

FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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### ABSTRAK

*Stunting* merupakan hasil dari standar pertumbuhan  $< -2$  SD di nilai dari Z-score panjang badan menurut umur (PB/U) atau tinggi badan menurut umur (TB/U). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara faktor maternal dengan kejadian *stunting* balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karanganyar tahun 2022. Penelitian menggunakan desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah balita yang mengalami kejadian *stunting* di Kelurahan Karanganyar sebanyak 172 balita dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi didapatkan sampel sebanyak 142 balita untuk sampel kasus dan 142 sampel kontrol. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi Square dengan taraf kepercayaan 95% (0,05) dengan melihat *Ods Ratio* (OR). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tinggi badan ibu dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita ( $p=0,004$ ;  $OR=2,17$ ), terdapat hubungan antara riwayat anemia ibu saat kehamilan dengan kejadian *stunting* ( $p=0,004$ ;  $OR=2,06$ ), terdapat hubungan antara riwayat kekurangan energi kronis ibu saat kehamilan dengan kejadian *stunting* ( $p=0,001$ ;  $OR=2,98$ ), terdapat hubungan antara usia ibu saat kehamilan dengan kejadian *stunting* ( $p=0,011$ ;  $OR=4,38$ ), dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jarak kelahiran balita dengan kejadian *stunting* ( $p=0,019$ ;  $OR=2,91$ ). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah tinggi badan ibu, riwayat anemia saat kehamilan, riwayat KEK saat kehamilan, usia ibu saat kehamilan dan jarak kelahiran berhubungan dengan *stunting* pada balita.

**Kata kunci:** Stunting, Tinggi Badan, Anemia, Kekurangan Energi Kronis, Usia, Jarak Kehamilan

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### **ABSTRACT**

Stunting is the result of standard growth  $< -2$  SD in the value of the Z-score of body length for age (PB/U) or height for age (TB/U). This study aims to look at the relationship between maternal factors and the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the working area of the Karanganyar Health Center in 2022. The study used an observational analytic research design with a case control approach. The population in the study were toddlers who experienced stunting in Karanganyar Village. Using a total sampling technique that met the inclusion criteria, a sample of 142 toddlers was obtained for the case sample and 142 control samples. Data analysis used the Chi Square test with a confidence level of 95% (0.05) by looking at the odds Ratio (OR). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal height and the incidence of stunting in infants ( $p=0.004$ ;  $OR=2.17$ ), there was a relationship between a history of maternal anemia during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.004$ ;  $OR=2.06$ ), there was a relationship between a history of chronic maternal energy deficiency during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.001$ ;  $OR=2.98$ ), there was a relationship between the age of the mother during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.011$ ;  $OR=4.38$ ), and there is a significant relationship between birth spacing and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.019$ ;  $OR=2.91$ ). The conclusion of this study is that the mother's height, history of anemia during pregnancy, history of CED during pregnancy, mother's age during pregnancy, and birth spacing are related to stunting in toddlers.

**Keywords:** Stunting, Height, Anemia, Chronic Energy Deficiency, Spacing of Pregnancy, Age