

# Hubungan frekuensi kunjungan posyandu anak 6-59 bulan dengan stunting di Provinsi Jambi tahun 2015 analisis data pemantauan status gizi Provinsi Jambi tahun 2015 = Association of posyandu child visits 6-59 months frequency with stunting in jambi province 2015 analyse of nutrition status monitoring in Jambi Province 2015

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## Abstrak

Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar Riskesdas di Provinsi Jambi tahun 2013 menunjukkan tingginya prevalensi stunting sebesar 37,9 . Hal ini dapat mengindikasikan risiko rendahnya kualitas sumber daya manusia dimasa yang akan datang. Dipihak lain kunjungan posyandu di Provinsi Jambi sangat rendah yaitu sebesar 25 . Kegiatan posyandu seharusnya merupakan kegiatan monitoring pertumbuhan anak, kegiatan promosi kesehatan, pencegahan dini penyakit infeksi seperti imunisasi, dan pemberian suplementasi vitamin A. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara frekuensi kunjungan posyandu dengan stunting pada anak 6-59 bulan di Provinsi Jambi. Desain studi ini adalah cross sectional, sebanyak 2502 anak 6-59 bulan diambil sebagai sampel dari hasil pemantauan status gizi. Untuk mengetahui alasan rendahnya kunjungan posyandu maka dilakukan penelitian kualitatif di 2 kabupaten dengan menggunakan metode wawancara mendalam dan diskusi kelompok terarah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan satu dari empat 27.5 anak 6-59 bulan adalah stunting. Hasil analisis logistik ganda menunjukkan bahwa frekuensi kunjungan posyandu tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting. Tidak bermaknanya frekuensi kunjungan posyandu dengan stunting mengindikasikan bahwa program yang dijalankan posyandu belum efektif dalam mencegah stunting. Perhatian terhadap pengetahuan kader, keterampilan kader, pengetahuan ibu, sarana dan prasarana serta dukungan stakeholder menjadi prioritas untuk meningkatkan jalannya fungsi pemantauan pertumbuhan, promosi dan rujukan di posyandu sehingga efektif mencegah stunting.

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Research in Jambi Province at 2013 showed a high prevalence of stunting by 37.9 . This may indicate the risk of low quality of human resources. On the other hand, the visit of posyandu in Jambi Province was very low at 25 . Posyandu activities should be a monitoring activity of child growth, health promotion activities, early prevention of infectious diseases such as immunization, and supplementation of vitamin A. This study aims to determine the association of posyandu child visits 6-59 months frequency with stunting in Jambi Province. A total of 2502 children from 6 to 59 months eligible were sampled from nutritional status monitoring. To know the reason for the low of posyandu visit, qualitative research was conducted in 2 districts. The results showed one of four 27.5 children 6-59 months was stunting. The result of binary logistic analysis shows that the frequency of posyandu visit is not associated with stunting. Its indicates that programs run by posyandu have not been effective in preventing stunting. Attention to cadre knowledge, cadre skills, mother knowledge, facilities and infrastructure, stakeholder support is a priority to improve the function of growth monitoring, promotion and referral in posyandu so as to effectively prevent stunting.