

# Hubungan Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi dengan Kejadian Stunting pada Balita di Desa Cijeruk Kecamatan Kibin Kabupaten Serang Banten Tahun 2023 = Relationship between infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Cijeruk Village, Kibin District, Serang Regency, Banten in 2023

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## Abstrak

Stunting adalah menurunnya laju pertumbuhan panjang/tinggi badan dibawah minus 2 standar deviasi. Desa Cijeruk Kecamatan Kibin merupakan desa dengan angka kejadian stunting tertinggi di Kab. Serang dimana 233 (77,66%) balita menderita stunting. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi gambaran kejadian stunting pada balita di Desa Cijeruk Kecamatan Kibin Kabupaten Serang Banten tahun 2023 dan menganalisis hubungannya dengan Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi. Desain penelitian adalah potong lintang dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian didapatkan terdapat hubungan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting ( $p < 0,01$ ). Balita dengan riwayat penyakit infeksi berisiko 21,23 kali mengalami stunting (OR=21,23,95% CI 7,15-62,01). Variabel kovariat faktor balita yang berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting adalah jenis kelamin ( $p = 0,038$ ) dan riwayat penyakit infeksi ( $p < 0,001$ ); faktor keluarga yaitu pendapatan keluarga ( $p = 0,040$ ) dan pola asuh otoriter ( $p = 0,004$ ); dan faktor lingkungan yaitu stop buang air besar sembarangan ( $p = 0,038$ ) dan pengamanan sampah rumah tangga ( $p < 0,001$ ). Variabel MP-ASI dan stop buang air besar sembarangan merupakan variabel perancu terhadap hubungan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting. Balita yang memiliki riwayat penyakit infeksi berisiko 31,30 kali lebih tinggi mengalami stunting dibanding balita yang tidak memiliki riwayat penyakit infeksi setelah dikontrol oleh variabel perancu (OR=21,28 95% CI 6,088-74,379).

.....Stunting is a decrease in the growth rate of length/height below minus 2 standard deviations. Cijeruk Village, Kibin District, is the village with the highest stunting rate in Kab. Serang where 233 (77.66%) toddlers suffer from stunting. The purpose of this study was to identify the description of the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Cijeruk Village, Kibin District, Serang Banten Regency in 2023 and analyze its relationship with a History of Infectious Diseases. The research design is cross-sectional with a quantitative approach. The results of the study found that there was a relationship between a history of infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting ( $p < 0.01$ ). Toddlers with a history of infectious diseases are at risk of 21.23 times experiencing stunting (OR=21.23.95% CI 7.15-62.01). The covariate variables associated with stunting were gender ( $p = 0.038$ ) and history of infectious diseases ( $p < 0.001$ ); family factors, namely family income ( $p = 0.040$ ) and authoritarian parenting ( $p = 0.004$ ); and environmental factors, namely stopping open defecation ( $p = 0.038$ ) and safeguarding household waste ( $p < 0.001$ ). The MP-ASI variable and stopping open defecation are confounding variables for the relationship between a history of infectious diseases and the incidence of stunting. Toddlers who have a history of infectious diseases have a 21.28 times higher risk of experiencing stunting than toddlers who do not have a history of infectious diseases after controlling for confounding variables (OR=21.28 95% CI 6.088-74.379).