



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**HUBUNGAN STUNTING, WASTING, DAN UNDERWEIGHT DENGAN
KEJADIAN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT (ISPA) PADA
ANAK USIA 12-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH DENGAN PREVALENSI GIZI
BURUK TINGGI DI INDONESIA: ANALISIS DATA SSGI 2024**

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xvi + 143 halaman, 35 tabel, 5 gambar, 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Balita dengan status gizi kurang seperti stunting, *wasting*, dan *underweight* lebih mudah mengalami penurunan daya tahan tubuh sehingga rentan mengalami ISPA. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara stunting, *wasting*, dan *underweight* dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak usia 12-59 bulan di wilayah dengan prevalensi gizi buruk tinggi di Indonesia.

Metode

Jenis penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan data Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2024 sejumlah 24.924 yang dianalisis pada Januari – Agustus 2026. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi kejadian ISPA pada anak usia 12-59 bulan di wilayah prevalensi gizi buruk tinggi di Indonesia sebesar 30,9%. Terdapat hubungan antara stunting, *wasting* dan *underweight* dengan kejadian ISPA. Tidak ditemukan variabel *confounder* dalam hubungan *underweight* dengan ISPA. Ditemukan interaksi antara wilayah tempat tinggal dengan hubungan *underweight* dan kejadian ISPA ($p=0,036$).

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara stunting, *wasting*, dan *underweight* dengan kejadian ISPA pada anak usia 12-59 bulan di wilayah prevalensi gizi buruk tinggi di Indonesia. Pencegahan perlu difokuskan pada peningkatan status gizi balita, terutama pada anak dengan *underweight* yang tinggal di wilayah perkotaan.

Daftar Pustaka : 147 (1991-2026)

Kata Kunci : ISPA, Stunting, *Wasting*, *Underweight*, Balita, SSGI 2024

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN STUNTING, WASTING, AND UNDERWEIGHT WITH THE INCIDENCE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) IN CHILDREN AGED 12-59 MONTHS IN REGIONS WITH HIGH PREVALENCE OF POOR NUTRITION IN INDONESIA: ANALYSIS OF SSGI 2024 DATA

xvi + 143 pages, 35 tables, 5 pictures, 7 appendices

ABSTRACT

Objectives

Toddlers with poor nutritional status such as stunting, wasting, and underweight are more susceptible to decreased immune function so they are more susceptible to ARI. This study aims to determine the association between stunting, wasting, and underweight with the incidence of ARI in children aged 12-59 months in regions with high prevalence of poor nutrition in Indonesia.

Method

This type of research uses a cross sectional approach with data from Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2024 totaling 24.924 which were analyzed in January – August 2026. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis.

Result

The results showed the prevalence of ISPA incidence in children aged 12-59 months in regions with high prevalence of poor nutrition in Indonesia was 30,9%. There is an association between stunting, wasting and underweight with the incidence of ARI. No confounder variable was found in the association of underweight with the incidence of ARI. An interaction was found between area of residence with the association of underweight and the incidence of ARI ($p=0,036$).

Conclusion

There is an association between stunting, wasting, and underweight with the incidence of ARI in children aged 12-59 months in regions with high prevalence of poor nutrition in Indonesia. Health education about nutritional status to the community is needed, especially for children with underweight who live in urban areas.

References : 147 (1991-2026)

Keywords : ARI, Stunting, Wasting, Underweight, Toddlers, SSGI 2024