

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Diperkirakan sekitar 127 juta anak di bawah usia 5 tahun akan mengalami stunting pada tahun 2025 jika kondisi stunting saat ini terus berlanjut. Pemberian ASI saja pada usia pasca enam bulan hanya akan memenuhi sekitar 60-70% kebutuhan bayi. Sedangkan yang 30-40% harus dipenuhi dari makanan pendamping atau makanan tambahan. MPASI diberikan tepat waktu pada usia 6-12 bulan, karena pada usia tersebut merupakan usia yang sering terjadi malnutrisi.

Tujuan : Menganalisis Hubungan Pola Pemberian MPASI dengan Status Gizi pada anak usia 6-24 bulan.

Metode penelitian : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian pengukuran analitik observasional, dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian diambil menggunakan teknik Simple Random Sampling didapatkan sebanyak 53 bayi.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hasil perilaku tepat (60,4%) pemberian MP-ASI di Desa Pegajahan dan status gizi bayi 6-24 bulan berstatus gizi normal (79,2%). Uji Somer's d menunjukkan hasil ada hubungan antara perilaku pemberian MP-ASI dengan status gizi dengan nilai p value= $<0,001$ ($p \leq 0,005$) dengan koefisien $r = 0,679$.

Kesimpulan : Pada hasil penelitian didapati ada hubungan antara pola pemberian MP-ASI dengan status gizi.

Kata kunci : Pola pemberian MP-ASI, status gizi, bayi 6-24 bulan.

ABSTRACT

Background : *It is estimated that around 127 million children under the age of 5 will experience stunting by 2025 if the current stunting condition continues. Breastfeeding alone at the age of six months will only meet about 60-70% of the baby's needs. While the 30-40% must be fulfilled from complementary foods or supplementary foods. Complementary foods are given on time at the age of 6-12 months, because at that age is the age when malnutrition often occurs.*

Objective : *To analyze the relationship between complementary feeding patterns and nutritional status in children aged 6-24 months.*

Research method : *The type of research used is observational analytical measurement research, with a cross sectional design. The research sample was taken using the Simple Random Sampling technique and was obtained as many as 53 babies.*

Result : *The results of the study showed the results of appropriate behavior (60,4%) of MP-ASI administration in Pegajahan Village and the nutritional status of infants 6-24 months with normal nutritional status (79.2%). The Somer's d test showed that there was a relationship between MP-breastfeeding behavior and nutritional status with a value of p value = $<0,001$ ($p \leq 0.005$) with a coefficient of $r=0,679$.*

Conclusion : *In the results of the study, it was found that there was a relationship between MP-Breastfeeding pattern and nutritional status.*

Key words : *MP-ASI feeding pattern, nutritional status, infants 6-24 months.*