

**PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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Analisis Determinan Status Gizi Balita (6-59 bulan) berdasarkan *Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF)* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Nanggalo Kota Padang Tahun 2016

xxvi + 152 halaman + 32 tabel + 9 Gambar + 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Indeks konvensional antropometri (*stunting*, *wasting* dan *underweight*) tidak dapat menentukan prevalensi keseluruhan kekurangan gizi dalam populasi, sehingga akan kehilangan informasi terhadap status gizi yang lain. Metode indeks gabungan kegagalan antropometri (*Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure* atau *CIAF*) dikembangkan untuk mengatasi kegagalan ganda dan melaporkan prevalensi data yang akurat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis determinan status gizi balita berdasarkan *CIAF* di wilayah kerja puskesmas Nanggalo Kota Padang tahun 2016.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah balita 6-59 bulan sebanyak 300 orang. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *proporsional random sampling*. Analisis dilakukan dengan uji statistik *chi-square* dan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik ganda.

Penelitian ini mendapatkan prevalensi status gizi balita berdasarkan *CIAF* sebesar 32,7% lebih tinggi dari prevalensi indeks konvensional (*stunting* 21,7%, *wasting* 11,7% dan *underweight* 18,7%). Hasil analisis bivariat dari penelitian ini menunjukkan ada hubungan bermakna antara penyakit infeksi, asupan gizi (energi, protein, lemak, karbohidrat, zinc), pelayanan kesehatan, kesehatan lingkungan, pola asuh dan ASI eksklusif dengan status gizi balita berdasarkan *CIAF*, namun tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara asupan vitamin A, pengetahuan gizi dan berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) dengan status gizi balita. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan variabel asupan energi memiliki OR paling besar (OR= 35,7 dan p = 0,0005) setelah dikontrol variabel kesehatan lingkungan, pola asuh, asupan lemak dan asupan zinc.

Faktor determinan status gizi balita berdasarkan *CIAF* adalah penyakit infeksi, asupan energi, asupan protein, asupan lemak, asupan karbohidrat, asupan zinc, pelayanan kesehatan, kesehatan lingkungan, pola asuh, ASI eksklusif dan faktor dominan status gizi balita berdasarkan *CIAF* adalah asupan energi.

**Kata Kunci: Asupan energi, Kesehatan lingkungan, pola asuh dan *CIAF*
Kepustakaan : 84 (2000-2015)**

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**Determinant Analysis Of The Nutritional Status In Children (6-59 Months)
Based On The Composite Index Of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) In
Nanggalo Health Centers Of Padang City In 2016**

xxvi + 152 pages + 32 tables + 9 Pictures + 10 appendices

ABSTRACT

Conventionally anthropometric index (stunting, wasting and underweight) is not able to determine the prevalence at most of malnutrition cases in a population and as a result the information on the other nutritional statuses also cannot be obtained. Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure or CIAF is developed to overcome the binary failure and to advise the prevalence data accurately. The purpose of this study is to analyze the determinants of the nutritional status based on CIAF in Nanggalo health centers in the city of Padang in 2016.

This study applied the quantitative approach with the cross-sectional design. Samples were 300 children in 6-59 months old. Samples were collected by applying the proportional random sampling technique. The analysis was carried out by chi-square statistic test and the multivariate analysis used multiple logistic regressions.

This research obtained the prevalence of nutritional status based on CIAF by 32.7% higher than the prevalence of conventional index (21.7% stunting, wasting 11.7% and underweight 18.7%). The results of the bivariate analysis of this study showed that there was a significant correlation between infectious diseases, nutrition (energy, protein, fat, carbohydrates, zinc), health service, environmental health, parenting and exclusive breastfeeding with the nutritional status in children based on CIAF, but yet there was no correlation significant between the intake of vitamin A, knowledge of nutrition and low birth weight (LBW) with the nutritional status in children. The Results of multivariate analysis showed that the energy intake variable had the greatest OR (OR = 35.7 and $p = 0.0005$) after it was controlled by the variable of environmental health, parenting, fat intake and intake of zinc.

Determinant factor of nutritional status based on CIAF is an infectious disease, intake of energy, protein, fat intake, carbohydrate intake, intake of zinc, health services, environmental health, parenting, exclusive breastfeeding and the dominant factor of the nutritional status in children based on CIAF is the energy intake.

Keywords: Energy intake, environmental health, parenting and CIAF

Bibliography: 84 (2000-2015)