

Faktor dominan kejadian stunting pada balita (0–59 Bulan) Kabupaten Lombok Timur : analisis Data Riskesdas 2018 = The dominant factors of stunting incidence in toddlers (0-59 Months) in East Lombok Regency : a Riskesdas Data Analysis 2018

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Abstrak

Stunting merupakan perawakan pendek pada balita yang mencerminkan suatu proses kegagalan dalam mencapai potensi pertumbuhan linier yang masih menjadi permasalahan status gizi tingkat berat di Indonesia. Angka stunting di Kabupaten Lombok Timur (43,52%) pada tahun 2018 lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan angka stunting Provinsi NTB (33,5%) dan Nasional (30,8%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor dominan Kejadian Stunting pada Balita (0 – 59 Bulan) di Kabupaten Lombok Timur. Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional dan memanfaatkan data sekunder dari Riskesdas 2018 dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 283 balita usia 0 – 59 bulan. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji chi square dan regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat 43.1% balita yang mengalami stunting. Hasil analisis bivariat menyatakan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara berat badan lahir balita, tinggi badan dan Pendidikan terakhir Ibu, namun tidak ada korelasi positif antara stunting dengan jenis kelamin, kebiasaan BAB, riwayat diare, riwayat ISPA, imunisasi dasar, konsumsi vitamin A, status pekerjaan ibu, kebiasaan merokok ayah, jumlah anggota rumah tangga, jumlah balita, IMD, kepemilikan buku KIA, ANC, ASI eksklusif, wilayah tempat tinggal, dan waktu tempuh ke Puskesmas. Faktor dominan stunting pada balita (0 – 59 bulan) di Kabupaten Lombok Timur, yaitu berat badan lahir (OR = 3.21). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah balita yang memiliki berat badan lahir <3000gram memiliki risiko 3.21 kali untuk mengalami stunting.

.....Stunting is a short stature in toddlers which reflects a process of failure to achieve linear growth potential which is still a severe nutritional status problem in Indonesia. The stunting rate in East Lombok Regency (43.52%) in 2018 was higher than the stunting rate of NTB Province (33.5%) and National (30.8%). This study aims to determine the dominant factor in Stunting Incidence in Toddlers (0 – 59 Months) in East Lombok Regency. This quantitative study used a cross-sectional design and utilized secondary data from Riskesdas 2018 with a total sample of 283 aged 0 – 59 months. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test and multiple logistic regression. The results of this study showed that there were 43.1% of children under five were stunted. The results of the bivariate analysis stated that there was a significant relationship between the birth weight of toddlers, height, and mother's last education, but there was no positive correlation between stunting and gender, bowel habits, history of diarrhea, history of ARI, basic immunization, vitamin A consumption, work status mother, father's smoking habit, number of household members, number of children under five, BMI, ownership of MCH book, ANC, exclusive breastfeeding, area of residence, and travel time to the Puskesmas. The dominant factor for stunting in toddlers (0 – 59 months) in East Lombok Regency, namely birth weight (OR = 3,206). The conclusion of this study is that toddlers who have a birth weight of <3000 grams have a risk of 3,206 times of experiencing stunting.