/10.30476/IJNS.2021.90302.1124>
- Tsegaye et al. (2021). Food-related taboos and misconceptions during pregnancy among rural communities of Illu Aba Bor zone, Southwest Ethiopia. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 21, 309. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33865339/>
- Vasundhara, D., Hemalatha, R., Sharma, S., Ramalaxmi, B. A., Bhaskar, V., Babu, J. J., Kankipati Vijaya, R. K., & Mamidi, R. S. (2020). Maternal MUAC and fetal outcome in an Indian tertiary care hospital: A prospective observational study. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*, 16(2), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1111/mcn.12902>
- Yosefinata, K., Zuhairini, Y., & Luftimas, D. E. (2022). Association Between Maternal Mid-Upper Arm Circumference and Baby's Birth Weight. *Majalah Kedokteran Bandung*, 54(3), 172–176. <https://doi.org/10.15395/mkb.v54n3.2701>