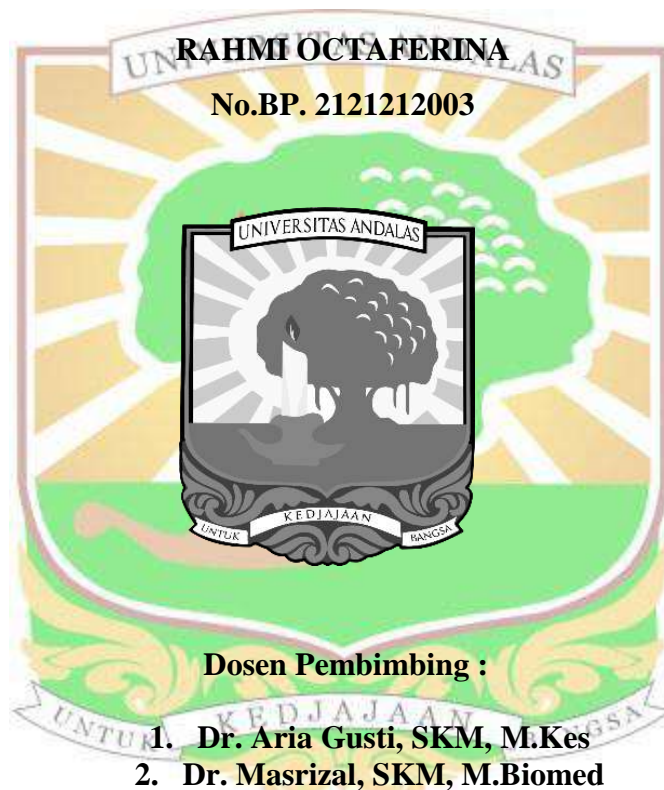


**DETERMINAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA
DI KABUPATEN AGAM TAHUN 2018 -2022**

TESIS

OLEH :



**PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER EPIDEMIOLOGI
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
TAHUN 2023**

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

Tesis, Agustus 2023

RAHMI OCTAFERINA, No. BP. 2121212003

**DETERMINAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA DI KABUPATEN AGAM
TAHUN 2018 - 2022**

xvii + 174 halaman, 26 gambar, 22 tabel, 5 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Stunting merupakan permasalahan gizi yang dapat berdampak terhadap kecerdasan, beresiko terkena penyakit tidak menular dan dapat menghambat produktivitas dimasa depan. Berdasarkan hasil SSGI tahun 2022 prevalensi stunting Kabupaten Agam 24,6%, angka tersebut lebih tinggi dari prevalensi nasional yang hanya 21,6%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui distribusi kejadian stunting pada balita dan korelasi dengan determinannya beserta gambarannya secara spasial di Kabupaten Agam tahun 2018-2022.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi ekologi menggunakan data sekunder profil kesehatan dan laporan gizi Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Agam Tahun 2018 – 2022. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini yaitu kejadian stunting sedangkan variabel independen yaitu BBLR, ASI eksklusif, imunisasi lengkap, akses air minum berkualitas, sanitasi layak, bumil KEK, pneumonia balita dan TB Anak. Sampel penelitian adalah anak balita yang menderita stunting di Kabupaten Agam Tahun 2018- 2022. Teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Analisis menggunakan univariat, bivariat, multivariat regresi linear berganda dan analisis spasial.

Hasil

Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa distribusi kejadian stunting mengalami peningkatan di tahun 2020 dan mengalami penurunan dari tahun 2021 ke tahun 2022. Prevalensi tertinggi terjadi tahun 2018 sebesar 28 per 100 anak. Hasil analisis bivariat tidak terdapat hubungan BBLR, ASI eksklusif, imunisasi lengkap, sanitasi layak, bumil KEK, TB Anak dengan kejadian stunting. Terdapat hubungan akses air minum berkualitas ($p=0,033$), pneumonia balita ($p=0,012$) dengan kejadian stunting. Akses air minum berkualitas menjadi variabel paling dominan terhadap kejadian stunting. Hasil spasial menunjukkan pola sebaran kejadian stunting yang tidak konsisten dengan determinan.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara akses air minum berkualitas dan pneumonia balita dengan kejadian stunting di Kabupaten Agam tahun 2018-2022. Disarankan kepada Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Agam untuk melakukan penguatan kerjasama dengan berbagai program serta lintas sektor terkait kesehatan lingkungan, dan meningkatkan pemantauan terhadap damiu.

Daftar Pustaka : 52 (2006-2023)

Kata Kunci : Air minum berkualitas, Determinan, Pneumonia, Spasial, Stunting.

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

Thesis, August 2023

RAHMI OCTAFERINA, Student ID: 2121212003

**DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING INCIDENTS AMONG TODDLERS IN AGAM
REGENCY FROM 2018 TO 2022**

xvii + 174 pages, 26 pictures, 22 tables, 5 appendix

ABSTRACT

Objectives

Stunting is a nutritional issue that could impact intelligence, increase the risk of non-communicable diseases, and hinder future productivity. Based on the results of the 2022 SSGI, the prevalence of stunting in Agam Regency is 24.6%, which is higher than the national prevalence of only 21.6%. This research aims to determine the distribution of stunting incidents among toddlers and their correlation with determinants, as well as to provide a spatial overview of Agam Regency for the years 2018 to 2022.

Method

This was an ecological study that utilized secondary data from the health profiles and nutritional reports of the Agam Regency Health Department for the years 2018 to 2022. The dependent variable in this study was the occurrence of stunting. The independent variables included LBW (Low Birth Weight), exclusive breastfeeding, complete immunization, access to quality drinking water, proper sanitation, malnutrition in expectant mothers, toddler pneumonia, and childhood tuberculosis (TB). The research sample consisted of toddler children who had experienced stunting in Agam Regency from 2018 to 2022. Total sampling technique was used for sample selection. The analysis involved univariate, bivariate, multivariate multiple linear regression, and spatial analysis.

Result

The results of the univariate analysis indicated that the distribution of stunting incidents increased in the year 2020 and experienced a decline from 2021 to 2022. The highest prevalence occurred in the year of 2018, reaching 28 per 100 children. The bivariate analysis results revealed that there was no relationship between LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, complete immunization, proper sanitation, maternal malnutrition, and childhood tuberculosis (TB) with the occurrence of stunting. However, a significant relationship was observed between access to quality drinking water ($p=0.033$) and toddler pneumonia ($p=0.012$) with stunting incidents. Access to quality drinking water emerged as the most dominant variable influencing stunting incidents. The spatial analysis results demonstrated a distribution pattern of stunting incidents that was inconsistent with determinants.

Conclusion

There was a correlation between access to quality drinking water and toddler pneumonia with the incidence of stunting in Agam Regency from 2018 to 2022. It is suggested to The Agam Regency Health Department to enhance collaboration with various programs and across sectors related to environmental health. Additionally, it is recommended to increase the monitoring of damiu.

References: 52 (2006-2023)

Keywords: Determinants, Pneumonia, Quality drinking water, Spatial, Stunting.