

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan masalah pada balita berupa kurang gizi kronis yang dikarenakan keadaan malnutrisi yang berkaitan dengan kekurangan asupan gizi pada masa lampau.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, peran petugas kesehatan dan dukungan keluarga terhadap perilaku pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pondok Meja Muaro Jambi tahun 2023

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *analisis asosiatif* tentang hubungan pengetahuan, peran petugas kesehatan dan dukungan keluarga terhadap perilaku pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu hamil menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*

Hasil: Sebagian besar perilaku pencegahan *stunting* kategori baik sebanyak 43 ibu hamil (53,1%), responden dengan pengetahuan kategori baik sebanyak 30 ibu hamil (37%), peran petugas kesehatan kategori baik sebanyak 46 ibu hamil (56,8%), dukungan keluarga kategori cukup sebanyak 40 ibu hamil (49,4%). Uji hubungan pengetahuan terhadap perilaku pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu hamil menggunakan uji korelasi *spearman Rho* dengan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,001 < \alpha 0,05$. Peran petugas kesehatan terhadap perilaku pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu hamil dengan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,001 < \alpha 0,05$. Dukungan keluarga terhadap perilaku pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu hamil dengan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,001 < \alpha 0,05$

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu hamil, peran petugas dan dukungan keluarga terhadap perilaku pencegahan *stunting*.

Kata Kunci: *Stunting*, Pengetahuan, Peran Petugas, Dukungan Keluarga

ABSTRACT

Background: stunting a problem in toddlers in the form of chronic malnutrition due to malnutrition related to malnutrition in the past.

Objective: To find out the relationship between knowledge, the role of health workers and family support on stunting prevention behavior in pregnant women in working area Pondok Meja Health Center Muaro Jambi in 2023

Method: This study used an associative analysis design on the relationship between knowledge, the role of health workers and family support on stunting prevention in pregnant women using a cross sectional approach.

Results: Most of the stunting prevention behavior in good category as many as 43 pregnant women (53,1%), respondents with good category knowledge were 30 pregnant women (37%), the role of health workers in the good category is 46 pregnant women (56,8%), good category family support as many as 40 pregnant women (49,4%). Test the relationship of knowledge to stunting prevention behavior in pregnant women using the Spearman Rho correlation test with a significance value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha 0.05$. The role of health workers on stunting prevention behavior in pregnant women with a significance value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha 0.05$. The relationship of family support on stunting prevention behavior in pregnant women with a significance value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha 0.05$

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, there is a relationship between knowledge of pregnant women, the role of officers and family support on stunting prevention behavior.

Keywords: Stuntin, Knowledge, Officer Role, Family Support