

ABSTRAK

FIKRI HAIKAL RIF'ATULLAH

**FAKTOR – FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CIGANDAMEKAR
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Stunting merupakan kondisi kronis yang menggambarkan terhambatnya pertumbuhan karena malnutrisi janga panjang. *Stunting* menurut WHO, *Child Growth Standart* didasarkan pada indeks Panjang badan dibanding umur (PB/U) atau tinggi badan dibanding umur (TB/U) dengan batas (*Z-Score*) kurang dari -2 Sd. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis faktor – faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cigandamekar. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan studi *case control* pada populasi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cigandamekar Kabupaten Kuningan, penelitian ini melibatkan 122 ibu yang memiliki anak balita yan mengalami stunting dan juga tidak stunting. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji *chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata – rata usia responden yaitu 32 tahun. Mayoritas tingkat Pendidikan responden yaitu menengah (SMP/SMA sederajat) sebanyak 58,2%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara Pendidikan ibu dengan kejadian stunting dengan *p-value* = 0,006. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pendapatan dengan kejadian stunting dengan *p-value* = 0,000. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh ibu dengan kejadian stunting dengan *p-value* = 0,003. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengelolaan sampah dengan kejadian stunting dengan *p-value* = 0,003. Sementara itu tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara Berat Badan Lahir Rendah (BBLR) dan Tinggi badan ibu dengan kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cigandamekar Tahun 2021. Program penanggulangan dan pencegahan *stunting* harus terus ditingkatkan dengan melibatkan seluruh sector terkait dan masyarakat berpartisipasi aktif hadir dalam kegiatan penyuluhan kesehatan yang diadakan oleh petugas kesehatan mengenai *stunting*.

Kata Kunci: stunting, faktor risiko

ABSTRACT

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**FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING INCIDENCE IN THE WORKING
AREA OF THE CIGANDAMEKAR PUSKESMAS IN 2021**

Stunting is a chronic condition that describes stunted growth due to long-term malnutrition. Stunting according to WHO, Child Growth Standards are based on an index of body length compared to age (PB/U) or height compared to age (TB/U) with a limit (Z-Score) of less than -2 SD. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors related to the incidence of stunting in the working area of the Cigandamekar Health Center. This research was conducted using a case control study approach in populations in the working area of the Cigandamekar Health Center, Kuningan Regency, this study involved 122 mothers who had children under five who were stunted and also not stunted. Bivariate analysis was performed using the chi square test. The results showed that the average age of the respondents was 32 years. The majority of the respondents' education level was middle school (junior high/high school equivalent) as much as 58.2%. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal education and the incidence of stunting with a p-value = 0.006. There is a significant relationship between income and the incidence of stunting with a p-value = 0.000. There is a significant relationship between mother's parenting style and the incidence of stunting with p-value = 0.003. There is a significant relationship between waste management and the incidence of stunting with a p-value = 0.003. Meanwhile there is no significant relationship between Low Birth Weight (LBW) and Maternal height and the incidence of stunting in the working area of the Cigandamekar Health Center in 2021. The stunting prevention and prevention program must continue to be improved by involving all relevant sectors and the community actively participating in activities health counseling held by health workers regarding stunting.

Keywords: stunting, risk factor