

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is the incidence of short toddlers which is one of the problems of toddlers in the world, especially in the Tanjung Pinang Health Center work area. The condition of stunting toddlers can be measured through length and height based on the provisions, which are minus two standard deviations of child growth standards from WHO.

Methods: This type of research is quantitative with a case control study design. The sampling technique uses the total population. The number of samples in this study were 80 respondents, including 40 case groups and 40 control groups. Data collection using questionnaires and secondary data (MCH book) to 80 respondents. Data analysis using Chi Square statistical test.

Results: bivariate analysis showed a relationship between the knowledge of mothers with the incidence of stunting (p value = 0.006) OR 4.210, nutritional status of mothers during pregnancy (p value = 0.016) OR 3.357, exclusive breastfeeding (p value 0.001) OR 9.471. And factors that are not associated with stunting are maternal age during pregnancy (p = 0.069) OR 2.579, birth spacing (p = value 0.293) OR 2.020, birth weight (p = 0.095) OR 2.546.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between maternal knowledge, maternal nutritional status during pregnancy, and exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of stunting. It is recommended that mothers should increase their knowledge about stunting, ensure adequate nutritional intake since pregnancy and know the proper practice of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Children aged 12-59 months, Stunting, Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stunting adalah kejadian balita pendek yang menjadi salah satu permasalahan balita di dunia khususnya di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang. Kondisi balita stunting dapat diukur melalui panjang dan tinggi badannya berdasarkan ketentuan, yaitu minus dua standar deviasi standar pertumbuhan anak dari WHO.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan desain studi case control. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total populasi. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 80 responden yang meliputi 40 kelompok kasus dan 40 kelompok kontrol. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan data sekunder (buku KIA) kepada 80 responden. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik Chi Square.

Hasil: analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu dengan kejadian *stunting* (p value = 0,006) OR 4,210, status gizi ibu saat hamil (p value = 0,016) OR 3,357, Asim eksklusif (p value 0,001) OR 9,471. Dan faktor yang tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* yaitu usia ibu saat hamil (p = 0,069) OR 2,579, jarak kelahiran (p = value 0,293) OR 2,020, berat badan lahir (p = 0,095) OR 2,546.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu, status gizi ibu saat hamil, dan asim eksklusif dengan kejadian *stunting* disarankan ibu harus meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang *stunting*, memastikan asupan gizi yang cukup sejak masa kehamilan dan mengetahui praktik pemberian Asim eksklusif yang tepat.

Kata kunci: Anak usia 12-59 bulan, *Stunting*, Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang