

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN GIZI SEIMBANG DAN AKTIVITAS FISIK PADA STATUS GIZI REMAJA DI SMA SUMPAH PEMUDA JAKARTA BARAT

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Permasalahan gizi remaja seperti gizi kurang dan gizi lebih. Data Riskesdas 2018 di Indonesia prevalensi gizi kurang pada remaja sebesar 8,7% dan gizi lebih sebesar 16%. **Tujuan** penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan pengetahuan gizi seimbang dan aktivitas fisik pada status gizi remaja di SMA Sumpah Pemuda Jakarta Barat. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian cross-sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 50 responden dengan menggunakan *stratified random sampling*. Instrumen Penelitian menggunakan rumus perhitungan IMT/U, kuesioner pengetahuan gizi dan kuesioner *IPAQ-SF*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi. **Hasil:** Mayoritas responden perempuan sebanyak 31 responden (62%). Responden berusia 15 tahun sebanyak 22 responden (44%). Responden berstatus gizi normal sebanyak 9 responden (18%), gizi kurus sebanyak 12 responden (24%) dan gizi gemuk sebanyak 29 responden (58%). Responden mempunyai pengetahuan gizi kurang baik sebanyak 37 responden (74%) dan tingkat aktivitas fisik kategori sedang sebanyak 46 responden (92%). **Kesimpulan:** Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa perlunya melakukan edukasi untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan gizi pada remaja. Sehingga dapat membantu mencegah ketidakseimbangan nutrisi dan masalah kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Status Gizi, Remaja, Pengetahuan Gizi Seimbang, Aktivitas Fisik

OVERVIEW OF BALANCED KNOWLEDGE OF BALANCED NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE SUMPAH PEMUDA SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, JAKARTA BARAT

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Abstract

Background: Adolescent nutrition problems such as undernutrition and overnutrition. Data from Riskesdas 2018 in Indonesia, the prevalence of undernutrition in adolescents was 8.7% and overnutrition was 16%. **The purpose** of this study was to describe the knowledge of balanced nutrition and physical activity on the nutritional status of adolescents at Sumpah Pemuda High School, West Jakarta. **Methods:** This study is a cross-sectional study. The sample size was 50 respondents using stratified random sampling. Research instruments used the IMT / U calculation formula, nutritional knowledge questionnaire and IPAQ-SF questionnaire. Data analysis using descriptive analysis and presented in the form of frequency distribution tables. **Results:** The majority of female respondents were 31 respondents (62%). Respondents aged 15 years were 22 respondents (44%). Respondents had normal nutrition status as many as 9 respondents (18%), underweight nutrition as many as 12 respondents (24%) and obese nutrition as many as 29 respondents (58%). Respondents had poor nutrition knowledge as many as 37 respondents (74%) and moderate physical activity levels as many as 46 respondents (92%). **Conclusion:** This study concludes that it is necessary to conduct education to improve nutritional knowledge in adolescents. So that it can help prevent nutritional imbalances and health problems.

Keywords: Nutritional status, adolescents, knowledge of balanced nutrition, physical activity.