

## Hubungan Pola Asuh dan Pendidikan Ibu dengan Stunting pada Batita Usia 12-36 Bulan di Kecamatan Tamansari Kabupaten Bogor Jawa Barat Indonesia Tahun 2019

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### Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas hubungan pola asuh dan pendidikan ibu dengan stunting pada batita. Stunting merupakan suatu keadaan dimana anak dibawah lima tahun mengalami gagal tumbuh yang di akibatkan karena kekurangan asupan gizi kronis yang disebabkan oleh malnutrisi jangka panjang sehingga tinggi badan anak tidak sesuai dengan umur anak tersebut atau bisa dikatakan anak terlalu pendek jika dibandingkan dengan usianya.

Stunting is a public health problem that needs to be addressed both in Indonesia and the World. The real impact of this problem is hampered motor development, mental growth and increased risk of morbidity and death. One of the risk factors for stunting in children is the lack of nutritional intake of infants, especially exclusive breastfeeding. This study aims to determine the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with stunting in toddlers aged 12-36 months in Tamansari sub-district, Bogor district, 2019. The research design used was cross-sectional using primary data. The sample in this study amounted to 500 toddlers obtained by Proportional Random Sampling. This research was conducted in July 2019. Data collection was carried out by measuring height, body length, interviews with questionnaires and food recall. Stunting status was assessed based on the TB / U indicator  $\leq -2$  z-score. The analysis used in this study uses multivariate cox regression analysis and the magnitude of the effect is expressed in the prevalence ratio (PR) with a 95% confident interval (CI). The results showed that the prevalence of stunting in toddlers aged 12-36 months in Tamansari sub-district, Bogor district in 2019 was 39.2%. The results of multivariate analysis showed that toddlers who were not given exclusive breastfeeding had a chance of 1.37 (95% CI: 1.03-1.83) times stunting compared to toddlers who were given exclusive breastfeeding after being controlled by maternal education and toddler calorie intake. It is necessary to improve maternal education at least high school and to provide toddlers food intake that is high in energy and protein and affordable by the community.