

ABSTRACT

INDIRECT FACTORS RELATIONSHIP WITH STUNTING INCIDENTS THROUGHOUT CHILDREN AGES 6-11 MONTHS IN METRO KIBANG AND BATANGHARI DISTRICT, EAST LAMPUNG REGENCY

By
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Background: More than 150 million children under the age of five suffer from stunting, with Asia accounting for 55% of those cases. Children under the age of five in Indonesia who are stunted in 36.4% cases are at risk for degenerative disorders due to direct and indirect causes.

Methods: This study combined a case-control design with an analytical observational approach. 104 respondents made up the samples, included 52 control groups and 52 case groups.

Results: Mothers of stunted children have low levels of education (86%), low family income per capita (90.4%), unreachable access to health facilities (60%), inactivity when visiting posyandu (88.5%). Normal children, have moms who are well educated (52%), have high family income per capita (88.5%), reachable access to health facilities (65%), and have frequent visits to posyandu (88.5%) as well.

Conclusion: The income per capita of the family is the most risky indirect factor, with an OR of 72,067 and a CI of 20.555–25,673. Mother's Visit to Posyandu has an OR of 58,778 and a CI of 17,686–195,760. The mother's education has an OR of 5.94 with a confidence interval of 2.346-15.043. Access to Puskesmas with an OR of 2,788 and a CI of 1,258–6,179.

Keywords: maternal education, income per capita, access to health centers, maternal visits to posyandu, stunting

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR TIDAK LANGSUNG DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA ANAK USIA 6-11 BULAN DI KECAMATAN METRO KIBANG DAN BATANGHARI KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TIMUR

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Latar Belakang : Lebih dari 150 juta balita di dunia mengalami *stunting* dengan 55% diantaranya dari Benua Asia. Di Indonesia, 36,4% balita *stunting* disebabkan oleh faktor langsung dan faktor tidak langsung serta dapat berisiko mengalami penyakit degeneratif.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan observasional analitik dengan desain *case control*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 104 responden, terdiri dari 52 kelompok kontrol dan 52 kelompok kasus.

Hasil : Anak *stunting* memiliki ibu berpendidikan rendah (86%), pendapatan per kapita keluarga yang rendah (90,4%), akses ke Puskesmas tidak terjangkau (60%), serta ketidakaktifan kunjungan ibu ke posyandu (88,5%). Sedangkan anak yang normal memiliki ibu berpendidikan tinggi (52%), pendapatan per kapita keluarga yang tinggi (88,5%), akses ke Puskesmas terjangkau (65%), serta keaktifan kunjungan ibu ke posyandu (88,5%).

Simpulan : Pendapatan per kapita keluarga menjadi faktor tidak langsung paling berisiko dengan OR=72,067 dan CI=20,555-25,673. Kunjungan ibu ke Posyandu dengan OR=58,778 dan CI=17,686-195,760. Pendidikan ibu dengan nilai OR=5,94 dan CI=2,346-15,043. Akses ke Puskesmas dengan OR=2,788 dan CI=1,258-6,179.

Kata Kunci : pendidikan ibu, pendapatan per kapita, akses ke puskesmas, kunjungan ibu ke posyandu, *stunting*