

Factors socioeconomic water and sanitation access to health service and immunization status of the children with stunting in under five children in Sikka and Lombok District

Kamalludin Behzad, author

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Abstrak

this study was aimed to assess factors socioeconomic water and sanitation access to health service and immunization status of the children less than five years with occurrence of stunting in Sikka and Lombok District in in temore Province .our data was secondary data has been collected By Research center UI after analyzing data with stata 2010 unvariat bivariate analysis in summary we find that from 2593 children under five 54.47 were normal and 45.53 were stunted and in multivariate analysis the male children had 1.2 time the risk stunted and had significant association with stunting according age of mother at the age 20-30 year have risk 6.1time to stunted age <20 year had 5 time more risk of stunting and significant association with stunted and in socioeconomic have significant association with stunted poor family had 1.1 time more risk to stunted by going high every level socioeconomic prevalence of stunting going down. Use of soap in hygiene activity non us of soap had 1.5 time risk to stunted than who used soap in hygiene activity had less risk to stunted. Use of soap had significant with stunted. And according health service utilization that family who used form selfmedication had more stunted children than who use community private or government facility and health service utilization in long term illness had significant association with stunting.