

Penurunan IMT/U anak obesitas melalui peningkatan aktivitas fisik berbasis sekolah di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Yayasan Asih Putera Kota Cimahi tahun 2014 = Reducing obese child's body mass index to age by improving school based physical activity in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Asih Putera foundation Kota Cimahi 2014

Tanjung, Nadya Ulfa, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20389257&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Obesitas anak adalah kondisi ketika Indeks Massa Tubuh menurut Umur (IMT/U) anak $> 2SD$ yang berdampak pada status kesehatannya sekarang maupun nanti. Kejadian obesitas pada anak usia 5-15 tahun di Indonesia sebesar 8,3%, sedangkan Jawa Barat yakni 7,4% pada anak laki-laki dan 4,6% pada anak perempuan. Penelitian pre-eksperimental ini bertujuan untuk menurunkan IMT/U anak obesitas melalui peningkatan aktivitas fisik berbasis sekolah, dilakukan selama 4 minggu dengan melibatkan 25 responden yang mengalami obesitas. Analisis data menggunakan Uji T Berpasangan (paired t-test), dimana rata-rata penurunan IMT/U yang terjadi sebesar 0,20 poin dengan penurunan berat badan sebesar 0,35 kg. Pada analisis bivariat ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara penurunan IMT/U anak obesitas dengan peningkatan aktivitas fisik ($p=0,000$) dengan penurunan terbesar pada minggu ketiga setelah intervensi. Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa dengan meningkatkan aktivitas fisik selama 4 minggu di sekolah dapat menurunkan IMT/U anak obesitas. Disarankan kepada pihak sekolah menambah durasi mata pelajaran olahraga dan membudayakan kembali senam disekolah.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Childhood obesity is a condition when a children's body mass index (BMI)-to age reached >2 in z-score, which will affect the health status, present or the future. Childhood obesity prevalence for children aged 5-15 in Indonesia is 8,3%, meanwhile in East Java Province are 7,4% for the boys and 4,6% for the girls. This pre-experimental research's goal is to reduce the obese child's BMI-to age by increasing the school-based physical activity program for 4-weeks with 25 obese children. The paired t-test uses to analyze the data where BMI-to age reduced for 0,20 point with 0,4 kg weight lost. The bivariate analysis shows a significant association between the BMI-to age reducement by increasing physical activity ($p=0,000$). It is proven that by increasing school-based physical activity for 4 weeks is able to reduce obese child's BMI-to age. Suggested for the school to give more time for physical activity education and re-using chalisthenics as the school's culture.

;Childhood obesity is a condition when a children's body mass index (BMI)-to age reached >2 in z-score, which will affect the health status, present or the future. Childhood obesity prevalence for children aged 5-15 in Indonesia is 8,3%, meanwhile in East Java Province are 7,4% for the boys and 4,6% for the girls. This pre-experimental research's goal is to reduce the obese child's BMI-to age by increasing the school-based physical activity program for 4-weeks with 25 obese children. The paired t-test uses to analyze the data where BMI-to age reduced for 0,20 point with 0,4 kg weight lost. The bivariate analysis shows a significant association between the BMI-to age reducement by increasing physical activity ($p=0,000$). It is proven that

by increasing school-based physical activity for 4 weeks is able to reduce obese child's BMI-to age. Suggested for the school to give more time for physical activity education and re-using calisthenics as the school's culture.

, Childhood obesity is a condition when a children's body mass index (BMI)-to age reached >2 in z-score, which will affect the health status, present or the future. Childhood obesity prevalence for children aged 5-15 in Indonesia is 8,3%, meanwhile in East Jawa Province are 7,4% for the boys and 4,6% for the girls. This pre-experimental research's goal is to reduce the obese child's BMI-to age by increasing the school-based physical activity program for 4-weeks with 25 obese children. The paired t-test uses to analyze the data where BMI-to age reduced for 0,20 point with 0,4 kg weight lost. The bivariate analysis shows a significant association between the BMI-to age reducement by increasing physical activity ($p=0,000$). It is proven that by increasing school-based physical activity for 4 weeks is able to reduce obese child's BMI-to age. Suggested for the school to give more time for physical activity education and re-using calisthenics as the school's culture.

]