

ABSTRACT

Background : *Children's nutritional status is measured through anthropometric and biochemical data, which is influenced by their overall health status, which includes their nutritional needs and intake. Among them are the behavior of giving complementary foods, infectious diseases, to the mother's work. This study aims to determine the relationship between the behavior of providing complementary foods, infectious diseases, and work with the nutritional status of children aged 6-24 months in the Working Area of the Simpang Kawat Health Center in Jambi City in 2024.*

Research Method : *This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The study was conducted from August-March 2024. Sampling was carried out by accidental sampling technique as many as 81 respondents. Data collection is carried out by questionnaires, weight measurements. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test.*

Result : *The results of univariate analysis showed that the nutritional status of baduta was mostly with good nutritional status (79%), good maternal complementary food behavior (54.3%), baduta who had diarrhea (22.2%), baduta who had respiratory tract infections (6.2%), and most mothers who did not work (71.6%), bivariate analysis showed that there was correlation between MPASI giving behavior and infectious diseases with baduta nutritional status ($p < 0.005$), while there was no correlation between maternal work and baduta nutritional status ($p > 0.005$).*

Conclusion : *There was correlation between the behavior of giving complementary foods, infectious diseases with the nutritional status of children aged 6-24 months. Meanwhile, there is no correlation between maternal work and the nutritional status of children aged 6-24 months in the Working Area of the Simpang Kawat Health Center in Jambi City in 2024.*

Keywords : *Nutritional Status, Feeding Behavior, Infectious Diseases, Mother's Occupation.*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Status gizi anak terukur melalui data antropometri dan biokimia, yang dipengaruhi oleh status kesehatan mereka secara keseluruhan, yang mencakup kebutuhan dan asupan gizi mereka. Diantaranya perilaku pemberian MPASI, penyakit infeksi, hingga pekerjaan ibu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku pemberian MPASI, penyakit infeksi, dan pekerjaan dengan status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Simpang Kawat Kota Jambi Tahun 2024.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dari bulan Agustus-Maret 2024. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *accidental sampling* sebanyak 81 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner, pengukuran berat badan. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil : Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan status gizi baduta sebagian besar dengan status gizi baik (79%), perilaku pemberian MPASI ibu yang baik (54,3%), baduta yang mengalami diare (23,5%), baduta yang mengalami ISPA (6,2%), dan sebagian besar ibu yang tidak bekerja (71,6%), analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan perilaku pemberian MPASI dan penyakit infeksi dengan status gizi baduta ($p < 0,005$), sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan pekerjaan ibu dengan status gizi baduta ($p > 0,005$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan perilaku pemberian MPASI, penyakit infeksi dengan status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan. Sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan pekerjaan ibu dengan status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Simpang Kawat Kota Jambi Tahun 2024.

Kata Kunci : Status Gizi, Perilaku Pemberian MPASI, Penyakit Infeksi, Pekerjaan Ibu.