

ABSTRAK



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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN GIZI, PEMBERIAN MAKANAN PENDAMPING ASI, PENYAKIT INFEKSI DAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS KELURAHAN PETUKANGAN UTARA, TAHUN 2019.

Latar Belakang: Masalah gizi yang paling banyak ditemukan pada anak di Indonesia adalah stunting, yaitu gangguan pertumbuhan yang terjadi akibat kondisi kekurangan gizi kronis dan atau penyakit infeksi kronis. Di Indonesia, berdasarkan hasil riset kesehatan dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2013, terdapat 37,2% balita yang mengalami stunting. Diketahui dari jumlah presentase tersebut, 19,2% anak pendek dan 18,0% sangat pendek. Prevalensi stunting ini mengalami peningkatan dibandingkan hasil Riskesdas tahun 2010 yaitu sebesar 35,6%. Sedangkan, berdasarkan Pemantauan Status Gizi (PSG) 2017 menunjukkan prevalensi Balita stunting di Indonesia masih tinggi, yakni 29,6% di atas batasan yang ditetapkan WHO (20%).

Objektif : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan Pengetahuan Gizi, Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI, Penyakit Infeksi dan Kejadian *Stunting* di wilayah Puskesmas Kelurahan Petukangan Utara.

Metode Penelitian : Dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*, berjumlah 225 anak yang dipilih dengan teknik *simple random sampling* dan menggunakan analisis data uji *chi-square*.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil univariat pada variabel Karakteristik Ibu (Usia Ibu, Pekerjaan Ibu dan Pendidikan Ibu) yaitu: Usia 19-29 tahun = (52,9%), Pekerjaan Ibu= Tidak Bekerja (67,6%), Pendidikan Ibu=SMA (53,8%), Karakteristik Baduta (Usia Baduta, Jenis Kelamin, Panjang badan) yaitu: Usia 12-24 bulan = 66,2%, Jenis Kelamin = Laki-laki (51,6%), Status Gizi= Normal (77,3%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa ada hubungan pengetahuan gizi dengan penyakit infeksi ($p=0,001$).

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan Ibu, Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI dan Penyakit Infeksi tidak berkontribusi terhadap terjadinya stunting pada baduta di wilayah Puskesmas Kelurahan Petukangan Utara.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan Gizi, Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI, Penyakit Infeksi dan *Stunting*

ABSTRACT



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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE, GIVING FOOD ASSISTANCE, INFECTION DISEASE AND STUNTING EVENTS IN THE REGION OF THE NORTH FARMER AREA , 2019.

Background Background : The problem of nutrition that most lots are found in children in Indonesia is stunting, which is disturbance of growth that occurs as a result of conditions of deficiency of nutrition chronic dan or disease infection chronic . In Indonesia, based on the results of basic health research (Riskesdas) in 2013, there were 37 , 2 % of toddlers who experienced stunting. It is known from the amount of the percentage of those , 19 , 2 % of children shorter and 18.0% very short . The prevalence of stunting is experiencing an increase compared to the results Riskesdas year 2010 which amounted to 35 , 6 % . Meanwhile , based Monitoring Status Nutrition (PSG) in 2017 showed the prevalence Toddler stunting in Indonesia is still high , namely 29.6% in the above restrictions are set to WHO (20%).

Objective : This study aims to determine the Relationship of Nutrition Knowledge, Breastfeeding Complementary Feeding, Infectious Diseases and *Stunting* in the Puskesmas area of Petukangan Utara Village.

Methods Research : D ith approach is *cross-sectional*, totaling 225 children were selected by the technique *simple random sampling* and the use of analysis of data test of *chi- square* .

Results of Research : Results of univariate on variable characteristics Capital (Minimum Capital , Employment Capital and Education Capital) , namely : U worth 19-29 years = (52.9 %), Employment Capital = Not Working (67.6 %) , P Education Capital = SMA (53.8 %) , Characteristics of Baduta (Baduta Age, Gender, Body Length), namely: Age 12-24 months = 66.2%, Gender = Male (51.6%), Nutritional Status = Normal (77.3%). Based on the results of the study found that there is a relationship of nutritional knowledge with infectious diseases ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusion : Mother's Knowledge, Supplementary Feeding for Breastfeeding and Infectious Diseases did not contribute to the occurrence of stunting in the pooruta in the Petukangan Utara Health Center area.

Keyword : Knowledge of Nutrition , Feeding Complementary feeding , Infectious Diseases and *Stunting*

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