

Perbedaan Proporsi Kejadian Gagal Tumbuh Baduta Berdasarkan Asupan Makanan dan Faktor Lainnya di Dua Kelurahan di Kecamatan Cakung Tahun 2019 = Proportional Differences of Anthropometric Failure in Toddler Based on Food Intake and Other Factors in Two Subdistricts of Cakung in 2019

Winda Handika Putri, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Seribu Hari Pertama Kehidupan (1000 HPK) merupakan masa penting bagi tumbuh kembang seorang anak, dimana apabila terjadi masalah gizi pada saat ini dapat menimbulkan akibat baik jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang di masa yang akan datang bahkan kepada generasi selanjutnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui prevalensi gagal tumbuh berdasarkan Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF), dan untuk mengetahui perbedaan proporsi gagal tumbuh pada anak balita berdasarkan karakteristik anak balita. lima, riwayat penyakit menular, karakteristik sosial ekonomi, ketahanan pangan rumah tangga, dan asupan makanan. . Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Jatinegara dan Pulo Gebang, Kecamatan Cakung, Jakarta Timur, pada bulan April sampai Juni 2019. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 163 anak usia 6-23 bulan yang datang ke 8 Posyandu terpilih. Data diperoleh melalui pengukuran berat badan dan panjang baduta, wawancara, dan recall 1x24 jam. Analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi gagal tumbuh pada anak balita adalah 31,9%. Prevalensi masing-masing kategori gagal tumbuh hanya wasting, wasting & underweight, wasting, stunting, & underweight, stunting & underweight, dan stunting saja, yaitu 13,5%; 8,0%; 3,1%; 3,1%, dan 4,3%. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang memberikan perbedaan proporsi gagal tumbuh pada balita adalah variabel panjang lahir (p-value = 0,039; OR = 2,266), asupan energi (p-value = 0,000; OR = 9,979), dan asupan protein (p-value = 0,027; OR = 2,240).

ABSTRACT

The First Thousand Days of Life (1000 HPK) is an important period for the growth and development of a child, where if there is a nutritional problem at this time it can have both short-term and long-term consequences in the future, even to the next generation The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of failure to thrive based on the Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF), and to determine differences in the proportion of failure to thrive in children under five based on the characteristics of children under five. five, history of infectious diseases, socio-economic characteristics, household food security, and food intake. . The research was conducted in Jatinegara and Pulo Gebang Villages, Cakung District, East Jakarta, from April to June 2019. The research design used was cross sectional. The sample of this study was 163 children aged 6-23 months who came to 8 selected Posyandu. Data were obtained through measurements of body weight and length of the baduta, interviews, and 1x24 hour recall. Univariate analysis showed that the prevalence of failure to thrive in children under five was 31.9%. The prevalence of each category of failure to thrive is only wasting, wasting & underweight, wasting, stunting, & underweight, stunting & underweight, and stunting only, which is 13.5%; 8.0%; 3.1%; 3.1%, and 4.3%. Bivariate analysis

showed that the variables that provided differences in the proportion of failure to thrive in children under five were birth length (p-value = 0.039; OR = 2.266), energy intake (p-value = 0.000; OR = 9.979), and protein intake (p-value) = 0.027; OR = 2.240).