



ABSTRACT

**ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATUS OF MENARCHE AT 10-18 YEARS YOUNG WOMEN IN NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR AND DKI JAKARTA BASED ON RISKESDAS 2010

xviii, VI CHAPTER, 110 pages, 38 table, 7 picture.

Background : Age of menarche can describe aspects of health in a population, especially regarding women's sexual maturity. Factors that affect the age of menarche include nutritional status, genetic, environmental conditions, socio-economic status and education.

Objective : Knowing the factors that affect the status of menarche in girls 10-18 years old in the province of Nusa Tenggara Timur and DKI Jakarta.

Methods : This research is descriptive research with cross-sectional approach, data from the Health Research 2010 (RISKESDAS), analysis of the data in this study using Chi-square analysis and multiple logistic regression with 90% confidence level. 162 samples in NTB and 190 in DKI Jakarta.

Result : Status of menarche in NTB and Jakarta that is early menarche (6.8% and 20.5%), normal menarche (67.9% and 70.5%), late menarche (25.3% and 8.9%). NTB and Jakarta there is no relationship of height for age ($p=0.107$ and $p=0.957$). In NTB, there was no correlation of BMI for age ($p=0.634$), while in Jakarta there is a relationship ($p=0.013$). In NTB there is a relationship of energy intake ($p=0.073$), while in Jakarta there was no correlation ($p=0.549$). In NTB there is a relationship of protein intake ($p=0.084$), while in Jakarta there was no correlation ($p=0.750$). In NTB there is a relationship of fat intake ($p=0.093$), while in Jakarta there was no correlation ($p=0.967$). In NTB and Jakarta there is no relationship of carbohydrate intake ($p=0.312$ and $p=0.236$). In NTB and Jakarta there is no relationship of iron intake ($p=0.697$ and $p=0.311$). In NTB and Jakarta there is no relationship of economic status ($p=0.749$ and $p=0.766$). In NTB, there was no correlation terrain type ($p=0.596$) on the status of menarche. The factors that most affect the status of menarche in NTB is height for age short and Jakarta is BMI for age fat to obesity.

Conclusion : Nutrition education needs to be done to the young women about the factors that may affect the status of menarche.

Keywords : Status of menarche, nutritional status, food intake, economic status, type of area.

Reading List : 107 (1972-2013)



ABSTRAK

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FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU GIZI
SKRIPSI, JANUARI 2015**

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ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI STATUS *MENARCHE* PADA REMAJA PUTRI 10-18 TAHUN DI PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT DAN DKI JAKARTA BERDASARKAN RISKESDAS 2010

xviii, VI BAB, 110 halaman, 38 tabel, 7 gambar.

Latar Belakang : Usia *menarche* dapat menggambarkan aspek kesehatan dalam suatu populasi, terutama mengenai kematangan seksual perempuan. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi usia *menarche* diantaranya adalah status gizi, genetik, keadaan lingkungan, status sosial ekonomi dan pendidikan.

Tujuan : Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi status *menarche* pada remaja putri 10-18 tahun di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat dan DKI Jakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Desain penelitian *cross-sectional*, data hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2010, analisis data *Chi-square* dan regresi logistik ganda dengan derajat kepercayaan 90%. Sampel 162 di Provinsi NTB dan 190 di Provinsi DKI Jakarta.

Hasil : Status *menarche* remaja di NTB dan DKI Jakarta yaitu, *menarche* dini (6,8% dan 20,5%), *menarche* normal (67,9% dan 70,5%), *menarche* lambat (25,3% dan 8,9%). Di NTB dan DKI Jakarta tidak terdapat hubungan TB/U ($p=0,107$ dan $p=0,957$). Di NTB tidak terdapat hubungan IMT/U ($p=0,634$) sedangkan di DKI terdapat hubungan ($p=0,013$). Di NTB terdapat hubungan asupan energi ($p=0,073$) sedangkan di DKI tidak terdapat hubungan ($p=0,549$). Di NTB terdapat hubungan asupan protein ($p=0,084$) sedangkan di DKI tidak terdapat hubungan ($p=0,750$). Di NTB terdapat hubungan asupan lemak ($p=0,093$) sedangkan di DKI tidak terdapat hubungan ($p=0,967$). Di NTB dan DKI tidak terdapat hubungan asupan karbohidrat ($p=0,312$ dan $p=0,236$). Di NTB dan DKI tidak terdapat hubungan asupan zat besi ($p=0,697$ dan $p=0,311$). Di NTB dan DKI tidak terdapat hubungan status ekonomi ($p=0,749$ dan $p=0,766$). Di NTB tidak terdapat hubungan tipe daerah ($p=0,596$) terhadap status *menarche*. Faktor yang paling mempengaruhi status *menarche* di NTB adalah TB/U pendek dan DKI Jakarta adalah IMT/U gemuk hingga obesitas.

Kesimpulan : Perlu dilakukan pendidikan gizi kepada remaja putri tentang faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi status *menarche*.

Kata Kunci : Status *menarche*, status gizi, asupan makanan, status ekonomi, tipe daerah.

Daftar Bacaan : 107 (1972-2013)