

Hubungan frekuensi episode diare dengan kejadian stunting pada batita usia 12-36 bulan di Kecamatan Tamansari Kabupaten Bogor tahun 2019 = The relationships of frequency of diarrheal episodes with stunting among toddlers aged 12-36 months in Tamansari District, Bogor Regency in 2019

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Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas hubungan frekuensi episode diare dengan kejadian stunting pada batita usia 12-36 bulan di kecamatan Tamansari kabupaten Bogor tahun 2019. Stunting atau sering disebut kerdil atau pendek adalah kondisi gagal tumbuh pada anak berusia di bawah lima tahun (balita) akibat kekurangan gizi kronis dan infeksi berulang terutama pada periode 1.000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan (HPK), yaitu dari janin hingga anak berusia 23 bulan. Data Riskesdas 2018 menunjukkan prevalensi stunting di Indonesia sebesar 30,8%. Metode penelitian adalah kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional dari menganalisis data primer dari 441 batita berusia 12-36 bulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi stunting pada balita usia 12-36 bulan sebesar 36,96%. Sedangkan proporsi stunting pada batita dengan frekuensi episode diare >1 kali dalam 6 bulan sebesar 54,55% lebih tinggi dibandingkan proporsi stunting pada batita dengan frekuensi episode diare 1 kali yaitu 30,31%. Analisis multivariat dengan uji cox regression menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi episode diare dengan kejadian stunting memiliki PR= 1,71 (95% CI: 1,24-2,34; p-value: 0,001), artinya peluang kejadian stunting pada batita dengan frekuensi episode diare > 1 kali dalam enam bulan sebesar 1,71 kali lebih tinggi bila dibandingkan dengan batita yang frekuensi episode diare 1 kali setelah dikontrol ASI eksklusif dan sanitasi. Peningkatan program promotif dan preventif guna pencegahan penyakit diare yaitu mengaktifkan kembali kegiatan penyuluhan meja 4 posyandu, peningkatan surveilans penyakit diare, asupan gizi yang seimbang, berkoordinasi dengan lintas sektor dalam peningkatan higiene dan sanitasi, misalnya: penyediaan sarana air bersih, penyediaan sarana BAB, dan media sarana edukasi dan sarana cuci tangan menggunakan sabun.

.....This thesis discusses the relationship between the frequency of diarrhea episodes with stunting among toddlers aged 12-36 months in Tamansari sub-district, Bogor district in 2019. Stunting or often called dwarf or short is a condition of growth failure in children under five years old (toddlers) due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections especially in the period of the first 1,000 days of life, from fetuses to children aged 23 months. The Riskesdas 2018 data showed the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 30.8%. The research method is quantitative with cross sectional design from analyzing primary data from 441 toddlers aged 12-36 months. The results showed the proportion of stunting in children aged 12-36 months was 36.96%. While the proportion of stunting in toddlers with a frequency of diarrhea episodes > 1 time in 6 months is 54.55% higher than the proportion of stunting in toddlers with a frequency of diarrhea episodes 1 time that is 30.31%. Multivariate analysis with cox regression test showed a significant relationship between the frequency of diarrhea episodes with the incidence of stunting. the frequency of diarrhea episodes > 1 time in six months is 1.71 times higher when compared to toddlers whose frequency of diarrhea episodes 1 time after controlled by exclusive breastfeeding and sanitation. Improvement of promotif and preventive programs to prevent diarrheal diseases, namely reactivating the activities of

Posyandu table 4, increasing surveillance of diarrheal diseases, balanced nutritional intake, coordinating with multi-sectors in hygiene and sanitation recall, for example: providing clean water facilities, providing defecation advice and media for educational facilities and facilities for washing hands with soap.