



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**HUBUNGAN KERAGAMAN KONSUMSI MAKANAN,
PERSONAL HYGIENE DAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN
DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA
USIA 24- 59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS SILAYANG**

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF DIVERSITY OF FOOD CONSUMPTION,
PERSONAL HYGIENE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION WITH
STUNTING EVENTS IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN
PUSKESMAS SILAYANG**

ABSTRACT

Stunting or children with short stature is a condition of chronic malnutrition in toddlers that occurs during the growth and development phase of early life. Stunting is a child under five with a z-score less than -2SD (stunted) and less than -3SD (severely stunted). The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between the diversity of food consumption, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months at the Silayang Health Center. This research method is quantitative with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were toddlers aged 24-59 months at the Silayang Health Center, Pasaman Regency. The sample in this study amounted to 214 toddlers. Sampling in this study was done by simple random sampling. Data analysis carried out was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with chi-square test. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that the variables related to stunting were the diversity of food consumption (p value = 0.043), personal hygiene (p value = 0.004). The variable that is not related to stunting is environmental sanitation (p value = 0.584)

Keyword: Stunting, diversity of food consumption, personal hygiene, environmental sanitation

