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ABSTRAK

ALVIRA ZALFA FADILLA

FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS KAWALU (Studi pada Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan di Kelurahan Karsamenak Kecamatan Kawalu Kota Tasikmalaya)

Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada balita berdasarkan hasil pengukuran tinggi badan menurut umur dengan nilai *z-score* di bawah -2 SD. Faktor risiko terjadinya *stunting* menurut *United Nations Children's Fund* (UNICEF) terdiri atas akar masalah, faktor langsung, dan faktor tidak langsung. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Kawalu Kota Tasikmalaya khususnya Kelurahan Karsamenak Kecamatan Kawalu tahun 2024. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain kasus kontrol. Variabel bebas penelitian yaitu pendidikan ibu, pendapatan, asupan energi, asupan protein, pola asuh dan perilaku merokok keluarga. Variabel terikat yaitu kejadian *stunting* pada balita. Populasi kasus adalah seluruh balita *stunting* sebanyak 159 balita. Populasi kontrol adalah seluruh balita tidak *stunting* sebanyak 531 balita. Sampel pada penelitian terdiri dari 52 ibu balita *stunting* dan 52 ibu balita tidak *stunting*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik wawancara dengan alat ukur kuesioner. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pendidikan ibu (*p value* = 0,000; OR = 17,250), pendapatan (*p value* = 0,003; OR = 5,333), asupan energi (*p value* = 0,000; OR = 5,550), asupan protein (*p value* = 0,000; OR = 2,200) dan pola asuh (*p value* = 0,000; OR=) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Sedangkan perilaku merokok keluarga (*p value* = 0,138) tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita. Edukasi rutin kepada para ibu mengenai pencegahan *stunting* yang baik dan benar dapat menurunkan angka kasus *stunting*.

Kata Kunci : faktor risiko, *stunting*, balita

Kepustakaan : 75 (2013 – 2024)

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

SILIWANGI UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

ALVIRA ZALFA FADILLA

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING IN THE WORKING AREA OF UPTD PUSKESMAS KAWALU (Study on Toddlers aged 24-59 months in Kelurahan Karsamenak Prefecture of Kawalu City of Tasikmalaya)

Stunting is a condition of failure to grow toddlers based on the measurement of height body by age with z-score values below -2 SD. The risk factors of occurrence of stunting according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) consist of root problems, direct factors, and indirect factors. The purpose of this research was to analyze risk factors related to stunting incidents in 24-59 months in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas Kawalu City of Tasikmalaya in particular Kelurahan Karsamenak District of Kawalu in 2024. This research was an analytical observational study with a case control design. The independent variables of the research were maternal education, income, energy intake, protein intake, parenting patterns and family smoking behavior. The dependent variable was the incidence of stunting in toddlers. The population of cases was the total stunting case of 159 case. The control population was the entire all toddlers are not stunting of 531 toddlers. The sample in this study was 52 stunting and 52 non-stunting mothers. Data collection used interview techniques with questionnaire measuring tools. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results of this research showed that there was a significant relationship between mother's education (p value = 0,000; OR = 17,250), income (p value = 0,003; OR = 5,333), energy intake (p value = 0.000; OR= 5,550), protein intake (p value=0,000; OR=2,200) and nursing patterns (p value=0.000; OR=) with stunting incidences. While family smoking behavior (p value=0,138) there was no significant relationship with the occurrence of stunting in toddlers. Parental factors are very important for toddlers especially the nutritional intake consumed per day. Routine education to mothers regarding proper and correct prevention of stunting can reduce the number of stunting cases.

Keywords : risk factors, stunting, toddlers

Literature : 75 (2013 – 2024)