

Faktor Dominan Penyebab Stunting Usia 12 - 23 Bulan di Posyandu Terpilih Kelurahan Depok Kota Depok Tahun 2014

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Stunting atau kependekan (PB/U ≤ -2 SD) merupakan bentuk kegagalan pertumbuhan linier yang banyak muncul di wilayah negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia. Stunting mengancam kesehatan, mengurangi kesempatan pencapaian pendidikan dan pendapatan tinggi. Potensi genetik stunting yang menurun memperpanjang risiko stunting antargenerasi. Stunting dapat jelas teramati ketika anak-anak. Intervensi dini diperlukan untuk menurunkan prevalensi stunting dan dampak. Penelitian ini melibatkan 133 pasang ibu dan bayi di enam posyandu. Penelitian menggunakan desain potong lintang untuk mencari faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan stunting pada anak usia 12-23 bulan. Penelitian dimulai pada 10 April sampai 5 Mei 2014. Uji chi-square mendapati tinggi badan ibu, panjang lahir anak, berat lahir anak, asupan zink, dan riwayat infeksi adalah faktor-faktor yang berhubungan bermakna terhadap stunting. Hasil analisa multivariat menunjuk asupan zink sebagai faktor dominan terhadap stunting pada anak usia 12-23 bulan. Peneliti menyarankan pemerintah untuk mempertimbangkan suatu program suplementasi bagi ibu yang melanjutkan menyusui hingga anak berusia dua tahun.

ABSTRACT

Stunting or short stature (HAZ ≤ -2 SD) is a linear growth failure that largely occur in developing countries included Indonesia. Stunting is a main malnutrition problem that threatening health, reducing high-education level attainment and income level. Stunting has a phenotype potential that genetically given from parents that causing a long-bad short stature cycle, called intergenerational cycle. Stunting can clearly observe in children. Early intervention is needed for cutting down stunting prevalence and reducing effects. This study aim for finding factor that most contribute to stunting aged 12-23 months by using a cross sectional design. It started on April 10th until May 5th 2014. There was 133 pairs mother-child who completely involved in this study. This study reported that 21,8% toddler are stunting. Chi-square anlysis found maternal height, child birth-length, child birth-weight, zinc intake, and infection frequent are factors related to stunting. Furthermore,

multivariate analysis result

showed that zinc intake as dominant factor related to stunting aged 12-23 months. It

suggest for stakeholder to consider a supplementation program for mother who

countinuous suckling until her toddler aged two years old.