



ABSTRAK

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SKRIPSI, AGUSTUS 2015

DETA DIADEMA

HUBUNGAN ASUPAN PROTEIN, KALSIUM (Ca) , FOSFOR (P) DAN VITAMIN A TERHADAP KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA ANAK USIA 7-12 TAHUN DI PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN(RISKESDAS 2010)
VI Bab, 98 Halaman, 19 Tabel, 4 Grafik, 2 Gambar

Latar Belakang : Secara rasional dalam Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2010 prevalensi kependekan pada anak usia 7-12 tahun adalah 40,4% di provinsi Sumatera Selatan yang mempunyai prevalensi kependekan di atas prevalensi nasional

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan asupan protein, kalsium, Fosfor dan vitamin A terhadap kejadian stunting pada anak usia 7-12 tahun di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan

Metode Penelitian : Desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel anak usia 7-12 tahun di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan (n=304). Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas 2010. Analisa data menggunakan uji *T-test Independent*.

Hasil : Anak di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan memiliki status gizi TB/U normal (58.9%), memiliki status gizi TB/U stunting (41.1%). Rata- rata asupan protein (41.52 ± 18.16) gr, kalsium (288.72 ± 285.87) mg, fosfor (596.78 ± 259.92) mg, vitamin A (784.62 ± 656.25) mcg. Tidak ada perbedaan antara asupan protein dan status gizi TB/U stunting ($p=0.334$) . Ada perbedaan antara asupan kalsium dan status gizi TB/U stunting ($p=0.048$). Tidak ada perbedaan antara asupan fosfor dan status gizi TB/U stunting ($p=0.170$). Tidak ada perbedaan asupan vitamin A dengan status gizi TB/U stunting ($p=0.934$).

Kesimpulan : Bahwa pada anak usia 7-12 tahun di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan yang menderita stunting perlu adanya program penyuluhan yang lebih intensif kepada orang tua mengenai dampak rendahnya asupan zat gizi makro dan mikro serta pentingnya asupan gizi seimbang terhadap anak.

Kata Kunci : Anak Usia 7-12 tahun, *Stunting*, Asupan protein, kalsium, fosfor, vitamin A.

Daftar Bacaan : 77 (1998-2014)



ABSTRAK

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SKRIPSI, AGUSTUS 2015

DETA DIADEMA

THE RELATIONSHIP INTAKE OF PROTEIN, CALCIUM, PHOSPOR AND VITAMIN A WITH STUNTING OF 7-12 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN SOUTH SUMATERA

VI Capture, 98 Pages, 19 Table, 4 Graph, 2 Picture

Background: Riskesdas 2010 showed that of stunting in 7-12 years old children is 40.4 % Prevalence stunting in the South Sumatera is a higher than National prevalence of stunting.

Objective : Determine the relationship intake of protein, calcium, phospor and vitamin A with nutrition status HAZ stunting of 7-12 years old children in South Sumatera

Method : This study is a cross-sectional design. Subjek in this study are children in age 7-12 years old in South Sumatera (n= 304). This study uses secondary data of Riskesdas 2010. Analyze of data using T-test Independent.

Result : Children in South Sumatera has normal nutritional status (58.9)%, nutrition HAZ stunting (41.1%). The average of protein (41.52 ± 18.16) gr, calcium (288.72 ± 285.87)mg, phospor (596.78 ± 259.92) mg, and vitamin A (784.62 ± 656.25) mcg. There is no difference between the intake of Protein and the nutrition HAZ stunting ($p=0.334$), there are differences between the intake of calcium and the nutritiin HAZ stunting ($p=0.048$), There is no difference between the intake of Phospor and the nutrition HAZ stunting ($p=0.170$), and There is no difference between the intake of Vitamin A and the nutrition HAZ stunting ($p=0.934$).

Conclusion: Childern in age 7-12 years old in South Sumatera has nutrion HAZ stunting needed for counseling intensive to parents about the impact of low intake of macronutrients, micronutrients and the importance of balanced nutrition on a child's nutritional status

Keywords : *Children in age 7-12 years old, Stunting, Intake protein, calcium, Phospor, vitamin A*

Reading List : 77 (1998-2014)