

Perkembangan anak usia 1 sampai 5 tahun dengan riwayat gizi buruk di Puskesmas Kokap I Kabupaten Kulon Progo tahun 2012 = Development of children ages 1 to 5 years with history of malnutrition at Public Health Center of Kokap I, Kulon Progo District

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kurang energi dan protein berhubungan dengan perkembangan intelektual. Kabupaten Kulon Progo merupakan Kabupaten dengan prevalensi gizi kurang dan gizi buruk tertinggi di Provinsi DIY. Di Puskesmas Kokap I terdapat banyak balita kurang gizi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan perkembangan anak umur 1-5 tahun dengan riwayat KEP. Delapan puluh lima anak dengan riwayat gizi kurang dan gizi buruk diskruining dengan Denver II untuk mengetahui perkembangannya normal atau suspek. Berat badan disalin dari KMS. Hasilnya ditemukan 36,5 % suspek. Sebesar 57,1% ditemukan suspek pada anak yang mulai mengalami gangguan gizi pada usia 1-6 bulan, sebesar 61,9% anak dengan lama gangguan gizi lebih dari separuh usianya dicurigai, 64% anak yang pernah mengalami gizi buruk terjadi keterlambatan perkembangan. Subjek yang BBLR, prematur, dan lahir dengan tindakan cenderung dicurigai. Semakin awal gangguan gizi, semakin lama mengalami gizi kurang dan buruk cenderung terjadi keterlambatan perkembangan, Disarankan agar diberikan penanganan dan stimulasi perkembangan kepada balita KEP selain itu diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan subjek yang lebih banyak.

ABSTRAK

Lack of energy and protein are related to intellectual development. Kulonprogo district is the highest prevalence of undernourishment and malnutrition district in the province of Yogyakarta. In public health center Kokap 1 there were many toddler with PEM. The study aims to describe the development of children aged 1-5 years with a history of PEM. Eighty-five children with a history of undernourishment and malnutrition were screened with the Denver II to determine the normal development or suspected. Weight were copied from the grow-chart. I found 36.5% suspected. About 57.1% of suspects found in children who begin to nutritional disorders at age 1-6 months, 61.9% of children with more than half of their age within nutritional disorders were suspected, 64% of children who had experienced malnutrition were suspected. LBW, premature, and was born without spontaneous labor were related to suspect development delay. The earlier a nutritional disorder, the longer experiencing undernourishment nutrition and malnutrition likely to delay development. I recommend to give therapy and developmental stimulation to the PEM infants and toddlers. Further studies needed to explore the situation with more subjects.