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HUBUNGAN ASUPAN ENERGI, ASUPAN PROTEIN, KEJADIAN DIARE DAN KEJADIAN ISPA DENGAN KEJADIAN GIZI KURANG PADA BALITA DI DUSUN KEBONAGUNG DESA KEBONAGUNG KECAMATAN SUMOWONO

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Permasalahan gizi yang terjadi pada balita dipengaruhi oleh asupan energi, asupan protein, kejadian diare dan kejadian ISPA. berdasarkan data dinas kesehatan kabupaten Semarang Desa Kebonagung merupakan desa lokus stunting.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan asupan gizi, asupan protein, kejadian diare dan kejadian ISPA dengan status gizi pada balita di Dusun Kebonagung Desa Kebonagung, Kecamatan Sumowono.

Metode: Desain penelitian adalah deskriptif korelasi pendekatan belah lintang (cross sectional) dengan metode kuantitatif. sampel terdiri 83 balita di Dusun Kebonagung Desa Kebonagung Kecamatan Sumowono. teknik pengambilan sampling dilakukan dengan teknik total sampling. pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer hasil penimbangan BB, TB, kuesioner dan SFFQ. analisis data menggunakan *chi-square* ($\alpha = 0,05$). Data yang dianalisis meliputi asupan energi, asupan protein, kejadian diare dan kejadian ISPA menggunakan program komputer.

Hasil: Asupan energi baik 67 balita (80,7%), sedang 4 balita (4,8%), kurang 12 balita(14,5%), asupan protein Lebih 2 balita (2,4%) ,baik 62 (74,4%) ,sedang 5 balita(6%), kurang 14 balita(16,9%), balita yang tidak menderita diare 78 balita(94%), menderita diare 5 balita(6%), balita yang tidak menderita ISPA 70 balita (84,3%), ada hubungan asupan energi ($p = 0,002$), asupan protein ($p = 0,006$), kejadian diare (0,926), kejadian ISPA ($p = 0,443$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara asupan energi, asupan protein, kejadian diare dan kejadian ISPA dengan kejadian Stunting.

Kata Kunci: Asupan Energi, Asupan Protein, Kejadian Diare, Kejadian ISPA

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RELATIONSHIP OF ENERGY INTAKE, PROTEIN INTAKE, AND INFECTION EVENT WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN IN KEBONAGUNG HAMLET, KEBONAGUNG VILLAGE, SUMOWONO DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Background: Nutritional problems that occur in toddlers are influenced by energy intake, protein intake, the incidence of diarrhea and the incidence of ARI. Based on data from the Semarang district health office, Kebonagung Village is a stunting locus village.

Objective: To determine the relationship between nutritional intake and the incidence of infection with nutritional status in children under five in Kebonagung Hamlet, Kebonagung Village, Sumowono District.

Methods: this study was a correlation descriptive with a cross sectional approach with quantitative method. The sample consisted of 83 toddlers at the Kebonagung village, Sumowono district. Taken by total sampling technique. Data collection instrument using primary data from weighing results, questionnaire, form SFFQ. Data analysis using *chi-square* ($\alpha = 0,05$). The data analyzed included energy intake, protein intake, incidence of diarrhea and the incidence of ARI using a computer program.

Results: Good energy intake 67 toddlers (80.7%), moderate 4 toddlers (4.8%), less than 12 toddlers (14.5%), protein intake More than 2 toddlers (2.4%), good 62 (74,4%), moderate 5 toddlers (6%), less 14 toddlers (16.9%), toddlers who do not suffer from diarrhea 78 toddlers (94%), suffers from diarrhea 5 toddlers (6%), toddlers who do not suffer from ARI 70 toddlers (84.3%), there was no relationship between energy intake ($p = 0.002$), protein intake ($p = 0.006$), diarrhea incidence (0.926), ARI incidence ($p = 0.443$).

Conclusion: There is no relationship between energy intake, protein intake, the incidence of diarrhea and the incidence of ARI with the incidence of stunting.

Keywords: Energi intake, Protein Intake, Incidence of diarrhea, incidence of ARI.

