

Kondisi rumah, sanitasi dan penyakit infeksi terhadap risiko stunting balita 6-59 bulan di Indonesia (Data IFLS5) = House conditions, sanitation and infectious disease at risk of stunting children aged 6-59 months in Indonesia (IFLS5)

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Abstrak

Prevalensi stunting balita di Indonesia tahun 2013 sebesar 37,2% mengalami peningkatan dari tahun 2010 sebesar 35,6% sehingga masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat. Faktor kondisi rumah dan sanitasi yang tidak layak dan penyakit infeksi berpotensi menjadi determinan stunting. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui kondisi rumah, sanitasi dan penyakit infeksi terhadap risiko stunting balita 6-59 bulan di Indonesia berdasarkan data IFLS5 yang dilakukan pada tahun 2014-2015. IFLS5 menggunakan desain survey tetapi dalam penelitian ini menggunakan desain case control untuk kepentingan analisis dengan catatan bahwa aspek temporal dari variabel-variabel independen tidak selalu mencerminkan waktu kritis keterpaparan. Jenis dinding, kebersihan rumah, sumber air minum, pengolahan air minum, sumber air bersih, tempat buang air besar, sarana pembuangan air limbah, pembuangan sampah berhubungan dengan risiko stunting. Pengolahan air minum merupakan faktor dominan risiko stunting (OR=1,6). Pada kondisi rumah terdapat hubungan antara jenis dinding dan kebersihan rumah, pada sanitasi terdapat hubungan antara sumber air minum, pengolahan air minum, sumber air bersih, sarana buang air besar, sarana pembuangan air limbah, dan sarana pembuangan sampah dengan risiko stunting. Untuk menurunkan faktor risiko stunting balita 6-59 bulan di Indonesia dengan cara pengolahan air minum melalui pemanasan sampai mendidih 3-4 menit disamping intervensi gizi sensitif dan gizi spesifik lainnya.

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The prevalence of stunting for children under five in Indonesia in 2013 was 37.2%, increasing from 2010 at 35.6% making it a public health problem. Factors of house conditions and sanitation unimproved and infectious diseases have the potential to become stunting determinants. The aim of the study was to find out the house conditions, sanitation and infectious diseases at the risk of stunting for children 6-59 months in Indonesia based on the IFLS5 data conducted in 2014-2015. IFLS5 uses survey design but in this study uses a case control design for analytical purposes, noting that the temporal aspects of the independent variables do not necessarily reflect the critical time of exposure. Types of walls, domestic hygiene, sources of drinking water, treatment of drinking water, sources of clean water, defecation facilities, waste disposal facilities, garbage disposal is associated with the risk of stunting. Drinking water treatment is the dominant factor in the risk of stunting (OR = 1.6). In the condition of the house there is a relationship between the type of wall and domestic hygiene, in sanitation there is a relationship between the source of drinking water, treatment of drinking water, sources of clean water, defecation facilities, waste disposal facilities, and garbage disposal with the risk of stunting. To reduce stunting risk factors for children aged 6-59 months in Indonesia by treatment of drinking water through heating to boiling 3-4 minutes in addition to other sensitive nutrition and specific nutrition interventions.