

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : *Stunting* merupakan salah satu tantangan dan masalah gizi secara global yang sedang dihadapi oleh masyarakat di dunia. *Stunting* adalah kondisi gagal tumbuh pada anak balita (bayi di bawah lima tahun) akibat dari kekurangan gizi kronis sehingga anak terlalu pendek untuk usianya. Kekurangan gizi terjadi sejak bayi dalam kandungan dan pada masa awal setelah bayi lahir akan tetapi, kondisi *stunting* baru nampak setelah bayi berusia 2 tahun.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan usia ibu saat hamil, status gizi ibu hamil, dan pemeriksaan *ANC*(*Antenatal Care*) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita.

Metode : Desain penelitian ini dengan menggunakan metode *cross sectional*. Teknik sampling yang di gunakan *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 52 orang. Alat pengumpulan data menggunakan kuisioner. Uji statistik menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 26,9% usia ibu saat hamil berisiko, 55,8% status gizi ibu hamil baik dan 50% Riwayat Pemeriksaan *ANC*, 50% anak yang mengalami *stunting*. Hasil uji statistik antara usia ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita didapatkan nilai *p value* 0,013 ($p < 0,05$), hasil uji statistik antara status gizi ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita didapatkan nilai *p value* 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), dan hasil uji statistik antara pemeriksaan *ANC* dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita didapatkan nilai 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan : terdapat hubungan antara usia ibu saat hamil, status gizi ibu hamil, dan pemeriksaan *ANC* dengan kejadian *stunting*.

Kata kunci : Usia ibu saat hamil, Status gizi, *ANC*, *Stunting*.

ABSTRACT

Background : *Stunting is one of the global nutrition challenges and problems being faced by people in the world. Stunting is a condition of growth failure in children under five years old (infants under five years old) as a result of chronic malnutrition so that children are too short for their age. Malnutrition occurs since the baby is in the womb and in the early period after the baby is born, but the stunting condition only appears after the baby is 2 years old.*

Objective : *Knowing the relationship between maternal age at pregnancy, nutritional status of pregnant women, and ANC (Antenatal Care) checks with the incidence of stunting in toddlers.*

Methods : *This research design uses a cross sectional method. The sampling technique used total sampling with a sample size of 52 people. Data collection tools using questionnaires. Statistical tests using chi square.*

Results: *The results showed 26.9% of the mother's age during pregnancy was at risk, 55.8% of the nutritional status of pregnant women was good and 50% of the ANC examination history, 50% of children who experienced stunting. The results of statistical tests between the age of the mother during pregnancy with the incidence of stunting in toddlers obtained a p value of 0.013 ($p < 0.05$), the results of statistical tests between the nutritional status of pregnant women with the incidence of stunting in toddlers obtained a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), and the results of statistical tests between ANC checks with the incidence of stunting in toddlers obtained a value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).*

Conclusion : *there is a relationship between maternal age during pregnancy, nutritional status of pregnant women, and ANC checks with the incidence of stunting.*

Keywords : *Maternal age during pregnancy, nutritional status, ANC, Stunting*