

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan kondisi kronis yang menggambarkan terhambatnya pertumbuhan karena malnutrisi jangka panjang. *Stunting* menurut *WHO Child Growth Standart* didasarkan pada indeks panjang badan dibanding umur (PB/U) atau tinggi badan dibanding umur (TB/U) dengan batas (*z-score*) kurang dari -2 SD. *Stunting* pada balita perlu menjadi perhatian khusus karena dapat menghambat perkembangan fisik dan mental anak. *Stunting* berkaitan dengan peningkatan risiko kesakitan dan kematian serta terhambatnya pertumbuhan kemampuan motorik dan mental

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik deskriptif dengan teknik *cross sectional* sebanyak 97 sampel. Data diperoleh dari rekam medik. Analisa data dengan penyajian data dalam bentuk distribusi frekwensi atau persentase dan hubungan dari masing variabel dengan narasi yang relevan.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil uji Chi Square didapatkan nilai *p value* = 0.003 ($p < 0,05$) yang berarti terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pemberian vitamin A terhadap *stunting* pada balita di Puskesmas Bebesen. Nilai OR yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini sebesar 0.128 (95% CI: 0.027-0.607)

Kesimpulan: Dalam penelitian ini pemberian vitamin A pada balita memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* bahwasanya vitamin A dapat mencegah balita dari kejadian *stunting*

Kata Kunci : *Stunting, Vitamin A, Balita*

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a chronic condition that describes growth inhibition due to long-term malnutrition. Stunting according to WHO Child Growth Standards is based on the index of body length compared to age (PB/U) or height compared to age (TB/U) with a limit (z-score) of less than -2 SD. Stunting in children under five needs to be a special concern because it can hinder the physical and mental development of children. Stunting is associated with an increased risk of morbidity and mortality as well as inhibited growth of motor and mental abilities.

Methods: This type of research is analytic research, descriptive with cross sectional technique as many as 97 samples. Data were obtained from medical records. Data analysis by presenting data in the form of frequency or percentage distribution and the relationship of each variable with relevant narratives.

Results: Based on the results of the Chi Square test, the p value = 0.008 ($p < 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between vitamin A administration and stunting in toddlers at the Bebesen Health Center. The OR value obtained in this study was 0.128 (95% CI: 0.027-0.607).

Conclusion: In this study the provision of vitamin A to toddlers has a relationship with the incidence of stunting that vitamin A can prevent toddlers from stunting.

Keywords: *Stunting, Vitamin A, Toddlers*