

Karakteristik Ibu, Baduta Dan Keluarga Yang Berhubungan Dengan Status Gizi Baduta (6-23 bulan) Di Kecamatan Teluk Sampit Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur Propinsi Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2011 = Characteristic Of Mother, Children Under Two Years And Family With Nutritional Status Children Under Two Years (6-23 months) In Teluk Sampit Sub District East Kotawaringin, Of Central Kalimantan Year 2011 / Kusnul Hidayati

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Abstrak

Gizi kurang merupakan penyebab sepertiga kematian pada anak. Beberapa tahun terakhir karena meningkatnya harga pangan dan menurunnya pendapatan telah meningkatkan resiko kekurangan gizi terutama dikalangan anak-anak. Penyebab utama masalah gizi kurang adalah kurangnya asupan makanan atau anak menderita infeksi. Sedangkan penyebab tak langsung adalah ketersediaan pangan, pola asuh anak, pelayanan kesehatan, sanitasi dan air bersih. Pada tahun 2009 di Kecamatan Teluk Sampit prevalensi gizi kurus sebesar 21,6%, lebih tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan angka kabupaten yaitu 14,6%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik ibu, baduta dan keluarga dengan status gizi baduta (6-23 bulan) di Kecamatan Teluk Sampit, menggunakan metode penelitian non eksperimental dengan pengambilan data secara cross sectional. Pengambilan responden sebagai sampel secara simple random sampling. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan baduta dengan status gizi normal 84%, kurus 14% dan sangat kurus 2%. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pendidikan, pendapatan keluarga dan jumlah anggota keluarga dengan status gizi baduta. Pemberdayaan masyarakat perlu dilakukan di wilayah Kecamatan Teluk Sampit dengan mengembangkan sarana dan prasarana, meningkatkan pendapatan keluarga dengan meningkatkan pengetahuan dan ketrampilan, pelatihan manajemen usaha dan penyediaan lapangan kerja sehingga daya beli masyarakat terhadap pangan meningkat.

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Undernutrition is an underlying cause of about one third child deaths. Over the past year, rising food prices coupled with falling incomes have increased the risk of malnutrition, especially among children. The general cause of the problem malnutrition in the children are lack of food intake and infection. The indirect cause are the availability of food, child care patterns, health services, sanitation and cleaning water. In the year 2009 prevalence of wasted children in Teluk Sampit was 21.6%, higher when compared to East Kotawaringin district that are 14.6%. This study is aimed to determine the relationship between characteristic of mother, child under two years, and families with a nutritional status of under two years children (6-23 months) in Teluk Sampit sub district. Using non-experimental design where data were collected cross sectionally. Respondents were taken using simple random sampling. Result showed that children under two years with good nutrient were 84%, wasted were 14% and severely wasted were 2%. Bivariate analysis of the finding showed that there was significant correlation between education, family income and family size with nutritional status. This study suggests that community empowerment needs to be done in Teluk Sampit through developing facilities and infrastructure for increasing family incomes by

enhancing, their knowledge and skills, income generating, training and provide employment to increase food purchasing power.