

Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu, Pemanfaatan Posyandu dan Faktor Lainnya Terhadap Status Gizi Balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bromo Medan Tahun 2011 / Henlida Erpian Silaen

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Abstrak

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Kasus gizi buruk masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang perlu dilakukan penanganan yang serius. Posyandu merupakan sarana surveillence yang baik utamanya dalam mencegah terjadinya kasus gizi buruk. Penelitian ini membahas hubungan pengetahuan ibu, pemanfaatan Posyandu dan faktor lainnya terhadap status gizi balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bromo Medan tahun 2011. Desain non eksperimen dengan cross sectional. Status gizi diukur berdasarkan antropometri indeks BB/TB rujukan WHO-2005. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar balita gizi normal (91%). Hasil uji chi square menunjukkan adanya hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan ibu (OR : 12.515 dan 95% CI : 1.475-106.177), pendidikan ibu, pendapatan keluarga dengan status gizi balita (P value <0.05). Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara pekerjaan ibu, jumlah anak, pemanfaatan Posyandu, jenis kelamin, riwayat penyakit infeksi, urutan lahir dengan status gizi balita. Disarankan peningkatan pemantauan dan penanganan masalah gizi pada balita, peningkatan pengetahuan masyarakat melalui promosi kesehatan, peningkatan kerjasama lintas sektoral dalam penanganan masalah gizi balita.

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ABSTRACT

The case of under nutrition is still a public health problem which needs to be taken care of seriously. Posyandu is a good surveillence facility, especially in preventing the incidence of under nutrition. The relation of mothers' knowledge, the utilization of Posyandu and other factors with the nutritional status of under five children at the working area of Puskesmas Bromo, Medan 2011 was being studied in this research. The design of the study was non experimental by cross sectional. Nutritional status was measured by anthropometric index BB/TB according to WHO-2005 standard. The result of the research found that almost all the nutritional status of under five children was normal (91 %). The result of Chi square showed that there was significant relation between mothers' knowledge (OR : 12.515 and 95% CI : 1.475-106.177), mothers' education, family income and under five nutritional status (P value <0.05). There was no significant relation between mothers' working status, the amount of children, the utilization of Posyandu, sex, history of infectious diseases, birth order with under five nutritional status. The recommendation of the study was to improve the

knowledge of the community by health promotion, increasing cross sectoral collaboration in handling under five nutritional problems.