

HUBUNGAN INISIASI MENYUSU DINI, PEMBERIAN MAKANAN PRELAKTEAL, DAN RIWAYAT INFEKSI TERHADAP KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 6-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA UPT PUSKESMAS SUKMAJAYA

Nur Aulia Nisah

Abstrak

Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada bayi (0-11 bulan) dan anak balita (12-59 bulan) akibat dari kekurangan gizi kronis terutama dalam 1000 hari pertama kehidupan. Pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusui dini dan pemberian makanan prelakteal menjadi faktor pada bayi baru lahir untuk mengalami penyakit infeksi yang kemudian dapat menjadi faktor kejadian *stunting*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan inisiasi menyusui dini, pemberian makanan prelakteal, dan riwayat infeksi terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 6-59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Sukmajaya. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan desain *case-control* dengan jumlah responden 90 orang yang terdiri dari 45 kasus dan 45 kontrol. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Data inisiasi menyusui dini, pemberian makanan prelakteal dan riwayat infeksi diperoleh dari wawancara. Dilakukan pengukuran antropometri untuk mengukur tinggi badan balita dengan menggunakan *Microtoice* dan *infantometer*. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*, dan multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik ganda. Hasil analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi-square* terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara inisiasi menyusui dini (OR= 3,946; CI= 0,089-0,724; p=0,016), pemberian makanan prelakteal (OR= 12,020; CI= 4,318-33,462; p=0,000), dan riwayat infeksi (OR=4,343; CI= 1,601-11,779; p=0,006) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 6-59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPT Puskesmas Sukmajaya.

Kata Kunci : *Stunting*, Inisiasi Menyusui Dini, Pemberian Makanan Prelakteal, Riwayat Infeksi

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN OF EARLY
BREASTFEEDING INITIATION, PRELACTEAL FEEDING,
AND HISTORY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE
INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN INFANTS AGED 6-59
MONTHS IN WORK AREA UPT PUSKESMAS SUKMAJAYA**

Nur Aulia Nisah

Abstract

Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and children under five (12-59 months) due to chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1000 days of life. The implementation of early breastfeeding initiation and prelacteal feeding is a factor in the newborn to experience an infectious disease which can later be a factor in the incidence of stunting. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of early breastfeeding initiation, prelacteal feeding, and history of infection to the incidence of stunting in children aged 6-59 months in the Sukmajaya Health Center UPT work area. The study was conducted using a case-control design with a number of respondents 90 people consisting of 45 cases and 45 controls. The sample selection uses a purposive sampling method. Data on early breastfeeding initiation, prelacteal feeding and infection history were obtained from interviews. Anthropometric measurements were used to measure toddler height using Microtoice and infantometer. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate with chi-square test, and multivariate with multiple logistic regression tests. The results of bivariate analysis with the chi-square test showed a significant relationship between early breastfeeding initiation (OR = 0.253; CI = 0.089-0.724; p = 3,946), prelacteal feeding (OR = 12,020; CI = 4.318-33.462; p = 0,000) , and infection history (OR = 4,343; CI = 1,601-11,779; p = 0,006) with the incidence of stunting in infants aged 6-59 months in the work area of the Sukmajaya Health Center UPT.

Keywords: Stunting, Early Breastfeeding Initiation, Prelacteal Feeding, Infection History