

HUBUNGAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA ANAK BADUTA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CINERE, KOTA DEPOK

Triana Regziani

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan permasalahan gizi kronis pada anak baduta yang berdampak terhadap pertumbuhan fisik dan perkembangan kognitif. Salah satu faktor yang berperan dalam terjadinya *stunting* adalah sanitasi lingkungan yang tidak memenuhi syarat, meliputi kualitas fisik air minum, akses jamban tidak aman, pengelolaan sampah yang tidak layak, serta pembuangan limbah rumah tangga. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak baduta di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cinere, Kota Depok. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan sampel 201 baduta yang diperoleh melalui *stratified random sampling*, pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner serta pengukuran antropometri panjang badan, dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara kualitas fisik air minum yang tidak aman ($p\text{-value}=0,001$), akses jamban tidak aman ($p\text{-value}=0,006$), serta pengelolaan sampah yang buruk ($p\text{-value}=0,029$) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Pembuangan limbah tidak menunjukkan hubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* ($p\text{-value}=0,265$). **Saran:** Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan melakukan pemeriksaan kualitas air minum secara mikrobiologis dan kimiawi serta memfokuskan kajian pada pengelolaan limbah rumah tangga sebagai upaya pencegahan *stunting* pada anak.

Kata Kunci: Air Minum, Baduta, Sanitasi Lingkungan, *Stunting*

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL
SANITATION AND STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER
TWO YEARS OF AGE IN THE WORKING AREA OF CINERE
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER, DEPOK CITY***

Triana Regziani

Abstract

Background: Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem in children under two years of age that affects physical growth and cognitive development. One of the factors contributing to stunting is inadequate environmental sanitation, including poor physical quality of drinking water, unsafe access to latrines, improper waste management, and household wastewater disposal. ***Objective:*** This study aimed to analyze the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of stunting among children under two years of age in the working area of Cinere Primary Health Center, Depok City. ***Methods:*** This study employed a cross-sectional design with a sample of 201 children under two years of age obtained through stratified random sampling. Data were collected through interviews using questionnaires and anthropometric measurements of body length, and analyzed using the chi-square test with a 95% confidence level. ***Results:*** The results showed a significant relationship between unsafe physical quality of drinking water (p -value = 0.001), unsafe access to latrines (p -value = 0.006), and poor waste management (p -value = 0.029) with the incidence of stunting. Household wastewater disposal showed no significant relationship with stunting (p -value = 0.265). ***Suggestion:*** Future studies are recommended to conduct microbiological and chemical assessments of drinking water quality and to focus on household waste management as part of stunting prevention efforts in children.

Keywords: Children Under Two Years of Age, Drinking Water, Environmental Sanitation, Stunting