

Faktor faktor yang mempengaruhi status gizi pada baduta usia 7-24 bulan di Kecamatan Riung Barat Golewa dan Bajawa Kabupaten Ngada Propinsi NTT tahun 2013 = Factors affecting nutritional status in under two children age 7-24 months in the district of west Riung Golewa and Bajawa Ngada NTT Province in 2013

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Abstrak

Data riskesdas (2007) Kabupaten Ngada-NTT mempunyai prevalensi sangat pendek dan pendek 46.8%, prevalensi gizi buruk 8.4%, prevalensi sangat kurus dan kurus 13.4%. pada lokasi ini belum terdapat informasi tentang status gizi, sehingga peneliti ingin melakukan penelitian di lokasi ini. Tujuan Penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran status gizi pada baduta serta faktor-faktor yang berhubungan di tiga kecamatan di kabupaten Ngada. Desain penelitian cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel 250 baduta (7-24 bulan). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi status gizi gizi kurang dan gizi buruk 24.8% pendek dan sangat pendek 48% dan kurus dan sangat kurus 8.8%. Asupan energi kurang 44.8%, asupan protein kurang 62.6%, asupan lemak kurang 28.8%, asupan KH kurang 60.8%. riwayat BBLR 18.0%, PBL <48 cm 37.2%, tidak menyusui ASI eksklusif 66.8%, imunisasi tidak lengkap 16.8%, yang menderita penyakit infeksi 71.6%. Hasil bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan bermakna antara BB/U dengan asupan energi, protein, karbohidrat, berat badan lahir, panjang badan lahir, penyakit infeksi, penghasilan keluarga dan pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi. TB/U ada hubungan bermakna dengan dengan asupan energi, protein, lemak, berat badan lahir, ASI eksklusif, penyakit infeksi, penghasilan keluarga dan pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi. Sedangkan BB/TB mempunyai hubungan bermakna dengan asupan protein.

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Riskesdas (2007) showed district Ngada- NTT had prevalence of stunting was 46%, wasting 13.4%, and severe undeweight 8.4%. In Ngada there was no information about nutrition status, so the study conducted in this place. The aim of the study was to describe the nutritional status under two children in district Riung West, Golewa and district Bajawa Ngada NTT province, as well as the factors that related it . It was cross-sectional study on 250 under two children.

The result showed prevalence of underweight 24.8%, stunting 48% and wasting 8.8%. Low energy intake was 44.8%, low protein intake of 62.6%, low fat intake 28.8%, low KH intake 60.8%. LBW 18.0%, Length birth <48 cm 37.2%, not exclusive breastfeeding 66.8%, immunization incomplete 16.8%, infectious diseases 71.6%.

The results showed there was significant relationship between underweight with energy intake, protein intake, carbohydrate intake, birth weight, length birth , infectious diseases, family income and mothers' knowledge of nutrition. There was significant relationship between stunting and energy intake, protein intake, fat intake, birth weight, exclusive breastfeeding, infectious diseases, family income and mothers' knowledge of nutrition. Wasting had a significant with the intake of protein.