

Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Praktik Ibu dalam Pemberian Makan Bayi dan Anak dengan Kejadian Stunting di Kecamatan Bulakamba Kabupaten Brebes Jawa Tengah = Relationship between Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Mothers in Feeding Infants and Children with Stunting Incidents in Bulakamba District, Brebes Regency, Central Java

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Stunting merupakan kondisi yang ditandai dengan anak berperawakan pendek dan memiliki masalah gizi kronis. Kabupaten Brebes menjadi urutan ke 3 dengan angka stunting tertinggi di Jawa Tengah. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengidentifikasi hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik ibu dalam pemberian makan dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 0-59 bulan di daerah tersebut.

Metode: Design yang digunakan adalah cross sectional dengan teknik convenience sampling. Analisis univariat dan bivariate dengan uji chi-square.

Hasil: Analisis chi-square menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik ibu tentang pemberian makan anak dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 0-59 bulan memiliki p value berturut-turut sebesar $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$.

Kesimpulan: Adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan praktik ibu dalam pemberian makan dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 0-59 bulan di Kecamatan Bulakamba Kabupaten Brebes, Jawa tengah.

Rekomendasi: Perlunya penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai faktor penyebab stunting di daerah tersebut.

.....**Introduction:** Stunting is a condition characterized by short stature and chronic nutritional problems. Brebes Regency is in third place with the highest stunting rate in Central Java. The aim of the study was to identify the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and feeding practices of mothers with the incidence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months in the area.

Method: The design used is cross sectional with convenience sampling technique. Univariate and bivariate analysis with chi-square test.

Results: Chi-square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding child feeding and the incidence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months having p values respectively $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes and practices of mothers in feeding with the incidence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months in Bulakamba District, Brebes Regency, Central Java.

Recommendation: There is a need for further research on the causes of stunting in the area.