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## HUBUNGAN STUNTING DENGAN PERKEMBANGAN PADA ANAK USIA PRASEKOLAH DI DESA BRANJANG

### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Prevalensi balita pendek yang dikumpulkan WHO tahun 2019 menyebutkan bahwa SouthEast Asia merupakan wilayah dengan prevalensi stunting tertinggi (31,9%) di dunia setelah Afrika (33,1%). Berdasarkan hasil Riskesdas tahun 2018, angka stunting di Indonesia sebesar 30,8%. Angka ini masih tinggi dibandingkan dengan target Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional yaitu sebesar 19% di tahun 2024.

**Tujuan:** Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa hubungan stunting dengan perkembangan pada anak usia prasekolah di Desa Branjang.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah anak usia 2-5 tahun berjumlah 190 orang. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dan jumlah sampel sebanyak 65 responden. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah formulir *Denver Developmental Screening Test II* dan alat *microtoise*. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *chi-square*.

**Hasil:** Hasil menunjukkan dari 65 responden di dominasi usia 2 tahun (35,4%), berjenis kelamin perempuan (50,8%), terjadi stunting (32,3%), tidak stunting (67,7%), perkembangan normal sebanyak 23 (35,4%) dan perkembangan suspect sebanyak 21 (32,3%), analisis uji *chi-square* diperoleh  $p\text{-value}$  (0,341)  $>$   $\alpha$  (0,05).

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara stunting dengan perkembangan pada anak usia prasekolah di Desa Branjang.

**Saran:** Orang tua diharapkan dapat menambah wawasan terkait perkembangan pada anak terutama anak yang mengalami stunting sehingga orang tua dapat mengantisipasi adanya keterlambatan perkembangan pada anak.

**Kata Kunci:** *Prasekolah, Stunting, Perkembangan*

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## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUNTING AND DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN BRANJANG VILLAGE**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The prevalence of short toddlers collected by WHO in 2019 stated that SouthEast Asia is the region with the highest prevalence of stunting (31.9%) in the world after Africa (33.1%). Based on the results of the 2018 Riskesdas, the stunting rate in Indonesia was 30.8%. This figure is still high compared to the National Medium Term Development Plan target of 19% in 2024

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between stunting and development in pre-school aged children in Branjang Village.

**Methods:** The design of this research is descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach. The population of this study was 190 children aged 2-5 years. Sampling used purposive sampling method and the number of samples was 65 respondents. The measurement tools used were the Denver Developmental Screening Test II form and a microtoise tool. The statistical test used is the chi-square test.

**Results:** The results showed that 65 respondents were dominated by the age of 2 years (35.4%), female (50.8%), stunted (32.3%), not stunted (67.7%), normal development of 23 ( 35.4%) and the development of suspects was 21 (32.3%), the chi-square test analysis obtained p-value (0.341) >  $\alpha$  (0.05).

**Conclusion:** There is no relationship between stunting and development in preschool-aged children in Branjang Village.

**Suggestion:** Parents are expected to be able to add insight regarding the development of children, especially children who experience stunting so that parents can anticipate developmental delays in children.

**Keywords:** *Preschool, Stunting, Development*