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GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK KELUARGA, POLA ASUH, DAN RIWAYAT BALITA DENGAN STUNTING DI DESA KEBONAGUNG KECAMATAN SUMOWONO KABUPATEN SEMARANG

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stunting adalah gangguan tumbuh kembang yang dialami anak akibat gizi buruk, infeksi berulang, dan stimulasi psikososial yang tidak memadai. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik keluarga balita, pola asuh, dan riwayat balita dengan stunting di Desa Kebonagung.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel *total sampling*, dengan jumlah responden 23 balita. Pengambilan data melalui pengukuran antropometri, kuesioner dan wawancara, data disajikan menggunakan tabel distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa balita stunting berusia 25-59 bulan sebesar 18 (78,3%), usia hamil pertama ibu <20 tahun sebesar 7 (30,4%) dan 20-35 tahun 16 (69,6%). Pekerjaan orang tua yaitu ayah bekerja 23 (100%) dan ibu tidak bekerja 19 (82,6%). Pendidikan ayah yaitu SD 11 (47,8%), SMP 9 (39,1%), dan pendidikan ibu yaitu SD 9 (39,1%), SMP 8 (34,8%). Jumlah anak kecil (≤ 2) sebesar 20 (87%). Pendapatan keluarga rendah sebesar 13 (56,5%). Pola asuh penelantar 14 (60,9%), permisif 2 (8,7%), dan demokratis 7 (30,4%). Riwayat penyakit infeksi tidak pernah 5 (21,75%) dan jarang (≤ 2 kali) 18 (78,3%), riwayat BBLR sebesar 3 (13%) BBLR dan 20 (87%) tidak BBLR, dan 11(47,8%) tidak ASI Eksklusif.

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik keluarga balita yaitu sebagian besar ibu tidak bekerja dengan pendidikan orang tua tamatan SD-SMP, sebagian besar pendapatan keluarga rendah, pola asuh sebagian besar penelantar, riwayat penyakit infeksi jarang (≤ 2 kali), sebagian besar balita tidak BBLR, dan sebagian tidak ASI Eksklusif.

Kata Kunci: Gambaran, Stunting, Balita.

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OVERVIEW OF FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, PARENTING PATTERNS, AND HISTORY OF TODDLERS WITH STUNTING EVENTS IN KEBONAGUNG VILLAGE, SUMOMONO REGENCY, SEMARANG REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a growth disorder experienced by children due to poor nutrition, repeated infections, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation. The purpose of this study was to describe the characteristics of the family of toddlers, parenting patterns, and history of toddlers with stunting in Kebonagung Village.

Methods: Descriptive research using cross sectional design. Sampling total sampling, with the number of respondents 23 toddlers. Collecting data through anthropometric measurements, questionnaires and interviews, the data is presented using a frequency distribution table.

Results: The results showed that stunting toddlers aged 25-59 months were 18 (78.3%), maternal age at first pregnancy <20 years was 7 (30.4%) and 20-35 years was 16 (69.6%). The parents' occupations are 23 (100%) working fathers and 19 (82.6%) non-working mothers. Father's education is Elementary School 11 (47.8%), Junior High School 9 (39.1%), and mother's education is Elementary School 9 (39.1%), Junior High School 8 (34.8%). The number of young children (≤ 2) was 20 (87%). Low family income by 13 (56.5%). Neglectful parenting 14 (60.9%), permissive 2 (8.7%), and democratic 7 (30.4%). History of infectious disease never 5 (21.75%) and rarely (≤ 2 times) 18 (78.3%), history of LBW 3 (13%) LBW and 20 (87%) not LBW, and 11 (47, 8%) not exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusion: The characteristics of the families of toddlers are that most of the mothers do not work with parental education graduating from elementary-junior high school, most of the family income is low, the parenting pattern is mostly neglected, the history of infectious diseases is rare (≤ 2 times), most of the toddlers are not LBW, and most of the children are not low birth weight. not exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Overview, Stunting, Toddler.