

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN PENGETAHUAN GIZI IBU DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BOJONG RAWALUMBU

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Abstrak

Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh yang dapat menyebabkan keterbatasan selamanya secara fizik dan kognitif. Pemerintah Indonesia menargetkan prevalensi stunting turun hingga 14% pada tahun 2024. Salah satu Provinsi dengan prevalensi tinggi adalah Provinsi Jawa Barat (31.1%). Kota Bekasi menjadi salah satu kota penyumbang kasus stunting di Jawa Barat akibat dari mobilitas warganya yang cukup tinggi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik dan pengetahuan gizi ibu dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bojong Rawalumbu. Desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian merupakan ibu balita usia 24-59 bulan sebanyak 176 orang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada bulan Maret-Juli 2021 di empat RW. Instrumen berupa kuesioner dan microtoise. Analisa data menggunakan uji chi-square dengan membandingkan nilai p-value dan nilai α (0.05). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara umur ibu saat hamil (p-value= 0.895), tingkat pendidikan (p-value= 0.173), pendapatan keluarga (p-value= 0.892), paritas (p-value= 0.870), jumlah anggota keluarga (p-value= 1.000), dan tempat tinggal (p-value= 1.000) dengan kejadian stunting. Terdapat hubungan antara status pekerjaan (p-value= 0.000) dan pengetahuan gizi (p-value= 0.000) dengan kejadian stunting. Ibu yang bekerja dan ibu dengan pengetahuan gizi kurang, memiliki keterkaitan dengan status gizi balita. Disarankan bagi ibu balita untuk tetap bisa memperhatikan gizi anak dan mencari informasi mengenai gizi anak dengan mengikuti perkembangan teknologi saat ini.

Kata kunci: Balita, sanitasi, sosioekonomi, stunting

RELATIONSHIP OF CHARACTERISTIC AND MOTHER'S NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE WITH STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS BOJONG RAWALUMBU

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Abstract

Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive that can cause permanent limitation both physically and cognitively. Indonesian government target the prevalence of stunting to decrease until 14% in 2024. One of the provinces with a high prevalence is West Java Province (31.1%). The city of Bekasi is one of the cities that contribute to stunting cases in West Java due to the high mobility of its citizens. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of characteristics and mother's nutritional knowledge with stunting in children aged 24-59 months in Working Area of Puskesmas Bojong Rawalumbu. Quantitative-based cross-sectional designs. The sample were children's mother aged 24-59 months as many as 176 people. Data collection was carried out on March - July, 2021 in four community-citizens. Instruments include questionnaires and microtoise. Data analysis using chi-square test by comparing the p-value and alpha (0.05). There weren't any relationship between the maternal age on pregnancy ($p\text{-value}=0.895$), level education ($p\text{-value}=0.173$), family income ($p\text{-value}=0.892$), parity ($p\text{-value}=0.870$), household size ($p\text{-value}=1.000$), and dwelling place ($p\text{-value}=1.000$) with stunting. There were relationship between mother employment status ($p\text{-value}=0.000$), and mother's nutritional knowledge ($p\text{-value}=0.000$) with stunting. The working mothers and mothers with less knowledge of nutrition have a relationship with the nutritional status of children under-five. It's recommended for children's mothers to continue for paying attention of theirs and seek information about child nutrition by following current technological developments.

Key Words: Children under-five, sanitation, socioeconomic, stunting