

Determinan Status Gizi Baduta Usia 6-23 Bulan Berdasarkan Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) di Kecamatan Babakan Madang Tahun 2019 = The Determinant of Nutrition Status among 6-23 Months Children Based on Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) in Babakan Madang Sub-District 2019.

Dwinda Listya Indirwan, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan status gizi baduta usia 6-23 bulan berdasarkan composite index anthropometric failure (CIAF) di Kecamatan Babakan Madang tahun 2019. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional. Responden yang berpartisipasi pada penelitian ini yaitu sejumlah 279 baduta dengan menggunakan metode purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada Mei-September 2019, meliputi pengukuran berat badan dan panjang badan, wawancara terstruktur menggunakan bantuan kuesioner, dan lembar 24-hour recall. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 43,4% baduta yang mengalami anthropometric failure berdasarkan indikator CIAF. Berdasarkan hasil analisis multivariat, diketahui bahwa usia baduta menjadi faktor paling dominan pada terjadinya anthropometric failure pada baduta usia 6-23 bulan di Kecamatan Babakan Madang tahun 2019 setelah dikontrol variabel riwayat ASI eksklusif dan riwayat penyakit diare ($p=0,028$, $OR=1,775$ 95% $CI=1,063-2,964$). Perlu selalu diperhatikan pemberian asupan makanan anak yang aman, higienis, dan adekuat sesuai usianya.

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to determine the determinants of nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months based on the composite anthropometric failure index (CIAF) in Babakan Madang District in 2019. The study design used in this study was cross sectional. The sample used in this study were 279 children using the purposive sampling method. Data collection was conducted in May-September 2019. Data collection was carried out by measuring body weight and length, structured interviews using a questionnaire, and a 24-hour recall sheet. The results showed that 43.4% of the children had experienced anthropometric failure based on CIAF indicators. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the age of the children is the most dominant factor in the occurrence of anthropometric failure in children aged 6-23 months in Babakan Madang Subdistrict in 2019 after controlling for a history of exclusive breastfeeding and a history of diarrhea in the past 1 month. It is always necessary to pay attention to the intake of children who are safe, hygienic, and adequate according to their age.