ABSTRACT



## ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE SCIENCE OF HEALTH STUDY PROGRAM THESIS, AGUSTUS 2017

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## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROVISION OF LOCAL MPASI, FREQUENCY OF INFECTION AND THE STATUS OF KIDS HEALTH AGED 6-24 MONTHS IN PUSKESMAS WAIPARE, SIKKA DISTRICT, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

## X, VI Chapter, 96 Pages, 22 Tables, 11 Figures, 2 Appendices

**Background**: Nutrition plays a role in the growth of children because nutrition is a source of energy, source of substance for growth and organizing body. Balancing food consumption and substances that goes in the body determines the status of the nutrition that is inside the body. Nutrition status is divided into three categories, which are: Lack of nutrition, normal nutrition, and extra nutrition. In the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara, based on the Riskedas data in the year 2013, it shows that the prevalence of Baduta that lacks nutrition reaches 33.0%, and it consists of 11.5% bad nutrition, and 21.5% malnutrition.

**Purpose of the study:** Knowing the relationship between the provision of MPASI with the nutrition status of children aged 6-24 months in Puskesmas Waipare, Sikka District, East Nusa Tenggara.

**Method:** Research using the research design of Pearson Correlation and the rank of Spearman that studies the relationships between two or more variables.

**Result:** There is a correlation between the consumption of energy and nutrition status (pValue=0,0001), There is a correlation between the consumption of carbohydrate and nutrition status (pValue=0,049), there is a correlation between the consumption of protein and nutrition status (pValue=0,027), there is a correlation between the consumption of fat and nutrition status (pValue=0,021) is a correlation between the consumption of calcium and nutrition status (pValue=0,049), there is a correlation between the consumption of status (pValue=0,021) is a correlation between the consumption of calcium and nutrition status (pValue=0,049), there is a correlation between the consumption of vitamin c and nutrition status (pValue=0,04), there is a correlation between the portion of consumption with nutrition status (pValue=0,028), there is a correlation between the frequency of infective disease and nutrition status (pValue=0,048).

**Keywords:** consumption frequency. MPASI provision frequency. nutrition, nutrition status.

Reading List: 86 (2001-2017)

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