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**GAMBARAN INTERVENSI SPESIFIK PADA BALITA STUNTING USIA 06
– 59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS RAWAT INAP
MUSER TAHUN 2024**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stunting merupakan masalah gizi kronis yang berdampak pada pertumbuhan fisik, perkembangan kognitif, dan kualitas sumber daya manusia di masa depan. Di Kabupaten Paser, prevalensi stunting meningkat dari 23,8% pada tahun 2021 menjadi 24,9% pada tahun 2022, menunjukkan perlunya evaluasi intervensi gizi spesifik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan pelaksanaan intervensi gizi spesifik pada balita stunting usia 06–59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Muser.

Tujuan: mengetahui Gambaran intervensi spesifik pada balita stunting usia 6 – 59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Muser tahun 2024.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif observasional dengan teknik total sampling terhadap seluruh balita stunting berjumlah 43 anak. Data sekunder tahun 2024 dikumpulkan dari aplikasi E-PPGBM, register ANC, laporan posyandu, kuesioner, dan laporan Pustu/Polindes. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi Tablet Tambah Darah (TTD), pemberian ASI eksklusif, kesesuaian MP-ASI, keaktifan posyandu, dan kelengkapan imunisasi. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 55,8% ibu hamil mengonsumsi TTD < 90 tablet, 55,8% balita tidak mendapat ASI eksklusif, 67,4% menerima MP-ASI tidak sesuai rekomendasi, 51,2% tidak aktif posyandu, dan 69,8% belum imunisasi lengkap. Seluruh balita (100%) dalam sampel mengalami stunting.

Kata Kunci : stunting, intervensi gizi spesifik, balita, ASI eksklusif, imunisasi

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**OVERVIEW OF SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS FOR STUNTING IN
CHILDREN AGED 06–59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF UPTD
INPATIENT HEALTH CENTER MUSER IN 2024**

ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem that affects physical growth, cognitive development, and the quality of human resources in the future. In Paser Regency, the prevalence of stunting increased from 23.8% in 2021 to 24.9% in 2022, indicating the need for an evaluation of specific nutrition interventions. This study aims to describe the implementation of specific nutrition interventions for stunted children aged 06–59 months in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Muser.*

Objective: *To identify the description of specific interventions for stunted children aged 6–59 months in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Muser in 2024.*

Methods: *This research employed a descriptive observational design with a total sampling technique, involving all 43 stunted children. Secondary data from 2024 were collected from the E-PPGBM application, ANC registers, posyandu reports, questionnaires, and Pustu/Polindes records. The variables observed included the consumption of Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) tablets, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding (MP-ASI) compliance, posyandu participation, and complete immunization coverage. Data were analyzed univariately using frequency distribution and percentages.*

Results: *The findings showed that 55.8% of pregnant women consumed fewer than 90 IFA tablets, 55.8% of children did not receive exclusive breastfeeding, 67.4% received inappropriate complementary feeding, 51.2% were inactive in posyandu activities, and 69.8% had incomplete immunization. All children (100%) in the sample were stunted.*

Keywords: *stunting, specific nutrition interventions, children under five, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization*