

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

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"RELATIONSHIP HISTORY OF LBW AND HISTORY OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING OF STUNTING INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN AGED 12-36 MONTHS AT MANUJU PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, GOWA REGENCY" (xix + 116 pages, 16 tables, 3 figures, 12 appendices)

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on SSGBI 2021 data, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is 24.4% and South Sulawesi has a stunting incidence of $\geq 20\%$ and malnutrition $\geq 5\%$. The impact of stunting does not only occur at the age of children but can affect until adulthood, this can risk reducing productivity levels and can even have a broad impact both in terms of economy and social. Stunting is caused by many factors, including exclusive breastfeeding and LBW. Babies with low birth weight will have difficulty in the breastfeeding process because babies are not able to suck properly exclusive breastfeeding will be difficult to do so that babies will be at risk of infection and stunting.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the history of LBW and the history of exclusive breastfeeding to the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-36 months at the Manuju Health Center.

Method: Using analytical observational methods using case control with Chi Square test. With a total of 82 samples, each of which consisted of 41 samples in the case group and the control group.

Results: There was no meaningful relationship between LBW ($p=0.155$) and exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0.414$) to stunting events.

Conclusion: A large number of mothers combine breastfeeding with formula milk and there is no relationship between LBW history and exclusive breastfeeding history to stunting incidence in children aged 12-36 months at Manuju Public Health Center, Gowa Regency.

Keywords : Stunting, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Low Birth Weight