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Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Gizi Ibu, Riwayat Pemberian MP-ASI, Dan Status Ekonomi Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Di Desa Ngajaran Kecamatan Tuntang

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Stunting* merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada anak balita (dibawah lima tahun) akibat kurangnya asupan gizi yang bersifat kronik. Menurut *World Health Organizational* (WHO), Indonesia masuk kedalam negara ketiga dengan kejadian tertinggi Asia Tenggara sebesar 27,7%. Pengetahuan gizi ibu, pemberian asi eksklusif, pemberian MP-ASI, status ekonomi, sanitasi, asupan gizi,, penyakit infeksi merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi stunting pada balita. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan Gizi Ibu, riwayat pemberian MP-ASI dan Status Ekonomi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Desa Ngajaran Kecamatan Tuntang

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik observasional dengan desain case control. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah balita berusia 24-59 bulan di Desa Ngajaran Kecamatan Tuntang. Teknis sampling yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah simple random sampling sejumlah 88 balita terdiri 22 sampel kasus dan 66 sampel kontrol. Alat pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan data sekunder. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square*

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan $p = 0,053$, OR = 2,968 (CI 95% 1,099 – 8,021), riwayat pemberian mp-asi $p = 0,004$, OR = 4.929 (1.743 – 13.936) dan status ekonomi $p = 0,047$, OR = 0,327 (CI 95% 0,120 – 0,890) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Desa Ngajaran Kecamatan Tuntang Kabupaten Semarang

Simpulan : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diharapkan pelayanan kesehatan melakukan sosialisasi tentang pentingnya pengetahuan gizi, pemberian MP-ASI pada usia 6 bulan kepada orang tua yang memiliki balita

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan Gizi Ibu, Riwayat MP-ASI, Status Ekonomi, *Stunting*

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER
NUTRITION, COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING HISTORY AND ECONOMIC
STATUS WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING ON CHILDREN IN
NGAJARAN VILLAGE TUNTANG SUB DISTRICT SEMARANG REGENCY**

ABSTRACT

Background : Stunting is condition failing growing on children under five (under five years) due to chronic nutritional deficiency. Based on World Health Statistics, Indonesia entered into with third countries is the southeast asia of 27,7 %. Knowledge of mother nutrion, exclusive breastfeeding complementary fedding, economic status, sanitation, nutritional intake, infectious diseasesIs one of the factors affects stunting on children under five. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of mother nutrition, complementary feeding history and economic status with the incidence of stunting on children under five in Ngajaran village Tuntang sub district.

Methods : This research uses analytic observasional with case control approach. The Population in this study were toddlers aged 24-59 months in Ngajaran Village, Tuntang Sub District. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling a number 88 toddlers consisting 22 cases sample and 66 control sample. The data collection using questionnaires and secondary data. Data analysis using the chi square test.

Results: The resultsresults in this study are there is a relationship between knowledge of mother nutrition $p = 0,053$, $OR = 2,968$;CI 95% 1,099 – 8,021, history of complementary feeding $p = 0.004$, $OR = 4.929$; CI 95% 1.743 – 13.936) and economic status $p = 0.047$, $OR = 0,327$; CI 95% 0,120 – 0,890) with the incidence of stunting on children under five in Ngajaran Village, Tuntang Sub District, Semarang Regency.

Conclusion : Based on the research, It is hoped that health services will disseminate information about the importance of nutritional knowledge, giving complementary feeding at 6 months of age to parents who have toddlers.

Keywords : Konwledge of mother nutrition, Complementary Feeding, Economic Status, Stunting