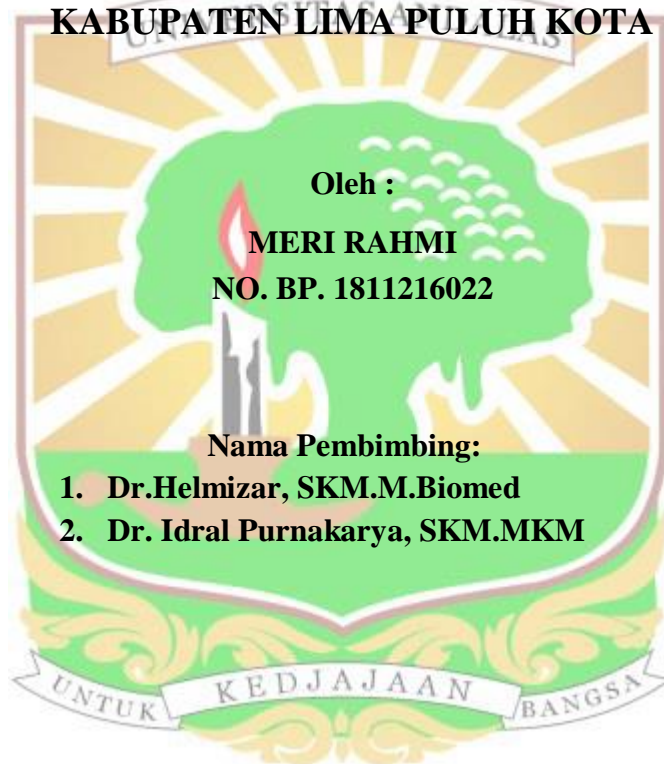




UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA DI NAGARI
MANGGILANG KECAMATAN PANGKALAN KOTO BARU,
KABUPATEN LIMA PULUH KOTA**



**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG, 2021**

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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Skripsi, Juli 2021

MERI RAHMI, No.BP. 1811216022

**FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA DI
NAGARI MANGGILANG KEC. PANGKALAN KOTO BARU,
KAB. LIMA PULUH KOTA**

xi + 83 halaman, 20 tabel, 3 gambar, 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan

Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota salah satu lokus *stunting* dengan prevalensi 24,6% tahun 2019. Manggilang nagari yang menjadi lokus *stunting* dengan prevalensi 19,02%. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor risiko *stunting* pada balita di nagari Manggilang, Kecamatan Pangkalan Koto Baru, Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota.

Metode

Desain penelitian *case control* balita 0-59 bulan matching umur dan jenis kelamin. Penelitian dilakukan Januari-Mei 2021. Jumlah sampel 90 orang terdiri dari 45 kasus dan 45 kontrol. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode simple random sampling. Analisis menggunakan Epi Info 7, uji statistik Mc.Nemar dengan tingkat kepercayaan (CI) 95%.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variabel yang merupakan faktor risiko *stunting* yaitu Pola asuh OR= 6,6(95% CI 2,57-16,90), pola asuh psikososial OR= 9,3(95% CI 2,84- 30,70), pola asuh kesehatan OR= 5,5(95% CI 1,89-15,96), pola makan OR=9,6 (95% CI 2,94-31,73) serta sanitasi dan air bersih OR= 5,7 (95% CI 1,98-16,62), sedangkan variabel yang bukan faktor risiko *stunting* yaitu Panjang Badan Lahir (PBL) dan Pendapatan keluarga.

Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian variabel pola asuh dan sanitasi air bersih faktor risiko *stunting* sedangkan PBL dan Pendapatan keluarga bukan faktor risiko *stunting*, diharapkan kepada puskesmas agar dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat tentang pentingnya pola asuh sanitasi air bersih.

Daftar Pustaka : 89 (2001-2020)

Kata Kunci : *Stunting*, PBL, Pendapatan Keluarga, Pola Asuh, Sanitasi dan air bersih.

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**Undergraduate Thesis, July 2021
MERI RAHMI, No.BP. 1811216022**

**RISK FACTORS OF STUNTING IN TODDLER IN MANGGILANG,
PANGKALAN KOTO BARU DISTRICT , LIMA PULUH KOTA
REGENCY**

xi + 83 pages, 20 tables, 3 pictures, 10 appendices

Objective

Fifty Cities District is one of the locus of *stunting* with a prevalence 24.6% in 2019. Manggilang is the villages became locus of *stunting* with a prevalence of 19, 02%. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors for *stunting* in toddler in Manggilang, Pangkalan Koto Baru, LimaPuluh Kota District.

Method

Analytical survey research with *case control* research design for toddlers 0-59 months with age and gender matching. This study was conducted in January-May 2021. The number of samples was 90 people consisting of 45 cases and 45 controls. The sampling technique used the simple random sampling method. Analysis using Epi Info 7, Mc.Nemar statistical test with 95% confidence level (CI).

Results

The results showed that the variables that were risk factors for *stunting* were parenting OR = 6.6 (95% CI 2.57-16.90), psychosocial parenting OR = 9.3 (95% CI 2.84-30.70) , health care pattern OR = 5.5 (95% CI 1.89-15.96), a foster-feeding OR = 9.6 (95% CI 2.94-31.73) and sanitation and clean water OR = 5, 7 (95% CI 1.98-16.62), while the variables that were not risk factors for *stunting* were Birth Length (PBL) and Family Income.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research on parenting variables, sanitation and clean water are risk factors for *stunting*, while PBL and family income are not risk factors for *stunting*, the public health center are expected to increase public knowledge about parenting and sanitation clean water.

References : 89 (2001-2020)

Keywords : *Stunting*, body length at birth, Family Income, Parenting, Sanitation and clean water.