

Faktor dominan stunting pada balita dan penulusuran positive deviance di Desa Babelan Kota Kecamatan Babelan Kabupaten Bekasi tahun 2014

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Abstrak

Di Indonesia, prevalensi stunting pada balita masih cukup tinggi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran, faktor-faktor yang berhubungan, faktor dominan, dan perilaku unik positif kejadian stunting pada balita. Faktor-faktor tersebut adalah jumlah anggota keluarga, keanekaragaman makanan, perilaku pemberian makan, perilaku pengasuhan anak, perilaku kebersihan, dan perilaku pemeliharaan kesehatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif cross-sectional dan kualitatif yang dimulai dari bulan April hingga Juni 2014. Terdapat 103 responden survei yang telah menyelesaikan pengisian dan wawancara kuesioner, serta pengukuran panjang atau tinggi badan balita. Selain itu terdapat 24 orang informan diskusi kelompok ibu, bapak, dan nenek, serta 5 keluarga balita yang dikunjungi rumahnya. Hasil penelitian survei kuantitatif menunjukkan bahwa proporsi kejadian stunting pada balita di Desa Babelan Kota yaitu sebesar 27.2% (kategori sedang) dan perilaku pengasuhan merupakan faktor dominan stunting. Hasil penelitian menyarankan agar balita dapat mengadopsi perilaku unik positif yang ditemukan yaitu, anak makan sendiri menggunakan sendok, mandi sehari 3 kali, menggunakan alas kaki saat keluar rumah, dan ibu menyuruh anak istirahat saat sakit. Kata kunci: Balita, kuantitatif dan kualitatif, perilaku, positive deviance, stunting

In Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting in children under five is still quite high. The purpose of this study to describe factors associated, the dominant factor, and the positive unique behavior of stunting in children under five. These factors are the number of family members, the dietary diversity, feeding behavior, parenting behavior, hygiene and sanitation behavior, and health-seeking behavior. This study uses cross-sectional quantitative research and qualitative starts from April to June 2014. There were 103 survey respondents who have completed filling questionnaires and interviews, as well as the length or height measurements of under five children. In addition there are 24 discussion group informants of mother, father, and grandmother, as well as 5 families of children whose home are visited. The results of the quantitative survey research shows that the proportion of the incidence of stunting in children under five in the village Babelan Kota is 27.2% (medium category) and parenting behavior is a dominant factor of stunting. The results of the study suggest that children can adopt positive unique behavior that was found, child use a spoon to feed themselves, bath 3 times a day, using the footwear when going out of the house, and the mother tells the child to rest whenever ill. Keywords: Behavior, children under five, positive deviance, quantitative and qualitative, stunting