

## Stunting pada anak usia di bawah 2 tahun di 3 Provinsi Sulawesi tahun 2017 dengan pendekatan spasial = Stunting in Child under 2 years of age in 3 Sulawesi Province in 2017 with a spatial approach

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### Abstrak

Seribu hari pertama kehidupan merupakan momentum kritis yang akan menentukan kualitas generasi masa depan suatu bangsa. Hal ini karena perlunya gizi terbaik berupa asupan gizi selama kehamilan, serta ASI dan makanan yang tepat sesuai umur untuk perkembangan otak anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross sectional. Analisis penelitian ini yaitu analisis prediksi dan analisis spasial. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 2.232 individu dan 25 kabupaten/kota di Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara dan Sulawesi Barat. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan variabel suplementasi besi folat ibu, suplementasi vitamin A baduta usia 7-23 bulan, menyusui bayi usia 0-6 bulan dan pemberian MP-ASI baduta usia 7-23 bulan membentuk model prediksi. Variabel persalinan tidak dibantu tenaga kesehatan menjadi model global spasial, sedangkan variabel ibu hamil yang tidak suplementasi besi folat, baduta usia 7-23 bulan yang tidak mendapatkan MP-ASI, bayi usia 0-6 bulan yang tidak ASI Eksklusif dan bayi yang tidak mendapatkan pelayanan kesehatan membentuk model lokal spasial yang dapat memicu 58% kejadian stunting di 3 Provinsi Sulawesi. Variabel ibu hamil yang tidak mendapatkan suplementasi besi folat berhubungan secara statistik di 8 kabupaten/kota Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, sehingga diperlukan intervensi tambahan berupa suplementasi besi folat ibu hamil selain intervensi persalinan dibantu tenaga kesehatan.

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The first thousand days of life are critical moments that will determine the quality of the future generations of the nation. This is because of the need for the best nutrition including nutritional intake during pregnancy, as well as breast milk and foods that are age-appropriate for childrens brain development. This research uses quantitative with cross sectional study design. The analysis of this study is prediction analysis and spatial analysis. The study sample was an experiment of 2,232 individuals and 25 districts/cities in Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and West Sulawesi. The results showed variable maternal folate supplementation, supplementation of vitamin A toddlers aged 7-23 months, breastfeeding infants aged 0-6 months and complementary food toddlers aged 7-23 months making predictive models. Variable of the labor does not involve health workers to be a global spatial model, while the variables of pregnant women who are not iron folate supplementation, those aged 7-23 months who do not get complementary food, infants aged 0-6 months who are not exclusive breastfeeding and infants who do not receive care health draws spatial local models that can be handled 58% of stunting occurrences in 3 Sulawesi Provinces. Variables of pregnant women who did not receive supplementation were related to statistics in 8 districts/cities of Central Sulawesi Province, so additional interventions including supplementation of pregnant women were needed in addition to labor interventions to assist health workers.