

Hubungan Karakteristik Anak dan Keluarga dengan Kejadian Wasting pada Anak Usia 6-24 Bulan di Kelurahan Pasir Putih, Kecamatan Sawangan, Kota Depok Tahun 2020 (Analisis Data Sekunder Tahun 2020) = Relationship Between Children and Family Characteristics and Wasting Incidents among Children Aged 6-24 Months at Pasir Putih Village, Sawangan District, Depok City in 2020 (Secondary Data Analysis of 2020)

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Abstrak

Wasting merupakan kondisi malnutrisi akut yang dapat menyebabkan morbiditas dan mortalitas pada anak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik anak dan keluarga dengan kejadian wasting pada anak usia 6-24 bulan di Kelurahan Pasir Putih, Kecamatan Sawangan, Kota Depok tahun 2020.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dengan menggunakan desain studi cross-sectional. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini yaitu kejadian wasting. Variabel independen dalam penelitian ini meliputi karakteristik anak, karakteristik keluarga, pola asuh, konsumsi protein, dan riwayat diare. Data kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 6,8% anak usia 6-24 bulan mengalami wasting. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara konsumsi telur dengan kejadian wasting pada anak usia 6-24 bulan [p-value = 0,022; OR = 5,903, 95% CI = (1,315 – 26,490)].

.....Wasting is an acute malnutrition condition that can lead to morbidity and mortality in children. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between children and family characteristics with the incidence of wasting in children aged 6-24 months in Pasir Putih Village, Sawangan District, Depok City in 2020. This study used secondary data with a cross-sectional study design. The dependent variable in this study was the incidence of wasting. The independent variables in this study included children characteristics, family characteristics, feeding practices, protein consumption, and history of diarrhea. The data were then analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. The results of the study showed that 6,8% of children aged 6-24 months experienced wasting. The bivariate analysis results indicated a significant relationship between egg consumption and the occurrence of wasting in children aged 6-24 months [p-value = 0,022; OR = 5,903, 95% CI = (1,315 – 26,490)].