

**HUBUNGAN STATUS GIZI DAN KEAKTIFAN KUNJUNGAN IBU DI
POSYANDU DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI DESA TRITIH LOR
KECAMATAN JERUKLEGI CILACAP**

*Correlation between Nutritional Status and Mother's Activity in Posyandu Visits
with Stunting Incidents in Tritih Lor Village, Jeruklegi District, Cilacap*

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ABSTRAK

Masalah gizi yang paling banyak ditemukan pada anak di Indonesia adalah stunting, yaitu gangguan pertumbuhan yang terjadi akibat kondisi kekurangan gizi kronis dan atau penyakit infeksi kronis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan status gizi dan keaktifan kunjungan ibu diposyandu dengan kejadian stunting di Desa Tritih Lor Kecamatan Jeruklegi Cilacap. Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross sectional. Sampel pada penelitian ini sebanyak 91 balita dan ibu balita yang diambil dengan teknik clustered sampling. Pada penelitian adalah Analisis univariat dan Analisis bivariat. Analisis Bivariat Hasil uji uji Chi-Square didapatkan hasil $\chi^2 40.233a$ dengan p-value 0.000 $\alpha (0,05)$, menunjukkan bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima dan dapat disimpulkan terdapat hubungan status gizi dengan kejadian stunting di Desa Tritih Lor Kecamatan Jeruklegi Cilacap. Hasil uji Analisa data menggunakan uji uji chi-square didapatkan hasil $\chi^2 .089a$ dengan pv 0,766 $\alpha (0,05)$, maka H_0 diterima dan H_a ditolak dan dapat disimpulkan tidak ada hubungan keaktifan kunjungan ibu dengan kejadian stunting di Desa Tritih Lor Kecamatan Jeruklegi Cilacap.

Kata kunci: Status gizi, Keaktifan kunjungan posyandu, Stunting

ABSTRACT

The most common nutritional problem among children in Indonesia is stunting, which is a growth disorder that occurs as a result of chronic malnutrition and/or chronic infectious diseases. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between nutritional status and the activity of visiting mothers at the posyandu with the incidence of stunting in Tritih Lor Village, Jeruklegi District, Cilacap. This type of research was quantitative with a cross-sectional study design. The samples in this study were 91 toddlers and their mothers who were taken using the clustered sampling technique. In this study univariate analysis and bivariate analysis Bivariate analysis. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained $\chi^2 40.233a$ results with a p-value of 0.000 $\alpha (0.05)$, indicating that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted and it can be concluded that there is a relationship between nutritional status and stunting in Tritih Lor Village, Jeruklegi District, Cilacap. Test results Data analysis using the chi-square test obtained the results of $\chi^2 .089a$ with pv 0.766 $\alpha (0.05)$, then H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected and it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the activity of visiting mothers and the incidence of stunting in Tritih Lor Village, Jeruklegi Cilacap District.

Key words: Nutritional status, Activeness of posyandu visits, Stunting



