



**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
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**HUBUNGAN PEMBERIAN ASUPAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN STUNTING
PADA ANAK USIA 12-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
ANDALAS KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2025**

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**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG, 2025**

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Skripsi, Juni 2025**

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xiv + 90 halaman, 20 tabel, 3 gambar, 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Stunting adalah gangguan pertumbuhan pada anak balita akibat kekurangan gizi kronis sejak masa kehamilan, yang berlanjut melalui pemberian IMD, ASI eksklusif, MPASI, dan susu formula. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian asupan terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 12-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Andalas Kota Padang Tahun 2025.

Metode

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *case control* dan dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Andalas Kota Padang dengan sampel anak berusia 12-59 bulan berjumlah 68 orang dengan perbandingan sampel kasus kontrol 1:1. Teknik pengambilan sampel kasus menggunakan *simple random sampling* dan sampel kontrol dengan *accidental sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan wawancara kuesioner dan data buku KIA. Analisis dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kejadian *stunting* lebih banyak ditemukan pada anak laki-laki, dengan kasus terbanyak terjadi pada kelompok umur 36-47 bulan. Anak *stunting* banyak ditemukan tidak mendapatkan ASI eksklusif dan MPASI yang sesuai, serta banyak mengalami riwayat penyakit infeksi, terutama diare.

Terdapat hubungan antara pemberian asupan ($p=0,016/\text{POR}=4,008$) dan riwayat penyakit infeksi ($p=0,002/\text{POR}=5,825$) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 12-59 bulan.

Kesimpulan

Pemberian asupan dan riwayat penyakit infeksi merupakan faktor yang paling berperan terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 12-59 bulan. Disarankan kepada Puskesmas Andalas untuk lebih aktif mensosialisasi pemberian asupan yang baik pada anak serta pencegahan dan penanganan penyakit infeksi yang terjadi pada anak.

Daftar Pustaka : 97 (2013-2025)

Kata Kunci : Pemberian Asupan, Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi, Anak Balita, *Stunting*

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL INTAKE AND THE OCCURRENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 12-59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF ANDALAS COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, PADANG CITY, 2025

xiv + 90 pages, 20 tables, 3 pictures, 6 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objective

Stunting is a growth disorder in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition since pregnancy, which continues through the provision of early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and formula milk. This study aims to determine the relationship between nutrient intake and the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-59 months in the working area of Andalas Community Health Center, Padang City, in 2025.

Method

This study is a quantitative study with a case-control research design, conducted in the working area of Andalas Community Health Center, Padang City, with a sample of children aged 12-59 months totaling 68 people with a case-control sample ratio of 1:1. The case sampling technique used simple random sampling and the control sample used accidental sampling. Data collection was carried out through questionnaire interviews and maternal and child health book data. The analysis was performed univariately, bivariately, and multivariately.

Result

The research results show that the occurrence of *stunting* is more commonly found in boys, with the highest cases occurring in the age group of 36-47 months. Stunted children are often found not to have received exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding, and many have a history of infectious diseases, especially diarrhea. There is a relationship between the provision of intake ($p=0,016/\text{POR}=4,008$) and history of infectious diseases ($p=0,002/\text{POR}=5,825$) with the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-59 months.

Conclusion

The provision of intake and the history of infectious diseases are the most influential factors on the occurrence of *stunting* in children aged 12-59 months. It is recommended for the Andalas Community Health Center to be more active in socializing the provision of good intake for children as well as preventing and managing infectious diseases that occur in children.

References : 97 (2013-2025)

Keyword : The provision of intake, The history of infectious diseases, Toddler, Stunting