Association Between Mothers' Purchase Intention of Iron-Fortified Infant Cereal and Iron Intake Among Children Aged 6-23 Months in Tangerang = Hubungan Purchase Intention Sereal Bayi yang Difortifikasi Zat Gizi dengan Asupan Zat Besi pada Anak Usia 6-23 Bulan di Tangerang

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara purchase intention ibu terhadap sereal bayi yang diperkaya zat gizi besi untuk sereal bayi dengan klaim fortifikasi zat besi dengan asupan zat besi pada anak usia 6-23 bulan. Metode cross sectional ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Pengetahuan Klaim Gizi Ibu dan Niat Beli Ibu Sereal Bayi Fortifikasi Zat Besi Terhadap Asupan Zat Besi pada Anak Usia 6-23 Bulan di Tangerang. Populasi penelitian terdiri dari ibu-ibu yang berpasangan dengan anak usia 6-23 bulan. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa variabel jenis kelamin, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan, dan pendapatan rumah tangga berhubungan signifikan dengan asupan zat besi. Hubungan antara variabel jenis kelamin dengan asupan zat besi diperoleh nilai p-value = 0.024 setelah diadjust dengan variable perancu sehingga dapat disimpulkan terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin anak dengan asupan zat besi anak 6-23 bulan di Kota Tangerang, variable perancu antara lain pekerjaan (p=0.009), pendapatan rumah tangga (p=0.007) dan pendidikan ibu (p =0.019), gender anak (p=0.025) dan pengetahuan gizi terkait klaim zat besi (p=0.180) terhadap asupan zat besi. Temuan penelitian mengenai hubungan antara pengetahuan klaim zat gizi ibu dengan pembelian sereal aktual oleh ibu yang memiliki anak usia 6-23 bulan tidak menunjukkan adanya hubungan. penelitian ini memiliki kuisioner yang tervalidasi mengenai pengetahuan ibu tentang klaim zat gizi besi. Studi ini memiliki kuesioner yang divalidasi, kuesioner sikap, norma subjektif, kontrol perilaku yang dirasakan dan intention, yang diadaptasi dari Planned Behaviour Theory.
.....This study investigates the association between mother’s purchase intention of iron-fortified infant cereals for infant cereal with iron fortification claim with iron intake among children aged 6-23 months. This cross-sectional method is used in order to know The Association Between Mother’s Purchase Intention of Iron-Fortified Infant Cereal and Iron Intake Among Children Aged 6-23 Months in Tangerang. The study population consists of mothers in pairs with children aged 6-23 months. Bivariate analysis shows that the variables gender, mother's education, occupation, and household income are significantly associated with iron intake. The p-value of the association between the gender variable and iron intake is 0.024 after adjustment linier regression multivariant analysis, indicating that there is significant association between the gender of the child and the iron intake of children aged 6-23 months in Tangerang City, as well as the employment variable. Confounding variables include mother occupation (p=0.009), household income (p=0.007), and education. Mother (p = 0.019); child's gender (p=0.025) and iron nutrition claim knowledge (p=0.180) regarding iron intake. There is no association between mother’s knowledge on nutrition claim with mother’s actual purchase. The results of this study have authenticated questionnaires: regarding mother’s claimed knowledge of iron nutrition, the attitude, subjective norms, perceived behaviour control, and intention questionnaires, adapted from The Planned Behaviour Theory
.....This study aims to identify the potential of hot spring temperature fluctuations as precursors to tectonic

earthquakes along the Cimandiri Fault, utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) technology. The background of this research is the high seismic activity around the Cimandiri Fault, driven by the movement of the Eurasian and Indo-Australian plates. Temperature fluctuations in the region's hot springs are hypothesized to serve as early indicators or precursors of earthquakes. Based on the theories of K. Mogi and Jonathan R. Bedford, changes in pressure and seismic activity in the Earth's crust can lead to increased temperatures in hot springs prior to earthquake events. The study employs a method of monitoring hot spring temperatures using Arduino-based IoT technology equipped with DS18B20 temperature sensors. Temperature data were collected from two major hot spring locations, Cisolok and Cikundul, situated near the Cimandiri Fault, with recording intervals every two minutes from May to October 2024. The temperature data from the hot springs were correlated with data on tectonic earthquakes occurring within a 50 km radius of the Cimandiri Fault.Key variables analyzed include the hot spring temperatures at Cisolok and Cikundul, the distance from the earthquake epicenter, the type of rock, and the geological structures through which seismic waves travel. The results revealed temperature fluctuations in the hot springs prior to the majority of the recorded earthquakes. Eight out of ten earthquake events showed significant temperature increases in the hot springs at Cisolok and Cikundul. Further analysis indicated that the distance between the earthquake epicenter and the hot spring locations influenced the intensity and timing of the observed temperature fluctuations. Additionally, the type of rock traversed by seismic waves impacted subsurface heat movement within the aquifer, ultimately affecting the temperature fluctuations in the hot springs.