



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS



FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT  
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**Skripsi, Juli 2024**

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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN  
STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 6-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA  
PUSKESMAS SASAK**

xvi + 123 halaman, 37 tabel, 6 gambar, 8 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

**Tujuan Penelitian**

*Stunting* mengganggu pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak serta meningkatkan risiko terkena penyakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 6-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sasak.

**Metode**

Penelitian menggunakan desain studi *case control* dengan *matching* usia dan jenis kelamin pada anak usia 6-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sasak. Sampel berjumlah 78 orang dengan perbandingan sampel kasus kontrol 1:1. Teknik pengambilan sampel kasus menggunakan *multistage random sampling* dan sampel kontrol dengan *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan wawancara kuesioner dan data buku KIA. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *mc nemar* dan *fisher exact*.

**Hasil**

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, tinggi badan ibu, usia ibu saat hamil, usia kehamilan, IMT ibu saat hamil, riwayat KEK ibu saat hamil, komplikasi kehamilan, riwayat kunjungan ANC, status ASI ekslusif, praktik IMD, pemberian MP-ASI pertama, dan konsumsi produk susu dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita.

**Kesimpulan**

Tidak terdapat hubungan diantara variabel penelitian dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita. Kegiatan intervensi *stunting* dapat difokuskan pada faktor risiko lainnya.

**Daftar Pustaka:** 150 (1999-2024)

**Kata Kunci:** Balita, *Stunting*

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

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**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN PUSKESMAS SASAK**

xvi + 123 pages, 37 tables, 6 pictures, 8 appendices

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

*Stunting* is a nutritional deficiency issue in children that can impede children's growth and increase the risk of disease. This study aims to determine the risk factors associated with the incidence of *stunting* among children aged 6-59 months in Puskesmas Sasak.

**Method**

This study used a case-control design with age and gender matching among children aged 6-59 months in the Puskesmas Sasak. The sample consisted of 78 individuals with a 1:1 sample ratio. Cases were sampled using multistage random sampling, while controls were selected through purposive sampling. Data collection involved questionnaire interviews and maternal Child Health Book (KIA). Univariate and bivariate analyses were conducted using McNemar's and Fisher's exact.

**Result**

The results indicated that there was no association between maternal education, maternal occupation, maternal height, maternal age at pregnancy, gestational age, maternal BMI, maternal nutritional deficiencies during pregnancy, pregnancy complications, antenatal care, exclusive breastfeeding, early initiation of breastfeeding, initial complementary feeding, and dairy product consumption with the occurrence of *stunting* in toddlers.

**Conclusion**

There was no association between the study variables and the occurrence of *stunting* in toddlers. Interventions to address *stunting* can be focused on other factors.

**Reference:** 150 (1999-2024)

**Keyword:** *Stunting*, Toddlers