

Gambaran Pola Asuh Ibu Dengan Balita (0-59 bulan) Stunting Di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Sawangan Depok Tahun 2024

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Abstrak

<p>Latar Belakang. Wilayah Depok menduduki posisi lokasi fokus stunting, salah satunya di Kelurahan Sawangan. Berdasarkan pengolahan data awal, diketahui prevalensi stunting meningkat dari 6,29% menjadi 7,29% dan menduduki peringkat ke-2 se kota Depok.
Tujuan. Mengetahui Gambaran Pola Asuh Ibu balita stunting (0-59 bulan) di Wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Sawangan Depok Tahun 2024.
Metode. Penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus melalui wawancara mendalam secara tatap muka dan observasi. Sampel dipilih secara purposive sampling sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan 6 informan utama yang memiliki balita stunting 0-59 bulan, informan keluarga, serta informan kunci terdiri dari, Tenaga Pelaksana Gizi, Bidan, Ketua kader dan kader posyandu.
Hasil. Hasil penelitian terhadap informan utama dengan balita stunting menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu tidak memberikan ASI Eksklusif kepada anaknya, memberikan makan dengan frekuensi yang kurang, variasi makanan tidak beragam karena anak banyak diberikan camilan. Selain itu, ibu dengan anak stunting juga mendapatkan dukungan psikososial yang rendah serta rendahnya partisipasi ke Posyandu.
Kesimpulan. Terdapat faktor pola asuh yang mempengaruhi naiknya prevalesi stunting di wilayah Puskesmas Sawangan .</p>
<p>Background. The Depok area occupies a stunting focus location, one of which is Sawangan Village. Based on preliminary data collection, it is known that the prevalence of stunting has increased from 6.29% to 7.29% and is ranked 2nd in Depok City. Objective. Find out the description of parenting patterns for mothers of stunted toddlers (0-59 months) in the UPTD work area of the Sawangan Community Health Center, Depok in 2024. Method. Qualitative research with a case study approach through in-depth face-to-face interviews and observations. The sample was selected using purposive sampling according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria with 6 main informants who had stunted toddlers aged 0-59 months, family informants, and key informants consisting of nutrition workers, midwives, cadre heads and posyandu cadres. Results. The results of research on key informants with stunted toddlers show that the majority of mothers do not give exclusive breast milk to their children, provide food with less frequency, the variety of food is not diverse because the children are given lots of snacks. Apart from that, mothers with stunted children also receive low psychosocial support and low participation in Posyandu. Conclusion. There are parenting style factors that influence the increase in stunting prevalence in the Sawangan Community Health Center area.</p>