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FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN GIZI KURANG PADA BALITA USIA 37-59 BULAN DI PUSKESMAS KAUBELE KECAMATAN BIBOKI MOENLEU KABUPATEN TIMOR TENGAH UTARA.

(xv + 77 halaman + 15 tabel + 2 gambar + 6 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Masalah gizi kurang pada anak balita dapat di pengaruhi oleh asupan energi, asupan protein dan kejadian diare.

Tujuan : Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian gizi Kurang pada balita usia 37-59 bulan di Puskesmas Kaubele Kecamatan Biboki Moenleu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel terdiri 78 balita di Puskesmas Kaubele Kecamatan Biboki Moenleu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara yang diambil dengan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Instrument pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder hasil penimbangan berat badan, kuesioner, form SFFQ. Analisis data menggunakan *chi-square* ($\alpha= 0.05$)

Hasil : Asupan energi baik 8 balita (10.3%), energi kurang 70 balita (89.7%); Asupan protein lebih 2 balita (2.6%), protein baik 32 balita (41.0%), kurang 44 balita (56.4%); Balita yang tidak menderita diare 36 balita (46.2%),menderita diare 42 balita (53.8%); Balita berat badan normal 30 balita (38.5%), balita berat badan kurang 48 balita (61.5%); Ada hubungan antara asupan energi, asupan protein dan kejadian diare dengan kejadian gizi kurang ($p=0.049$, $p=0.002$ dan $p=0.000$).

Simpulan: Ada hubungan antara asupan energi, asupan protein dan kejadian diare dengan kejadian gizi kurang pada balita 37-59 bulan di Puskesmas Kaubele Kecamatan Biboki Moenleu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara

Kata Kunci :Asupan energi, Asupan Protein, Kejadian Diare, Gizi Kurang
Kepustakaan : 52 (2005-2017)

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FACTORS RELATED TO LESS NUTRITION IN CHILDREN AGE 37-59 MONTHS AT THE PUSKESMAS KAUBELE BIBOKI MOENLEU DISTRICT NORTH CENTRAL TIMOR REGENCY.
(xv + 77 pages + 15 tables + 2 pictures + 6 attachments)

ABSTRACT

Background: Malnutrition problems in children under five can be influenced by energy intake, protein intake and the incidence of diarrhea.

Purpose : This study was a factors associated with the incident of malnutrition in children aged 37-59 months at Puskesmas Kaubele Moenleu Biboki District North Central Timor Regency.

Method : This study was a correlation descriptive study with a cross sectional approach. The sample consisted of 78 toddlers at the Kaubele Puskesmas, Biboki Moenleu District, North Central Timor Regency, taken by proportional random sampling technique. Data collection instrument using secondary data from weighing results, kueisoner, form SFFQ. Data analysis using chi-square ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Result : The result of this study indicated that there were intake energy good 8 toddlers (10.3 %) , energy less 70 toddlers (89.7 %); protein intake more 2 toddlers (2.6 %) , protein good 32 toddlers (41.0 %) , less 44 toddlers (56.4 %); toddlers who do not diarrhea 36 toddlers (46.2 %) , diarrhea 42 toddlers (53.8 %); toddlers normal weight of 30 toddlers (38.5 %) , toddlers weight less 48 toddlers (61.5 %); There is correlation between intake energy , protein intake and the chain diarrhea with the genesis malnutrition in toddlers ($p = 0.025$, $p = 0.002$ and $p = 0.000$).

Conclusion : There is correlation between intake energy , protein intake and the chain diarrhea with the genesis malnutrition in toddlers 37-59 months in puskesmas Kaubele Biboki Moenleu District North Central Timor Regency.

Keywords : Intake of energi and protein, The Diarrhea, Malnutrition

Bibliographies : 52 (2005-2017)