Hubungan determinan stunting dengan kejadian stunting pada balita di Desa Lokus Stunting = The relationship between stunting determinants and stunting incidents in toddlers in the stunting Locus Village

Lasarus Atamou, author

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Abstrak

Stunting merupakan masalah kesehatan yang menjadi perhatian semua negara di dunia bahkan pada desa lokus stunting di indonesia khususnya di propinsi tertinggi kejadian stunting Nusa Tenggara Timur yang belum pernah diteliti. Penelitian cross sectional dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan determinan stunting dengan kejadian stunting di desa lokusstunting. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 166 ibu balita yang dipilih melalui metode proportional random sampling pada empat desa lokus stunting. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Ditribusi frekuensi digunakan untuk melihat hasil univariat setiap variabel yang diteliti. Uji Chi Square digunakan untuk melihat analisis bivariat dan menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu (p=0,033), pola asuh ibu (p=0,016), pendapatan orang tua (p=0,025), pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan (p=0,022), rumah tangga sanitasi (p=0,025), jenis kelamin (p=0,036), jarak kelahiran (p=0,000) dan riwayat penyakit infeksi (p=0,025) dengan kejadian stunting. Hasil analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik ganda menunjukkan bahwa faktor yang paling berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting di desa lokus stunting adalah pengetahuan ibu (p=0,000 OR 35,167; CI 95% 6,064-295,438). Pemberian asuhan keperawatan pada komunitas balita stunting sebagai populasi rentan dapat dilakukan dengan meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu tentang stunting sehingga peningkatan pengetahuan dapat berdampak pada pemahaman stunting pada balita dan menurunkan angka kejadianstuntingdi desa lokus stunting
......Stunting is a health problem that is of concern to all countries in the world, even in the village of stunting locus in Indonesia, especially in the province with the highest incidence of stunting in East Nusa Tenggara which has never been studied. A cross sectional study was conducted to determine the relationship between the determinants of stunting and the incidence of stunting in the stunting locus village. The number of samples in this study were 166 mothers of children under five who were selected through the proportional random sampling method in four stunting loci villages. The instrument used is a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. Frequency distribution is used to see the univariate results of each variable studied. Chi Square test was used to see bivariate analysis and showed that there was a relationship between mother's knowledge (p=0.033), mother's parenting pattern (p=0.016), parents' income (p=0.025), utilization of health services (p=0.022), household sanitation (p=0.025), gender (p=0.036), birth spacing (p=0.000) and history of infectious disease (p=0.025) with stunting. The results of multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression showed that the factor most related to the incidence of stunting in the stunting locus village was maternal knowledge (p = 0.000 OR 35.167; 95% CI 6,064-295,438). The provision of nursing care to the stunting toddler community as a vulnerable population can be done by increasing mother's knowledge about stunting so that increased knowledge can have an impact on understanding stunting in toddlers and reduce the incidence of stunting in the stunting locus village.