

ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan indikator kekurangan gizi kronis akibat ketidakcukupan asupan makanan dalam waktu yang lama, pemberian makan yang kurang tepat, kualitas pangan yang buruk, meningkatnya morbiditas serta terjadinya peningkatan tinggi badan yang tidak sesuai dengan umurnya. Secara Global diperkirakan dari 171 juta anak stunting di seluruh dunia, terdapat 167 juta anak (98%) yang tinggal di negara berkembang, sekitar 1 dari 4 balita stunting. Di Indonesia sendiri kasus stunting meningkat 2,1 % menurut data yang disampaikan Riset Kesehatan Dasar Tahun 2018 dengan total persentase 27,5 %. Provinsi Sumatera Barat pada tahun 2017 berdasarkan laporan survey pemantauan status gizi angka stunting masih 35,7%. Prevalensi stunting di Kabupaten Pasaman Barat masih dari hasil Survey Status Gizi Balita Indonesia (SSGBI) tahun 2019 prevalensi stunting 32,88 %.

Analisa Faktor Resiko Stunting Balita yaitu pendidikan, pekerjaan, sosial dan ekonomi orang tua, pola konsumsi makan, riwayat ASI, pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan, karakteristik balita Jenis penelitian kuantitatif pendekatan cross sectional yaitu hubungan variabel independen dan variabel dependen. Rumus Slovin Populasi dalam penelitian 247 orang. jumlah sampel 71 Orang.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, jumlah anak, penghasilan orang tua, pola konsumsi makan, riwayat pemberian ASI, ante natal care, imunisasi terhadap stunting anak.

ABSTRACT

Stunting is an indicator of chronic malnutrition due to insufficient food intake for a long time, improper feeding, poor food quality, increased morbidity and an increase in height that is not in accordance with age. Globally, it is estimated that of the 171 million stunted children worldwide, 167 million children (98%) live in developing countries, about 1 in 4 toddlers are stunted. In Indonesia itself, stunting cases increased by 2.1% according to data submitted by the Basic Health Research in 2018 with a total percentage of 27.5%. West Sumatra Province in 2017 based on the nutritional status monitoring survey report the stunting rate was still 35.7%. The prevalence of stunting in West Pasaman Regency is still from the results of the Survey of the Nutritional Status of Indonesian Toddlers (SSGBI) in 2019, the prevalence of stunting is 32.88%.

Analysis of Risk Factors for Toddler Stunting, namely education, occupation, social and economic parents, food consumption patterns, breastfeeding history, utilization of health services, characteristics of toddlers Type of quantitative research cross sectional approach, namely the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Slovin formula The population in the study was 247 people. sample size 71 people.

The results showed a relationship between age, education, occupation, number of children, parental income, food consumption patterns, breastfeeding history, ante natal care, immunization against child stunting.