

Penimbangan Balita sebagai Faktor Dominan terhadap Status Gizi Balita 6-59 Bulan Berdasarkan Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) Tahun 2011 di Kota Depok

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Abstrak

Cakupan perilaku Kadarzi di Kota Depok masih rendah dan prevalensi gizi kurang, pendek, kurus tergolong masalah kesehatan masyarakat. Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor dominan terhadap status gizi balita 6-59 bulan berdasarkan Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF). Data yang digunakan adalah hasil survei PSG Kadarzi Tahun 2011 di Kota

Depok. Survei yang dilakukan menggunakan rancangan penelitian Cross Sectional. Analisis univariat menunjukkan prevalensi gizi kurang (7,8%), pendek (22,3%), kurus (8,6%), dan gagal tumbuh (31%). Cakupan Kadarzi (29,8%), penimbangan balita (75,3%), konsumsi makanan beragam (54,5%), penggunaan garam beryodium (97,2%), dan suplementasi vitamin A

(77,7%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan variabel yang memberikan perbedaan proporsi status gizi balita (BB/U) adalah umur balita, pendidikan ayah, pendidikan ibu, pengetahuan Kadarzi ibu, dan jumlah balita dalam rumah tangga. Variabel yang memberikan perbedaan proporsi status gizi balita (TB/U) adalah konsumsi makanan beragam, status Kadarzi, pendidikan ayah, dan pendidikan ibu. Variabel yang memberikan perbedaan proporsi status gizi balita (BB/TB) adalah penimbangan balita, pengetahuan Kadarzi ibu, dan jumlah balita dalam rumah tangga. Variabel yang memberikan perbedaan proporsi status gizi balita (CIAF) adalah penimbangan balita, status Kadarzi, dan pendidikan ibu.

Analisis multivariat menunjukkan faktor dominan terhadap status gizi balita (BB/U) adalah jumlah balita dalam rumah tangga dan faktor dominan terhadap status gizi balita (BB/TB dan CIAF) adalah penimbangan balita. Disarankan agar dalam menginterpretasikan status gizi balita menggunakan indeks CIAF dan meningkatkan penyuluhan mengenai Kadarzi dan pentingnya pemanfaatan posyandu.

Proportion of Kadarzi in Depok is low and prevalence of underweight, stunting, wasting is classified as public health problem. This research aims to determine the dominant factor on nutritional status of children 6-59 months based on Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF). The data used is survey "PSG Kadarzi" 2011 in Depok. Survey were conducted using a cross sectional study. Univariate analysis showed the prevalence of underweight (7,8%), stunting (22,3%), wasting (8,6%), and failure to thrive (31%). Proportion of Kadarzi (29,8%), children weighing (75,3%), various foods consumption (54,5%), iodized salt (97,2%), and vitamin A supplementation (77,7%). Bivariate analysis showed variables which provide differences of nutritonal status proportion (WA) are children age, father's education, mother's education, mother's knowledge of Kadarzi, and number of children in the household. Variables which provide differences of nutritonal status proportion (HA) are consumption of various food, Kadarzi status, father's education, and mother's education. Variables which provide differences of nutritonal status proportion (WH) are children weighing, mother's knowledge of Kadarzi, and number of children in the household. Variables which provide differences of nutritonal status proportion (CIAF) are children weighing, Kadarzi status, and

mother's education.

Multivariate analysis showed that number of children in the household is a dominant factor to the children nutritional status (WA) and children weighing is a dominant factor to the children nutritional status (WH and CIAF). It is recommended that interpretation of children nutritional status should use CIAF and increase promotion about Kadarzi and the importance of using Posyandu.