ABSTRACT


Nutritional problems among pregnant women can be avoided if the addition of nutritional need during pregnancy are supported by adequate food intake. Milk is one example of food for pregnant women. Pregnant women has been a potential group for milk industry as this group has special nutritional needs. Based on The National Agency of Drug and Food Control in 2005, there were 56 products special for pregnant and lactating women. General objective of this research was to study the relation between nutritional knowledge and attitude, milk consumption and nutritional status of pregnant women in Bogor. The research was using cross-sectional study design and was conducted on July 2011 in Puskesmas Sindangbarang, Posyandu Balumbang Jaya and three maternal care centers in Bogor. Samples was choosen purposively that is those on the third trimester. There were 70 healthy pregnant women involved and being interviewed using questionnaire in this research. Most of the samples chose to consume special milk for pregnant women. There’s negative relation between knowledge and the kind of milk product chosen ($r=-0.273; p<0.05$), as well as negative relation between attitude and the kind of milk product chosen ($r=-0.437; p<0.01$). It means that samples with better nutritional knowledge and attitude, which reflects better income, tend to choose special milk for pregnant women. No relation was found between nutritional knowledge and attitude, milk consumption and nutritional status of pregnant women in Bogor ($p>0.05$).

**Key words:** nutritional knowledge and attitude, milk consumption, pregnant women, nutritional status.