

ABSTRACT

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**The Relationship of Mother's Practices in Feeding Infants and Children (PMBA) With Energy Intake in Children Age 6-23 Months on *Stunting* Incidence**

(Case Study in Kaligawe Village, Susukan Lebak District, Cirebon Regency)

There is a problem of malnutrition in children under two, which is still quite high in Indonesia, including the problem of *stunting*. Chronic malnutrition that occurs in children under two years of age can cause growth failure in children under two, namely *stunting*, so that children become too short for their age. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between maternal practices in feeding infants and children (Pmba) with energy intake in children aged 6-23 months to *stunting*. In Kaligawe Village, Susukan Lebak Sub-district, Cirebon Regency in 2021. The research variables consist of FDI practice and energy intake. The design of this study used a cross sectional research design with a total sample of 81 children under five. Data analysis used the chi-square test at a 95% confidence level (0.05). The results showed that there was a relationship between PMBA practice and energy intake ( $p$  value = 0.020 ; OR = 3,214). Furthermore, there was a relationship between PMBA practice on *stunting* ( $p$  value = 0.003; OR = 6,375) and energy intake on *stunting* ( $p$  value = 0.000; OR = 13.964). With the incidence of *stunting* in toddlers aged 6 – 23 months in Kaligawe Village, Susukan Lebak District, Cirebon Regency in 2021. Conclusion: there is a relationship between PMBA practice and energy intake, then there is a relationship between PMBA practice on *stunting*, and there is a relationship between energi intake on *stunting*. Parents are advised to pay more attention to the practice of feeding children under two so that their growth is optimal and avoids *stunting*.

Literature: 1990 - 2020

Keywords: *Stunting*, PMBA Practice, Energy Intake, Baduta

ABSTRAK

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**Hubungan Praktik Ibu Dalam Pemberian Makan Bayi Dan Anak (Pmba) Dengan Asupan Energi Pada Baduta Usia 6-23 Bulan Terhadap Kejadian *Stunting***

(Studi Kasus Di Desa Kaligawe Kecamatan Susukan Lebak Kabupaten Cirebon)

Terdapat masalah kekurangan gizi pada baduta yang masih cukup tinggi di Indonesia diantaranya masalah pendek (*stunting*). Kekurangan gizi kronis yang terjadi pada anak baduta dapat menyebabkan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada anak baduta yaitu *stunting*, sehingga anak menjadi terlalu pendek untuk usianya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui Hubungan Praktik Ibu Dalam Pemberian Makan Bayi Dan Anak (Pmba) Dengan Asupan Energi Pada Baduta Usia 6-23 Bulan Terhadap Kejadian *Stunting*. Di Desa Kaligawe Kecamatan Susukan Lebak Kabupaten Cirebon Tahun 2021. Variabel penelitian terdiri dari praktik PMBA dan asupan energi. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 81 balita. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi – square* pada taraf kepercayaan 95% (0,05). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara praktik PMBA dengan asupan energi ( $p\ value = 0,020$  ; OR = 3,214) selanjutnya terdapat adanya hubungan asupan energi terhadap kejadian *stunting* ( $p\ value = 0,000$  ; OR = 15,283) serta hubungan praktik PMBA terhadap kejadian *stunting* ( $p\ value = 0,003$  ; OR = 6,375) pada balita usia 6 – 23 bulan di Desa Kaligawe Kecamatan Susukan Lebak Kabupaten Cirebon Tahun 2021. Kesimpulan : terdapat hubungan praktik PMBA dengan asupan energi selanjutnya terdapat hubungan praktik PMBA terhadap kejadian *stunting* serta terdapat hubungan asupan energi terhadap kejadian *stunting*. Orang tua disarankan untuk lebih memperhatikan praktik pemberian makan terhadap baduta agar pertumbuhannya optimal dan terhindar dari *stunting*.

Kepustakaan : 1990 - 2020

Kata Kunci : *Stunting*, Praktik PMBA, Asupan Energi, Baduta