

ABSTAK

Latar Belakang: *World Health Organization* (WHO) telah mengumpulkan data kejadian stunting dari setiap negara, berdasarkan data tersebut kejadian stunting tertinggi di South-East Asia Regional (SEAR) atau Regional Asia Tenggara adalah negara Timor Leste selanjutnya negara India dan peringkat ketiga adalah Negara Indonesia¹. Setelah Berdasarkan Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) Kementerian Kesehatan, prevalensi balita *stunting* di mengalami fluktuasi dimana prevalensi stunting di Indonesia turun dari 24,4% di tahun 2021 menjadi 21,6% di 2022. Akan tetapi angka masih belum mencapai dari target nasional stunting yakni 14%². Kasus stunting yang terjadi di Negara Indonesia juga tersebar di banyak Provinsi Indonesia yang belum mencapai target salah satunya adalah Kota Jambi sebesar 21,03%³ dengan prevalensi balita sangat pendek di Kabupaten Kerinci dengan kasus stunting yakni 26,7% dan menjadi daerah yang prioritas dalam hal penanganan stunting. Salah satu peran besar remaja sesuai dengan masalah yang ditemukan data prevalensi stunting Indonesia yakni sebanyak 26,7% kasus dan menjadi daerah prioritas untuk penanganan stunting adalah remaja di Kabupaten Kerinci, Kecamatan Siulak Mukai dengan penyumbang kasus stunting tertinggi urutan ke 5 di kerinci yakni sebesar 4,91%.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Penelitian ini dilakukan oktober 2023. Populasi pada penelitian ini merupakan seluruh pelajar di SMP Negeri 1 Kerinci tahun 2023 dengan total 648 pelajar.

Hasil : Penelitian ini dilakukan kepada 96 siswa SMPN 1 Kerinci yang terdiri dari siswa kelas VII, VIII, dan IX. Penelitian dilakukan secara *quasi eksperimental* dengan pretest dan posttest. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara memberikan pretest sebelum diberikan edukasi menggunakan media komik stunting dan mengambil posttest dengan kuisioner serupa setelah dilakukan edukasi nikah muda, tablet tambah darah dan informasi stunting menggunakan media komik stunting.

Kesimpulan : Responden tersebar dalam 3 kelas yakni kelas VII sebanyak 32 responden (33.3%), pada kelas VIII sebanyak 34 responden (35.4%) dan pada kelas IX sebanyak 30 responden (31.3%) dan rata-rata skor pengetahuan mengalami kenaikan sebesar 42% dan juga mengalami kenaikan skor rata-rata sikap sebesar 35.49%. Ada pengaruh antara media komik stunting terhadap pengetahuan terhadap resiko stunting (nikah muda, tablet tambah darah, dan informasi stunting) terhadap sikap siswa di SMPN 1 Kerinci dengan *p-value* 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). Ada pengaruh antara media komik stunting terhadap sikap terhadap resiko stunting (nikah muda, tablet tambah darah, dan informasi stunting) terhadap sikap siswa di SMPN 1 Kerinci dengan *p-value* 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Kata Kunci : Stunting, Tablet Tambah Darah, Informasi Stunting

ABSTRACT

Background : The World Health Organization (WHO) has collected data on the incidence of stunting from each country. Based on this data, the highest incidence of stunting in the South-East Asia Regional (SEAR) or Southeast Asia Region is the country of Timor Leste, followed by India and in third place is Indonesia¹. Based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) of the Ministry of Health, the prevalence of stunting under five has experienced fluctuations, where the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia fell from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022. However, the figure still has not reached the national stunting target, namely 14%². Stunting cases that occur in Indonesia are also spread across many Indonesian provinces which have not yet reached the target, one of which is Jambi City at 21.03%³ with the prevalence of very short toddlers in Kerinci Regency with stunting cases at 26.7% and is a priority area in regarding handling stunting. One of the big roles of teenagers in accordance with the problems found in Indonesia's stunting prevalence data is 26.7% of cases and is a priority area for handling stunting, namely teenagers in Kerinci Regency, Siulak Mukai District with the 5th highest contributor to stunting cases in Kerinci, namely 4.91%.

Method : This research is quantitative research using purposive sampling techniques. This research was conducted in October 2023. The population in this research was all students at SMP Negeri 1 Kerinci in 2023 with a total of 648 students.

Results : This research was conducted on 96 students of SMPN 1 Kerinci consisting of students in grades VII, VIII and IX. The research was conducted quasi-experimentally with pretest and posttest. The research was carried out by giving a pretest before being given education using stunting comic media and taking a posttest with a similar questionnaire after providing education on young marriage, blood supplement tablets and stunting information using stunting comic media.

Conclusion: Respondents were spread across 3 classes, namely class VII with 32 respondents (33.3%), class VIII with 34 respondents (35.4%) and class IX with 30 respondents (31.3%) and the average knowledge score increased by 42%. and also experienced an increase in the average attitude score of 35.49%. There is an influence between stunting comic media on knowledge of the risks of stunting (young marriage, blood supplement tablets, and stunting information) on students' attitudes at SMPN 1 Kerinci with a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). There is an influence between stunting comic media on attitudes towards the risk of stunting (young marriage, blood supplement tablets, and stunting information) on students' attitudes at SMPN 1 Kerinci with a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$)

Keywords: Stunting, Blood Supplement Tablets, Stunting Information