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**Shally Mifa Nuroktavia, No. NRP 2110211029**

**DETERMINAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA ANAK USIA 0-23 BULAN  
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LARANGAN UTARA TAHUN 2024**

xvi + 93 halaman, 12 tabel, 4 gambar, 10 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

*Stunting* merupakan kondisi yang dialami oleh anak usia 0-5 tahun dengan karakteristik tinggi atau panjang badan yang tidak proporsional berdasarkan usia. Sebesar 18,3% anak usia 0-23 bulan di Indonesia mengalami *stunting* dan sebesar 21,1% di Provinsi Banten, melebihi target 14% yang ditetapkan RPJMN 2020-2024. *Stunting* timbul akibat interrelasi multifaktorial, tiga faktor diantaranya yaitu ASI eksklusif, riwayat diare, dan antropometri saat lahir. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keterkaitan antara faktor-faktor tersebut dengan insidensi *stunting* pada anak usia 0-23 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Larangan Utara Kota Tangerang. Sebesar 97 sampel dikumpulkan melalui metode *consecutive sampling* dengan menerapkan desain *cross-sectional* untuk mengobservasi anak-anak usia 0-23 bulan. Faktor lingkar kepala lahir, panjang badan lahir, berat badan lahir, ASI eksklusif, dan riwayat diare berperan sebagai variabel independen, sedangkan kejadian *stunting* merupakan variabel dependen yang diteliti dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian dilakukan melalui analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat. Melalui hasil penelitian, analisis bivariat mengungkapkan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara kejadian *stunting* dengan panjang badan lahir, berat badan lahir, lingkar kepala lahir, ASI eksklusif, dan riwayat diare ( $p = 0,653$ , OR = 1,392;  $p = 0,450$ , OR = 1,970;  $p = 0,126$ , OR = 3,143;  $p = 0,346$ , OR = 1,820;  $p = 0,466$ , OR = 2,800). Kemudian, melalui analisis multivariat diketahui tidak ada hubungan antara kejadian *stunting* dengan lingkar kepala lahir dan ASI eksklusif ( $p = 0,079$ , OR = 3,359;  $p = 0,195$ , OR = 1,941), meskipun kedua faktor tersebut menunjukkan dominansi keterkaitan dengan variabel dependen diantara variabel independen lainnya. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak ada keterkaitan antara kejadian *stunting* dengan antropometri saat lahir, ASI eksklusif, dan riwayat diare, namun faktor-faktor tersebut berpotensi meningkatkan risiko untuk terjadinya *stunting*.

**Daftar Pustaka** : 85 (2015-2023)

**Kata kunci** : Antropometri saat lahir, ASI eksklusif, riwayat diare, *stunting*

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**Shally Mifa Nuroktavia, No. NRP 2110211029**

**DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGES 0-23 MONTH IN  
THE AREA OF LARANGAN UTARA PRIMARY HEALTHCARE  
CENTER, TANGERANG CITY IN 2024**

xvi + 93 pages, 12 tables, 4 pictures, 10 appendices

***ABSTRACT***

*Stunting is a condition growth failure in toddlers, stemming from prolonged nutritional shortfalls, manifesting as disproportionate height or body length for age. The national prevalence of stunting among children aged 0-23 months in Indonesia remains elevated at 18.3%, while Banten Province reports a higher rate of 21.1%, surpassing the 2020-2024 RPJMN target of 14%. Stunting is influenced by multiple interrelated factors, including exclusive breastfeeding, birth anthropometry, and a history of diarrhea. The study aims to identification determine the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding, birth anthropometry, and history of diarrhea with stunting prevalence in children aged 0-23 months residing within the Larangan Utara Community Health Center, Tangerang Regency. A cross-sectional method characterized the design of this study, enrolling 97 respondent aged 0-23 months from the target population through consecutive sampling. The study focused on stunting incidence as dependent variable, through its association with birth length, exclusive breastfeeding, birth weight, history of diarrhea, and birth head circumference, which were the independents variable. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses were conducted within this study. Bivariate analysis in this study no significant association between birth length, exclusive breastfeeding, birth weight, history of diarrhea, or birth head circumference and the incidence of stunting ( $p = 0.653$ ,  $OR = 1.392$ ;  $p = 0.450$ ,  $OR = 1.970$ ;  $p = 0.126$ ,  $OR = 3.143$ ;  $p = 0.346$ ,  $OR = 1.820$ ;  $p = 0.466$ ,  $OR = 2.800$ ). Furthermore, multivariate analysis revealed no significant relationship between birth head circumference or exclusive breastfeeding and the incidence of stunting ( $p = 0.079$ ,  $OR = 3.359$ ;  $p = 0.195$ ,  $OR = 1.941$ ). This study despite the absence of significant association identified between exclusive breastfeeding, anthropometric measurement at birth, and history of diarrhea with stunting occurrence, though these factors acknowledge to amplify the risk of stunting.*

**Reference** : 85 (2015-2023)

**Keywords** : *Birth anthropometry, exclusive breastfeeding, history of diarrhea, stunting*