

HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT INDEKS MASA TUBUH, LINGKAR LENGANG ATAS, DAN STATUS ANEMIA IBU DENGAN STUNTING PADA BATITA DESA KEBONAGUNG, KECAMATAN SUMOWONO, KABUPATEN SEMARANG

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan Studi Status Gizi Indonesia SSGI 2021 prevalensi stunting 2021 sebesar 24,4%. Faktor penyebab stunting adalah riwayat status gizi ibu hamil, Lingkar Lengan Atas (LILA) dan status anemia ibu. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan riwayat Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT), Lingkar Lengan Atas (LILA), dan status anemia ibu dengan stunting pada batita Desa Kebonagung, Kecamatan Sumowono, Kabupaten Semarang.

Metode: Menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh batita (12-35 bulan). Lokasi penelitian di Desa Kebonagung. Teknik sampling dengan *total sampling* sebanyak 86 batita. Pengambilan data dengan kuesioner dan pengukuran antropometri. Analisis data menggunakan uji koefisien kotingensi ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil: Ibu batita di Desa Kebonagung memiliki riwayat IMT awal kehamilan termasuk sangat kurus 5,6%, kurus 7%, normal 63,4%, gemuk 15,5% dan obese sebesar 8,5%. Ibu memiliki riwayat LILA awal kehamilan termasuk kategori tidak berisiko KEK sebesar 74,6% dan termasuk berisiko KEK sebesar 25,4%. Ibu memiliki riwayat status anemia trimester III termasuk kategori tidak anemia sebesar 74,6% dan Ibu yang mengalami anemia sebesar 25,4%. Batita di Desa Kebonagung yang termasuk tidak stunting sebesar 74,6% dan yang stunting 25,4%. Hasil uji koefisien kotingensi yaitu tidak terdapat hubungan riwayat IMT, LILA, dan status anemia dengan stunting ($\alpha = 0,05$; $p = 0,268$; $p = 0,127$; $p = 0,368$).

Simpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan riwayat IMT, LILA, dan status anemia ibu dengan stunting pada batita Desa Kebonagung, Kecamatan Sumowono, maka dari itu kemungkinan terdapat faktor lain yang tidak diteliti pada penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: IMT, LILA, Anemia Ibu dan Stunting

Kepustakaan: 107 (2000-2022)

THE CORRELATIONS HISTORY OF BODY MASS INDEX, MID-UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE AND MOTHERS ANEMIA STATUS WITH STUNTING IN TODDLERS KEBONAGUNG VILLAGE, SUMOWONO DISTRICT, SEMARANG REGENCY

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Abstract

Background: Based on the 2021 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey, the prevalence of stunting in 2021 is 24.4%. Stunting is affected by maternal Body Mass Index (BMI), Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), and anemia status during pregnancy. The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between maternal BMI, MUAC, anemia status during pregnancy with stunting in toddlers in Kebonagung Village, Sumowono District, Semarang Regency.

Method: This study used a cross sectional approach. The population is all toddlers (12-35 months). The research location was in the village of Kebonagung. Sampling technique with a total sampling of 86 toddlers. Collecting data by questionnaires and anthropometric measurements. Data analysis used contingency coefficient test (α value = 0,05).

Results: Toddler mothers in Kebonagung Village have a history of early pregnancy BMI severe thinness 5.6%, 7% thin, 63.4% normal, 15.5% overweight and 8.5% thinness obesity. Mothers who have a history of early pregnancy LILA are categorized as not at risk of CED by 74.6% and including at risk of CED by 25.4%. Mothers have a history of anemia status in the third trimester including the non-anemic category by 74.6% and mothers who experience anemia by 25.4%. Toddlers in Kebonagung Village who are not stunted are 74.6% and those who are stunted are 25.4%. There was no relationship between a history of BMI, MUAC, and anemia status with stunting ($\alpha = 0.05$; $p = 0.268$; $p = 0.127$; $p = 0.368$).

Conclusion: There is no relationship between a history of BMI, MUAC, and anemia status during pregnancy with stunting in toddlers in Kebonagung Village, Sumowono District, therefore there may be other factors not examined in this study.

Keyword: BMI, MUAC, Anemia Status and Stunting.

Literature: 107 (2000-2022)