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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HISTORY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PARENTING WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN KARANGANYAR VILLAGE, KAWALU DISTRICT, TASIKMALAYA CITY

Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in children under five years old (babies under five years) resulting from chronic malnutrition so that the child is too short for his age. Many factors cause stunting in children, which can be caused by direct factors, namely nutritional intake of toddlers and infectious diseases. Meanwhile, indirect factors are food security, parenting patterns, and health services. This study aims to analyze the relationship between a history of infectious diseases and parenting patterns and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Karanganyar Village, Kawalu District, Tasikmalaya City. This research method uses an observational research design with quantitative data collection through a cross-sectional approach. The sample in the research was 81 toddlers in Karanganyar Village. The sampling technique in this research used proportional random sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out using the Chi Square test. The results of the study showed that the majority of toddlers did not experience stunting (73%), the majority of toddlers had never experienced a history of infectious disease (89%), most of them were due to feeding practices (65%), parenting practices/psychosocial stimulation (79%), and health care practices (77%) of respondents apply good parenting patterns. The results of the analysis in this study show that there is a significant relationship between feeding practices (p-value 0.000), parenting practices/psychosocial stimulation (p-value 0.013), health care practices (p-value 0.002) and the incidence of stunting. There is no significant relationship between a history of infectious disease (p-value 0.432) and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Karanganyar Village, Kawalu District, Tasikmalaya City.

Keywords: *Stunting, History of Infectious Diseases, Parenting Patterns*