

Role of hearth program with undernutrition incidence among toddlers in tangerang city./ Gizella, Dany Hilmanto, Dedi Rachmadi

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Abstrak

Toddler is a group at risk of undernutrition in which World Health Organization stated that toddler mortality because of undernutrition was 54% in 2002. In Indonesia, its prevalence increased from 17.9% in 2010 to 19.6% in 2013. In Tangerang City, there was 1.43% of toddlers suffering from undernutrition in 2013. This study aimed to prove in valid the relation between Hearth Program, which covered behaviors of food providing, toddler's hygiene, health care seeking and toddler parenting, with undernutrition incidence among toddlers. This study was quantitative, cross-sectional, using primary data, analyzed in univariate, bivariate and multivariate within September 2015. Samples were taken by total sampling as many as 60 toddlers suffering from undernutrition in Tangerang City. Results showed that 12 (20%) of 60 toddlers suffered from very underweight nutrition and the remaining 48 toddlers (80%) suffered from underweight nutrition. There was a relation between food-providing behavior and health-care seeking behavior with undernutrition among toddlers. Variable food-providing behavior was the dominant factor influencing undernutrition among toddlers with OR = 4.655 (CI = 1.052 – 20.6) after controlled by the variable health care-seeking behavior.

Kelompok yang rentan terhadap gizi kurang adalah anak bawah lima tahun (balita). World Health Organization menyatakan kematian balita akibat gizi kurang sebesar 54% pada tahun 2002. Di Indonesia, prevalensinya mengalami peningkatan dari 17,9% tahun 2010 menjadi 19,6% tahun 2013. Di Kota Tangerang, terdapat 1,43% balita yang mengalami gizi buruk tahun 2013. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan secara valid hubungan Program Pos Gizi yang meliputi perilaku pemberian makan, kebersihan balita, pencarian pelayanan kesehatan dan pengasuhan balita dengan kejadian gizi kurang pada balita. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif, potong lintang, menggunakan data primer serta dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat selama bulan September 2015. Sampel diambil secara total sampling sebanyak 60 balita yang mengalami gizi kurang di Kota Tangerang. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa dari 60 balita yang mengalami gizi kurang, sebanyak 12 balita (20%) mengalami gizi sangat kurus dan sisanya sejumlah 48 balita (80%) mengalami gizi kurus. Terdapat hubungan perilaku pemberian makan dan pencarian pelayanan kesehatan dengan gizi kurang pada balita. Variabel perilaku pemberian

makan merupakan faktor dominan yang memengaruhi gizi kurang pada balita dengan OR = 4,655 (CI = 1,052 – 20,6) setelah dikontrol oleh variabel perilaku mencari pelayanan kesehatan.