

# Perbandingan CDC Chart dan Indonesian National Growth Chart untuk menilai tinggi badan anak SDN Nabire-Papua dan SDN Jakarta serta faktor yang memengaruhi = Comparison of CDC Chart and Indonesia National Growth Chart to assess Height in elementary school children Nabire-Papua with Jakarta, as well as Factors Influencing

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pertumbuhan dapat optimal, jika faktor nature maupun nurture berjalan harmonis.

Berdasarkan kurva WHO, angka stunting Riskesdas tahun 2012, Papua lebih tinggi dibandingkan Jakarta.

Anak Indonesia terbukti lebih pendek, tetapi BMI-nya tidak menunjukkan deviasi bermakna.

Obyektif: Membandingkan TB anak SDN Nabire-Papua dengan SDN Jakarta, faktor yang memengaruhi, menggunakan CDC dan Indonesian National Growth Chart.

Metodologi: Desain penelitian adalah analitik cross sectional, Desain I, membandingkan TB anak Nabire asli Papua dan non-Papua. Desain II, membandingkan TB anak SDN Nabire-Papua dan Jakarta, dengan CDC dan Indonesia National Growth Chart.

Hasil: Penelitian I, jumlah subyek 189, terdiri dari 115 anak Nabire-asli-Papua dan 71 non-Papua, didapatkan anak non-Papua, 2,7 cm lebih tinggi dibanding asli-Papua ( $p=0,0465$ ). Penelitian II, SDN Nabire-Papua 1.829 subyek, sedangkan SDN Jakarta 1.283 subyek, didapatkan anak perempuan asli-Papua lebih pendek dibanding non-Papua ( $p=0,001$ ), sebaliknya pada anak lelaki. Diasumsikan, perbedaan TB disebabkan faktor nurture. Terdapat hubungan signifikan pendidikan ibu dan pendapatan ayah terhadap TB anak SDN Jakarta. Namun, tidak terdapat hubungan terhadap BMI. Anak SDN Jakarta lebih tinggi dibanding SDN Nabire-Papua. Persentase anak SDN Nabire-Papua dan Jakarta yang stunted dan juga wasted dengan Indonesia National Growth Chart, lebih sedikit dibanding dengan CDC.

Kesimpulan: Anak pendek SDN Nabire-Papua bukan stunting. Telah terjadi trend sekuler positif TB anak SDN Jakarta.. Indonesia National Growth Chart lebih sesuai menggambarkan pertumbuhan anak Indonesia.

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Background: Optimal growth achieved with harmonious nature and nurture factors. Riskesdas 2012 mentions, stunting rate in Papua is higher than Jakarta. WHO curve proves that Indonesian children shorter, but the BMI does not show deviations.

Objective: Comparing Height of Nabire-Papua to Jakarta elementary children and influencing factors using CDC and Indonesian National Growth Chart.

Methodology: Design of research is cross sectional analytic. Design I, to compare height of children Nabire-Papuanese and non-Papuanese. Design II, to compare height of Nabire-Papua and Jakarta elementary

children, with CDC and Indonesia-National-Growth-Chart.

Results: Study I, Non-Papuanese children, 2.7 cm higher than Papuanese ( $p=0,0465$ ). Research II, Height of Papuanese girls shorter than non-Papuanese ( $p=0.001$ ), otherwise on boys. This assumptions, the difference of height due to nurture factors There is significant relationship maternal education and father's income to SDN Jakarta children's height. However, no connection to BMI. Children of SDN Jakarta higher than Nabire-Papua. Percentage of Nabire-Papua and Jakarta elementary children's were stunted and wasted with Indonesia National Growth Chart, fewer than CDC.

Conclusion: Nabire-Papua Children's are not stunting. Secular positive trend of height Jakarta children. Indonesia National Growth Chart more suitable to describe growth of Indonesian children.