

**HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT BERAT BADAN LAHIR RENDAH DAN
PEMBERIAN ASI EKSKLUSIF DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA ANAK USIA 24-59 BULAN
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
DADOK TUNGGUL HITAM**



Pembimbing:

1. Prof. Dr. Arni Amir, MS
2. Henni Fitria, S.ST., M.Keb

**PROGRAM STUDI KEBIDANAN PROGRAM SARJANA
DEPARTEMEN KEBIDANAN FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

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ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A HISTORY OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN WORKING AREA OF DADOK TUNGGUL HITAM PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

By

**(Ochy Putri, Arni Amir, Henni Fitria, Desmawati, Erda Mutiara Halida,
Fitrayeni)**

Stunting is a condition of impaired growth in children resulting from chronic malnutrition occurring during the first 1,000 days of life. According to WHO in 2023, there were 148.1 million children under the age of five affected by stunting in 2022. Major risk factors contributing to stunting include a history of low birth weight (LBW) and exclusive breastfeeding practices. This study aims to analyze the association between a history of LBW and exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of stunting in toddlers.

This research was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design, conducted in the working area of the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center from December 2024 to March 2025. The sample consisted of 103 mothers with children aged 24–59 months. Data analysis was carried out using univariate and bivariate methods with the chi-square test ($p < 0.05$).

The results showed that the prevalence of stunting was 20.4%, low birth weight was 6.8%, and exclusive breastfeeding was 39.8%. Bivariate analysis using Fisher's exact test showed a significant association between a history of low birth weight and stunting ($p = 0.030$), and the chi-square test showed a significant association between exclusive breastfeeding and stunting ($p = 0.029$).

There is an association between a history of low birth weight and exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of stunting among children aged 24–59 months. Future research is encouraged to conduct a more in-depth analysis by considering other contributing factors and employing different research designs.

Keywords: stunting, low birth weight, exclusive breastfeeding