

Hubungan Gagal Tumbuh Dengan Perkembangan Anak Usia 24-59 Bulan Di Desa Lokus Stunting Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sungai Limau Kabupaten Padang Pariaman Sumatera Barat Tahun 2022

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Abstrak

Gagal tumbuh selama ini menggunakan pengukuran antropometri menurut indeks konvensional yang diukur terpisah, sementara kekurangan gizi tidak dapat berdiri sendiri. Pengukuran gagal tumbuh menggunakan CIAF diperlukan untuk melengkapi kegagalan antropometri yang lebih komprehensif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan gagal tumbuh dengan perkembangan anak usia 24-59 bulan di desa lokus stunting wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sungai Limau. Menggunakan desain studi cross sectional dengan teknik simple random sampling, analisis chisquare dan regresi logistik model faktor risiko dengan sampel 105 anak usia 24-59 bulan. Anak mengalami perkembangan meragukan sebanyak 31,4%, perkembangan sesuai 68,6%, gagal tumbuh sebanyak 29,5% dan normal 70,5%. Hasil bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara gagal tumbuh dengan perkembangan anak ($p=0,028$), gagal tumbuh berhubungan dengan perkembangan motorik kasar ($p=0,002$) dan kemampuan bicara bahasa ($p=0,050$). Variabel lain yang berhubungan dengan perkembangan anak yaitu pendidikan ibu ($p=0,002$), pekerjaan ibu ($p=0,003$), pendapatan ($p=0,003$), ASI eksklusif ($p=0,0034$), dan stimulasi ($p=0,0005$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan gagal tumbuh tetap konsisten berhubungan dengan perkembangan anak ($p=0,002$). Gagal tumbuh berhubungan dengan perkembangan meragukan setelah dikontrol beberapa variabel kovariat. Pelaksanaan program deteksi dini tumbuh kembang anak memerlukan kerjasama dan komitmen lintas sektor kesehatan dan pendidikan yaitu mengintegrasikan kegiatan posyandu dan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini.

Failure to thrive so far using anthropometric measurements according to conventional indices measured separately, while malnutrition cannot stand alone. Measurement of failure to thrive using CIAF is needed to complement more comprehensive anthropometric failures. This study aims to determine the relationship between failure to thrive and the development of children aged 24-59 months in the stunting locus village of the Sungai Limau Health Center work area. Using a cross-sectional study design with simple random sampling techniques, chisquare analysis and logistic regression risk factor models with a sample of 105 children aged 24-59 months. Children experienced dubious development as much as 31.4%, corresponding development 68.6%, failure to grow as much as 29.5% and normal 70.5%. Bivariate results showed an association between failure to thrive with child development ($p=0.028$), failure to thrive was associated with gross motor development ($p=0.002$) and speech skills ($p=0.050$). Other variables related to child development were maternal education ($p=0.002$), maternal employment ($p=0.003$), income ($p=0.003$), exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0.0034$), and stimulation ($p=0.0005$). Multivariate analysis showed failure to thrive remained consistently associated with child development ($p=0.002$). Failure to thrive was associated with dubious development after controlling for several covariate variables. The implementation of early detection programs for child growth and development requires cooperation and commitment across the health and education sectors, namely integrating posyandu and Early Childhood Education activities.