

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is short stature due to chronic malnutrition. The indicator used to identify stunted toddlers according to the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standard is if the TB/U z-score < -2 Standard Deviation (SD). The impact of stunting includes impaired motor development, both gross and fine. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2023 will be 21.5% (SKI), while in Jambi Province it will decrease from 22.4% to 18% in 2022 (SSGI). However, this figure still does not reach the 2020-2024 RPJMN target of 14%. Therefore, this research focuses on the relationship between stunting and motor development in children aged 2-5 years at the Jambi City Health Center in 2024.

Method: The type of research used is quantitative research which is analytical observational with a cross-sectional approach with 126 research subjects, namely stunting and non-stunting toddlers, which was carried out from July to October 2024. Height was measured using microtoise and then plotted on a z-score table. , assessment of gross and fine motor development using Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP), and the hypothesis test used was the chi-square test.

Results: Of the 126 research subjects, it was found that the majority of respondents were male (53.2%), aged 4-5 years (52.4%), gross motor development was appropriate (71%), fine motor development was deviant (55%),,. The results of the Chi-Square test used to assess the relationship between stunting and gross and fine motor development obtained a p-value of 0.006 and 0.0001 (< 0.05).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between stunting and gross and fine motor development in children aged 2-5 years in Jambi City health centers.

Keywords: Stunting, Motor Development, Children

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stunting adalah perawakan pendek akibat kekurangan gizi kronik. Indikator yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi balita stunting menurut standar *World Health Organization* (WHO) *child growth standart* jika nilai *z- score* TB/U < -2 Standard Deviasi (SD). Dampak stunting mencakup gangguan perkembangan motorik, baik kasar maupun halus. Prevalensi stunting di Indonesia pada 2023 sebesar 21,5% (SKI), sementara di Provinsi Jambi menurun dari 22,4% menjadi 18% pada 2022 (SSGI). Namun, angka ini masih belum mencapai target RPJMN 2020-2024 sebesar 14%. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini berfokus pada hubungan antara stunting dan perkembangan motorik pada anak usia 2-5 tahun di Puskesmas Kota Jambi pada 2024.

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif yang bersifat analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan 126 subjek penelitian yaitu balita stunting dan non stunting yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli hingga Oktober 2024. Pengukuran tinggi badan menggunakan microtoise lalu di plot ke tabel *z-score*, penilaian perkembangan motorik kasar dan halus menggunakan Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP), dan uji hipotesis yang digunakan adalah uji *chi-square*.

Hasil : Dari 126 subjek penelitian didapatkan responden lebih banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki (53,2%), usia 4-5 tahun (52,4%), Perkembangan motorik kasar sesuai (71%), perkembangan motorik halus menyimpang (55%),. Hasil uji *Chi-Square* yang digunakan untuk menilai hubungan antara stunting dengan perkembangan motorik kasar dan halus diperoleh *p-value* sebesar 0,006 dan 0,0001 (< 0,05).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara stunting dengan perkembangan motorik kasar dan halus pada anak usia 2-5 tahun di puskesmas Kota Jambi.

Kata Kunci : Stunting, Perkembangan motorik, Anak