

# **FAKTOR FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN STATUS GIZI ANAK USIA 6 – 59 BULAN DI DESA SUKAMULYA WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUKAMAKMUR KABUPATEN BOGOR TAHUN 2025**

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## **Abstrak**

Status gizi balita usia 6–59 bulan kerap digunakan sebagai indikator utama dalam menggambarkan kondisi kesehatan masyarakat. Di Kabupaten Bogor, masalah gizi pada kelompok balita masih relatif tinggi dan memerlukan perhatian serius, dengan prevalensi dilaporkan berkisar antara 18% hingga lebih dari 25%. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan status gizi balita usia 6–59 bulan di Desa Sukamulya, Kabupaten Bogor, tahun 2025. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain potong lintang. Populasi penelitian mencakup seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak balita usia 6–59 bulan, dengan sampel 180 balita yang dipilih melalui teknik random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner disertai wawancara terstruktur. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square untuk mengetahui hubungan antarvariabel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 180 balita, sebagian besar berada pada kategori gizi buruk, yaitu 110 balita atau 61,1%. Analisis statistik memperlihatkan adanya hubungan bermakna antara status gizi balita dengan tingkat pengetahuan ibu, pola makan anak, pendapatan keluarga, riwayat penyakit suspek infeksi, serta keterjangkauan akses pelayanan kesehatan. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, Puskesmas Sukamakmur diharapkan meningkatkan upaya promotif dan preventif melalui penguatan kegiatan posyandu rutin sebagai sarana pemantauan status gizi balita di wilayah kerja setempat secara berkelanjutan optimal.

**Kata kunci:** Status Gizi, Pengetahuan Ibu, Pola Makan, Pendapatan Keluarga, Penyakit Suspek infeksi.

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS  
OF CHILDREN AGED 6–59 MONTHS *ini* SUKAMULYA  
VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF SUKAMAKMUR PUBLIC  
HEALTH  
CENTER, BOGOR REGENCY, 2025**

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***Abstract***

*The nutritional status of children aged 6–59 months is commonly used as a key indicator to describe community health conditions. In Bogor Regency, nutritional problems among under-five children remain relatively high and require serious attention, with reported prevalence ranging from 18% to more than 25%. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with the nutritional status of children aged 6–59 months in Sukamulya Village, Bogor Regency, in 2025. The research employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of all mothers who had children aged 6–59 months, with a sample of 180 children selected using a random sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires complemented by structured interviews. The collected data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test to determine relationships between variables. The results showed that out of 180 children, the majority were classified as having poor nutritional status, accounting for 110 children (61.1%). Statistical analysis indicated significant associations between children’s nutritional status and several factors, including maternal knowledge level, child feeding patterns, family income, history of suspected infectious diseases, and accessibility to health services. Based on these findings, the Sukamakmur Community Health Center is expected to enhance continuous promotive and preventive efforts, particularly by strengthening routine integrated health post (posyandu) activities as a means of monitoring the nutritional status of children within its service area in a sustainable and optimal manner.*

**Keywords:** *Nutritional Status, Knowledge, Feeding Practices, Income, Infectious Diseases*