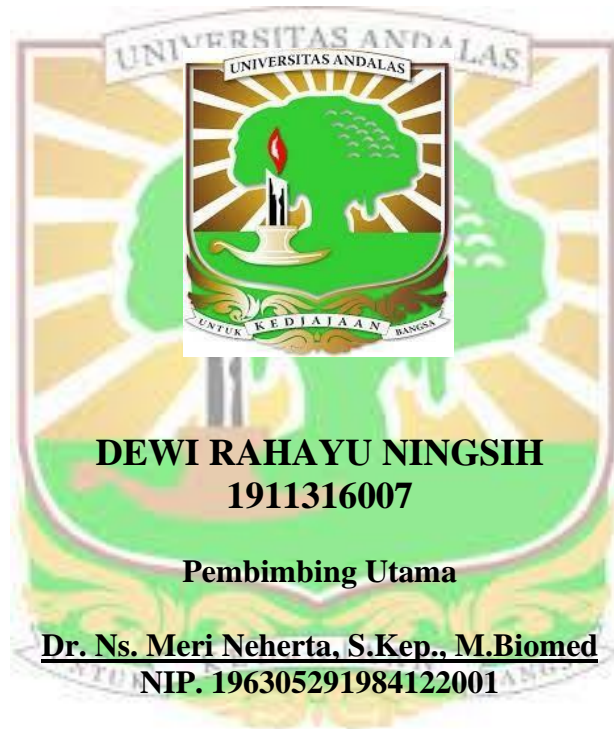


SKRIPSI

**GAMBARAN INTERVENSI PENCEGAHAN STUNTING PADA
BALITA DI NEGARA BERKEMBANG
: *LITERATURE REVIEW***

Penelitian Keperawatan Anak



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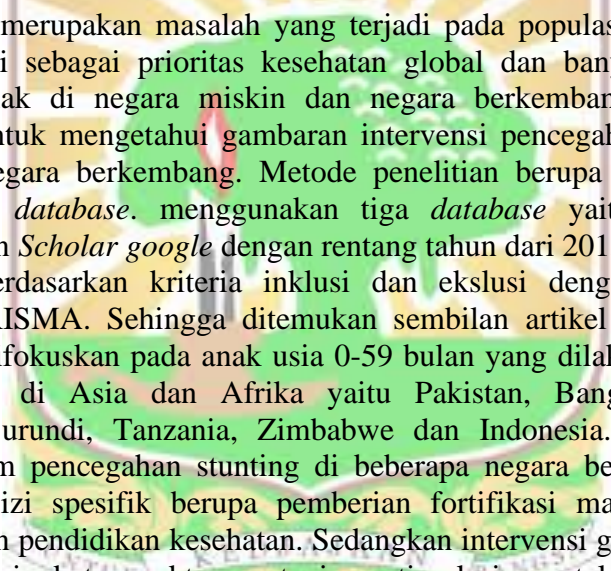
**PROGRAM STUDI S1 ILMU KEPERAWATAN
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**FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN
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JANUARI, 2021**

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**GAMBARAN INTERVENSI PENCEGAHAN STUNTING
PADA BALITA DI NEGARA BERKEMBANG
:LITERATURE REVIEW**

ABSTRAK



Stunting merupakan masalah yang terjadi pada populasi balita. Stunting diidentifikasi sebagai prioritas kesehatan global dan banyak dialami oleh sebagian anak di negara miskin dan negara berkembang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran intervensi pencegahan stunting pada balita di Negara berkembang. Metode penelitian berupa *literature review* artikel dari *database*. menggunakan tiga *database* yaitu *ScienceDirect*, *PubMed*, dan *Scholar google* dengan rentang tahun dari 2015-2020. Artikel di ekstraksi berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan menggunakan protokol PRISMA. Sehingga ditemukan sembilan artikel untuk dianalisis. Penelitian difokuskan pada anak usia 0-59 bulan yang dilakukan di 8 negara berkembang di Asia dan Afrika yaitu Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malawi, Mangani, Burundi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe dan Indonesia. Intervensi yang efektif dalam pencegahan stunting di beberapa negara berkembang adalah intervensi gizi spesifik berupa pemberian fortifikasi makanan, suplemen makanan dan pendidikan kesehatan. Sedangkan intervensi gizi sensitif berupa kegiatan peningkatan sektor pertanian, stimulasi mental, stimulasi sosial psikologi serta peningkatan *water, sanitation dan hygiene* (WASH). Disarankan agar pelaksanaan intervensi gizi spesifik berupa pemberian fortifikasi makanan, suplemen makanan pendamping dan pendidikan kesehatan dapat menjadi salah satu intervensi pencegahan stunting pada balita.

Kata kunci: Intervensi, Pencegahan, stunting, negara berkembang

Daftar pustaka: 74 (2014-2020)

**NURSING FACULTY
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**DESCRIPTION OF STUNTING PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS
IN CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
: LITERATURE REVIEW**

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a problem that occurs in the under-five population. Stunting is identified as a global health priority and is experienced by some children in poor and developing countries. The aim of this study to know the description of stunting prevention interventions in children under five in developing countries. The research method is a literature review from three databases, namely Science Direct, PubMed, and Google Scholar with a span of years from 2015-2020. Articles were extracted based on inclusion and exclusion criteria using the PRISMA protocol. So that nine articles were found to be analyzed. The study focused on children aged 0-59 months who were conducted in 8 developing countries in Asia and Africa, namely Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malawi, Mangani, Burundi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Indonesia. Interventions that are effective in preventing stunting in several developing countries are specific nutritional interventions in the form of food fortification, dietary supplements and health education. Meanwhile, sensitive nutrition interventions are in the form of activities to increase the agricultural sector, mental stimulation, social psychological stimulation and improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). It is suggested that the implementation of specific nutritional interventions in the form of food fortification, complementary food supplements and health education can be one of the interventions to prevent stunting in toddlers.

Keywords: Intervention, prevention, stunting, developing countries

Bibliography: 74 (2014-2020)