

# HUBUNGAN BBLR, PEMBERIAN ASI EKSKLUSIF, DAN RIWAYAT DIARE DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BADUTA (0-23 BULAN) DI SULAWESI BARAT : ANALISIS DATA SEKUNDER RISKESDAS 2018

Raden Ayu Rizka Rochmatika

## Abstrak

*Stunting* adalah kegagalan tumbuh kembang yang dialami anak akibat asupan gizi yang tidak adekuat dalam waktu lama. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan BBLR, pemberian ASI eksklusif, dan riwayat diare dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta di Sulawesi Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain studi *cross-sectional* dan menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas 2018. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji chi-square dan dilanjutkan dengan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik berganda. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara BBLR ( $p \text{ value} = 0,651 > 0,05$ ), pemberian ASI eksklusif ( $p \text{ value} = 0,566 > 0,05$ ), dan diare ( $p \text{ value} = 0,763 > 0,05$ ) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Dan hasil uji multivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat pengaruh antara BBLR ( $p \text{ value} = 0,651 > 0,25$ ), pemberian ASI eksklusif ( $p \text{ value} = 0,566 > 0,25$ ), dan diare ( $p \text{ value} = 0,763 > 0,02$ ) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Terdapat berbagai cara untuk mencegah terjadinya *stunting*. Salah satunya dengan mengetahui dan memahami faktor-faktor yang dapat memicu terjadinya *stunting*, contohnya seperti usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, tempat tinggal, BBLR, pemberian ASI eksklusif, dan riwayat diare. Langkah pencegahan ini dapat dilakukan oleh orang tua agar anak tidak mengalami *stunting*.

**Kata kunci :** Anak Baduta, ASI eksklusif, BBLR, riwayat diare, *stunting*.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LBW, EXCLUSIVE  
BREASTFEEDING, AND HISTORY OF DIARRHEA WITH  
INCIDENCE OF *STUNTING* AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 2  
YEARS OLD (0-23 MONTHS) IN WEST SULAWESI:  
SECONDARY DATA RISKESDAS 2018 ANALYSIS**

**Raden Ayu Rizka Rochmatika**

**Abstract**

*Stunting* is a failure of growth and development experienced by children due to inadequate nutritional intake for a long time. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between low birth weight, exclusive breastfeeding, and a history of diarrhea with the incidence of *stunting* among children under 2 years old in West Sulawesi. This study used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional study design and used secondary data from Riskesdas 2018. Bivariate analysis was performed using the chi-square test and followed by multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression. Bivariate test results showed that there was no significant relationship between low birth weight (p value = 0.651 > 0.05), exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.566 > 0.05), and diarrhea (p value = 0.763 > 0.05) with the incidence of *stunting*. And the results of the multivariate test showed that there was no effect between LBW (p value = 0.651 > 0.25), exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.566 > 0.25), and diarrhea (p value = 0.763 > 0.02) with the incidence of *stunting*. There are various ways to prevent *stunting*. One of them is by knowing and understanding the factors that can trigger *stunting*, for example, age, gender, mother's education, mother's occupation, place of residence, low birth weight, exclusive breastfeeding, and history of diarrhea. Parents can take this preventive step so that their child does not experience *stunting*.

**Keywords** : Children under 2 years old, exclusive breastfeeding, LBW, history of diarrhea, *stunting*.