

# Gambaran status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan di kecamatan Beruntung Baru kabupaten Banjar Kalimantan Selatan tahun 2012 = th =e Description nutritional status children age 6-24 months in the District of Beruntung Baru Banjar Baru District of South Kalimantan province year 2012

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## Abstrak

Penyebab langsung status gizi adalah asupan dan penyakit infeksi. Penyebab tidak langsung adalah pola asuh, ketersediaan pangan, sanitasi ,air bersih, dan pelayanan kesehatan dasar. Prevalensi balita kurus di Kecamatan Beruntung Baru berada lebih tinggi dari ambang batas 0.5% yaitu 13.36%. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan observasi menggunakan kuesioner. Metode yang digunakan Cross Sectional. Analisis univariat menunjukkan prevalensi anak dengan status gizi sangat kurus 0.75 %, 28% kurus, 69% normal dan 2.25% gemuk.

Hasil analisis Bivariat ditemukan berhubungan bermakna pada jumlah balita dalam keluarga ( $p=0.000$ ), Jumlah anggota keluarga ( $p=0.007$ ), jumlah penghasilan keluarga ( $p=0.027$ ), pola asuh gizi ( $p=0.030$ ), pemberian ASI ekslusif ( $p=0.029$ ), Penyakit infeksi ( $p=0.029$ ), asupan energi ( $p=0.001$ ), asupan protein ( $p=0.00$ ) dan variabel sanitasi dasar ( $p=0.010$ ) serta pelayanan kesehatan ( $p=0.002$ ). Variabel tidak berhubungan adalah umur, jenis kelamin dan berat badan lahir.

<*i*>The immediate cause nutritional status is the intake and of infectious diseases. Indirect cause is the pattern of care, availability of food, sanitation, clean water and basic health services. The prevalence of underweight children in the District of Beruntung Baru higher than the 0.5% threshold is 13,36%. This study uses primary data collected through interviews and observation with questionnaires. Used Cross Sectional methods. Univariate analysis showed the prevalence of nutritional status of children with a very thin 0.75%, 28% lean, 69% normal and 2.25% fat.

Bivariate analysis of the results found to be related significantly to the number of children in the family ( $p=0.000$ ), number of family members ( $p=0.007$ ), number of family income ( $p=0.027$ ), parenting nutrition ( $p= 0.030$ ), exclusive breastfeeding ( $p=0.029$ ), Infectious diseases ( $p = 0.029$ ), energy intake ( $p = 0.001$ ), protein intake ( $p = 0.00$ ) and basic sanitation ( $p = 0.010$ ) as well as health services ( $p = 0.002$ ).Variables are not related to age, sex and birth weight.</i>