



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**HUBUNGAN KELUARGA SADAR GIZI (KADARZI) DENGAN STATUS GIZI
ANAK BALITA USIA 12-59 BULAN BERDASARKAN BERAT BADAN
MENURUT UMUR DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS ANDALAS
KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2018**



**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG, 2018**

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Skripsi, April 2018

MELANI PUSPITA EFENDRI, No. BP 1411211051

HUBUNGAN KELUARGA SADAR GIZI (KADARZI) DENGAN STATUS GIZI ANAK BALITA USIA 12-59 BULAN BERDASARKAN BERAT BADAN MENURUT UMUR DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS ANDALAS KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2018

x + 96 halaman, 20 tabel, 3 gambar, 8 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Gizi kurang pada anak balita masih merupakan masalah di Indonesia. Salah satu faktor yang menyebabkan gizi kurang adalah rendahnya penerapan KADARZI di keluarga. Departemen Kesehatan RI telah menetapkan sasaran prioritas pembangunan kesehatan salah satunya adalah Keluarga Sadar Gizi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan KADARZI dengan status gizi anak balita usia 12-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Andalas Kota Padang tahun 2018.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, dilakukan pada 102 orang sampel di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Andalas pada bulan Desember 2017 hingga April 2018. Cara pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *Cluster random sampling* lalu dilanjutkan dengan pengambilan sampel secara *Probability proportional to size* (PPS) untuk masing-masing gugus. Variabel dependen status gizi anak balita diukur berdasarkan indeks BB/U, variabel independen KADARZI diukur menggunakan kuesioner wawancara dengan responden dan *iodine test*. Variabel *confounding* diukur menggunakan kuesioner. Pengolahan data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Analisis data dengan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik berganda dengan derajat kepercayaan CI 95% ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ibu bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga yaitu 80,4%, tingkat pendidikan ibu yang tinggi yaitu 74,5%, sikap ibu positif 96,1%, jumlah keluarga kecil 67,6%, anak balita tanpa riwayat penyakit infeksi 85,3% ,pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan baik 78,4% dan status gizi anak balita baik 81,4% serta keluarga yang KADARZI baik 58,8%. Hasil uji statistik menyatakan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara KADARZI dengan status gizi anak balita setelah di kontrol variabel *confounding* penyakit infeksi, pelayanan kesehatan, pengetahuan dan sikap ibu ($OR=37,66$; $CI95\% = 2,95 - 480,95$; $p=0,005$)

Kesimpulan

Keluarga yang belum baik KADARZInya mempunyai risiko mengalami gizi kurang 37,66 kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan keluarga yang sudah baik dalam penerapan KADARZI setelah dikontrol variabel *confounding* (pengetahuan ibu, sikap ibu, penyakit infeksi dan pelayanan kesehatan). Pihak puskesmas diharapkan membentuk kelompok pedampingan KADARZI dan edukasi untuk masyarakat sesuai pedoman Kementrian Kesehatan, serta peningkatan program-program perbaikan gizi terkait penyakit infeksi dan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan.

Daftar Pustaka

: 59 (1973-2017)

Kata Kunci

: Status gizi, Balita, KADARZI

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Undergraduate Thesis, April 2018

MELANI PUSPITA EFENDRI, BP 1411211051

**THE CORELATION OF NUTRITION AWARENESS OF FAMILY (KADARZI)
WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN AGED 12-59 MONTHS BASED
ON WEIGHT BY AGE IN WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS ANDALAS
PADANG 2018**

x + 96 pages, 20 tables, 3 pictures, 8 attachments

ABSTRACT

Objective

Undernutrition in toddlers is one of the problems that still occurring in Indonesia. One of the factors that cause malnutrition is non-optimal implementation of KADARZI in the family. Ministry of Health has set the target of health development, one of the priority is Family Consciousness of Nutrition. The aims of this study is to determine the relationship of KADARZI with nutritional status of children aged 12-59 months in working area of Puskesmas Andalas, Padang in 2018.

Method

This study used cross sectional design, conducted on 102 samples in the working area of Puskemas Andalas in December 2017 to April 2018. The sampling method was done using Cluster random sampling technique followed by Probability proportional to size (PPS) each cluster. Dependent variable of nutritional status of children under five was measured based on index of BW/A , KADARZI independent variable was measured using questionnaire and iodine test. Confounding variables measured using direct interview with the respondents. Data processing is done univariate, bivariate and multivariate. Data is analyzed using chi-square test and multiple logistic regression with degree of confidence 95% CI ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Result

The results of this study show that the mothers who work as housewife was 80,4%, level of mother's education was 74,5%, mother's positive attitude was 96,1%, family with small number of members was 67,6%, children without history of infectious disease was 85,3%, utilization of good health service 78,4% and good nutrition status of children under five years old is 81,4% and family of good KADARZI is 58,8%. The result of statistical test stated that there are significant correlation between KADARZI with nutritional status of children under the aged of five years old, after confounding variable such as infectious diseases, health service, knowledge and mother's attitude was controlled ($OR = 37,66$; $CI95\% = 2,95-480,95$; $p = 0.005$)

Conclusion

The family of no good KADARZI implementation had risk of having malnutrition 37.66 times higher than the family that has good KADARZI implementation after confounding variables (mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, infectious diseases and health service) is controlled. Puskesmas are expected to improve KADARZI group and community education, as directed by Ministry of Health, the improvement of nutrition improvement programs related to infectious diseases and health service utilization.

References : 59 (21973-2017)

Keywords : Nutritional status, toddlers, KADARZI