

# THE FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING OCCURANCE IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS AT KEMAWI VILLAGE, SUMOWONO DISTRICT, SEMARANG REGENCY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Stunting is a nutritional problem that occurs in toddlers. Stunting or failure to thrive occurs in toddlers who are malnourished since in the womb until the baby is born. Direct factors that affect stunting nutritional status are food intake and disease history, while indirect factors related to nutritional status are access to food, sanitation, inadequate maternal and child care practices, there are factors that underlie these two factors at the community level, namely knowledge, human resources, economy and environment.

**Destination :** This study aims to determine the factors associated with the incidence of stunting in children under five in Kemawi Village, Sumowono District, Semarang Regency.

**Method :** The research design in this study used a cross-sectional research design. The population in this study were all toddlers aged 24-59 months. Sampling with a total sampling of 59 respondents. Univariate analysis in this study with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis used in this study using the technique of correlational contingency coefficient (KK) analysis. The instrument used in this study is measuring height using a microtoise which is then processed with the WHO Antro application to obtain the nutritional status of TB/U, and conducting interviews regarding the identity of respondents and research variables using a questionnaire

**Results :** The percentage of the first age giving complementary feeding according to the standard is 71.2%, the percentage of children under five with a history of infectious diseases is 55.9%, the percentage of mothers under five with a low level of education is 66.1%, the percentage of maternal age during pregnancy is at risk of 20, 3%, and the percentage of incidence is 32.2%. There is a significant relationship between a history of infectious disease and maternal age during pregnancy with the incidence of stunting. There was no relationship between the age at first giving complementary feeding and the mother's education level with the incidence of stunting ( $p > 0.348$ ;  $p < 0.003$ ;  $p > 0.795$ ;  $p < 0.030$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between a history of infectious disease and maternal age during pregnancy with the incidence of stunting. There is no relationship between the first age of giving complementary feeding and the mother's education level with the incidence of stunting

**Keywords:** age at first giving complementary feeding, history of infectious disease, mother's education level, maternal age during pregnancy and stunting

# **FAKTOR -FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI DESA KEMAWI KECAMATAN SUMOWONO KABUPATEN SEMARANG**

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## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang** : Stunting merupakan masalah gizi yang terjadi pada balita. Stunting atau gagal tumbuh terjadi pada balita yang mengalami kurang gizi semenjak di dalam kandungan hingga awal bayi lahir. Faktor langsung yang mempengaruhi status gizi stunting yaitu asupan makan dan riwayat penyakit, sedangkan faktor tidak langsung yang berhubungan dengan status gizi yaitu akses makanan, sanitasi, praktik perawatan ibu dan anak yang tidak memadai, terdapat faktor yang mendasari kedua faktor tersebut ditingkat masyarakat yaitu pengetahuan, sumber daya manusia, ekonomi dan lingkungan.

**Tujuan** : Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada Balita di Desa Kemawi, Kecamatan Sumowono, Kabupaten Semarang.

**Metode** : Menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh balita yang berusia 24-59 bulan. Pengambilan sampel dengan total sampling sejumlah 59 responden. Analisis yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan teknik analisis korelasional koefisien kontingensi (KK). Instrumen yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu *microtoise*, WHO kuesioner penelitian. **Hasil** : Balita diberikan MP-ASI sesuai standar sebesar 71,2%, persentase balita dengan riwayat penyakit infeksi sebesar 55,9%, persentase ibu balita dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah sebesar 66,1%, persentase usia ibu saat hamil berisiko sebesar 20,3%, dan persentase kejadian sebesar 32,2%. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat penyakit infeksi dan usia ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting*. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia pertama pemberian MP-ASI dan tingkat pendidikan ibu dengan kejadian *stunting* ( $p > 0,348$  ;  $p < 0,003$  ;  $p > 0,795$  ;  $p < 0,030$ ) .

**Simpulan** : Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat penyakit infeksi dan usia ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting*. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia pertama pemberian MP-ASI dan tingkat pendidikan ibu dengan kejadian *stunting*

**Kata kunci** : usia pertama pemberian MP-ASI, riwayat penyakit infeksi, tingkat pendidikan ibu, usia ibu saat hamil dan *stunting*

