

Hubungan Akses Pelayanan Kesehatan Balita dengan Kejadian Stunting di Provinsi Jawa Barat = The Relationship Between Access to Health Services for Children Under Five and the Incidence of Stunting in West Java Province

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Abstrak

Stunting adalah kondisi ketidakmampuan pertumbuhan linier yang terjadi akibat masalah gizi, dan memiliki dampak negatif baik dalam jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang. Data SSGI menyebutkan prevalensi stunting pada balita di Provinsi Jawa Barat mencapai 24,5% (tahun 2021) dan 20,2% (tahun 2022). Masih jauh dari target RPJMN 2020-2024 yaitu 14% dan minimal standar WHO yaitu 20%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan akses pelayanan kesehatan balita dengan kejadian stunting di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini berjenis kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Data yang dianalisis bersumber dari SSGI (Studi Status Gizi Indonesia) tahun 2021 dengan analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat. Populasinya sebanyak 4.530 rumah tangga balita, dan sampel sebanyak 4.526 balita di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara usia balita, berat badan lahir, panjang badan lahir, keberagaman konsumsi, klasifikasi wilayah, fasilitas kesehatan jauh, pemberian vitamin A, status imunisasi, kepemilikan buku KIA, dan sumber air minum dengan kejadian stunting. Penelitian ini menyarankan perlunya peningkatan koalisi stunting lintas sektor di tiap tingkatan wilayah. Dan menempatkan tenaga Kesehatan Masyarakat (Kemas) dalam program Integrasi Layanan Primer (ILP) untuk mendampingi perawat dan bidan di setiap desa/kelurahan.

.....Stunting is a condition of linear growth inability that occurs due to nutritional problems, and has negative impacts in both the short and long term. SSGI data states that the prevalence of stunting among toddlers in West Java Province reached 24.5% (in 2021) and 20.2% (in 2022). It is still far from the 2020-2024 RPJMN target of 14% and the minimum WHO standard of 20%. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between access to health services for toddlers and the incidence of stunting in West Java Province. This research is quantitative with a cross sectional design. The data analyzed comes from the 2021 SSGI (Indonesian Nutritional Status Study) with univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. The population was 4,530 households under five, and the sample was 4,526 toddlers in West Java Province. The results of the research show that there is a relationship between toddler age, birth weight, birth length, diversity of consumption, regional classification, distant health facilities, vitamin A administration, immunization status, ownership of KIA books, and drinking water sources with the incidence of stunting. This research suggests the need to increase cross-sector stunting coalitions at each regional level. And placing Community Health (Kemas) workers in the Primary Service Integration (ILP) program to accompany nurses and midwives in every village/sub-district.