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**“ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA DI
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KAHU
KAB. BONE TAHUN 2022”**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara dengan stunting tertinggi ketiga di Asia Tenggara setelah Timor Timur dan India, meskipun angka stunting di Indonesia turun dari 37,8% pada tahun 2013 menjadi 27,67% pada tahun 2019. Angka tersebut selalu relatif tinggi. Berdasarkan Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas 2018), status gizi anak di bawah usia 5 tahun di Indonesia meningkat dari tahun 2013 hingga 2018, dan prevalensi stunting menurun dari 37,2% menjadi 30,8% dari 20% lebih tinggi. Pertumbuhan yang terhambat memiliki efek jangka panjang yaitu gangguan fisik, mental, intelektual, dan kognitif.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko kejadian stunting pada balita di puskesmas Kahu Kecamatan Kahu Bone .

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Dengan purposive sampling, desain ini berarti data dari variabel independen dan dependen diteliti secara bersamaan, sehingga akan memperoleh prevalensi atau efek suatu fenomena dengan melakukan korelasi antara variabel independen dengan variabel dependen. Penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan faktor risiko kejadian stunting pada balita.

Hasil : Berdasarkan dari penelitian didapatkan bahwa responden pada ibu hamil berisiko mengalami kekurangan energi kronis sebanyak 75 ibu (56,8%), ibu hamil yang mengalami anemia sebanyak 75 ibu (56,8%), dan sebanyak 81 balita (61,5%) mengalami stunting yang disebabkan oleh paparan asap rokok.

Kesimpulan : Dari hasil penelitian ini didapatkan terdapat hubungan antara riwayat anemia, kekurangan energi kronis, dan asap rokok terhadap kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja puskesmas Kahu Kab. Bone pada tahun 2022.

Kata Kunci : *stunting*, Asap rokok, Anemia, Kekurangan Energi Kronis.

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**“RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN THE
WORKING AREA OF KAHU PUSKESMAS
REGENCY. BONE”**

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is one of the countries with the third highest stunting rate in Southeast Asia after East Timor and India, although the stunting rate in Indonesia has fallen from 37.8% in 2013 to 27.67% in 2019. This figure has always been relatively high. Based on Basic Health Research (Riskesmas 2018), the nutritional status of children under the age of 5 in Indonesia increased from 2013 to 2018, and the prevalence of stunting decreased from 37.2% to 30.8% from 20% higher. Stunted growth has long-term effects, namely physical, mental, intellectual and cognitive impairments.

Research Objectives: To determine the relationship between risk factors for stunting in toddlers at the Kahu Health Center, Kahu Bone District.

Methods: This study is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional study design. With purposive sampling, this design means that data from the independent and dependent variables are examined simultaneously, so that the prevalence or effect of a phenomenon will be obtained by correlating the independent variables with the dependent variable. This study was to analyze the relationship between risk factors for stunting in toddlers.

Results: Based on the research, it was found that pregnant women were at risk of experiencing chronic energy deficiency as many as 75 mothers (56.8%), pregnant women who experienced anemia were 75 mothers (56.8%), and as many as 81 infants (61.5%) experienced stunting caused by exposure to cigarette smoke.

Conclusion: From the results of this study, it was found that there was a relationship between a history of anemia, chronic energy deficiency, and cigarette smoke with the incidence of stunting in the working area of the Kahu Health Center, Kab. Bones in 2022.

Keyword: stunting, Cigarette smoke, Anemia, Chronic Energy Deficiency