

Abstrak
HUBUNGAN PRAKTIK *RESPONSIVE FEEDING*
DENGAN PERILAKU *PICKY EATER* PADA ANAK PRASEKOLAH
DI KELURAHAN TALANG BETUTU KECAMATAN SUKARAMI
KOTA PALEMBANG

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Latar Belakang: *Picky eater* dikenal sebagai ketidakmauan untuk mencoba makanan yang belum pernah dimakan. Anak dengan perilaku *picky eater* berisiko mengalami kekurangan berat badan atau malnutrisi. Peningkatan asupan makanan pada anak dapat dilakukan dengan *responsive feeding* yang memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap peningkatan penerimaan makanan dan kemampuan anak dalam kemandirian untuk makan yang dapat memperbaiki status nutrisi melalui asupan dari segi kualitas dan kuantitas. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui adakah hubungan praktik *responsive feeding* dengan perilaku *picky eater* pada anak prasekolah.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian penelitian analitik korelatif dengan desain *cross sectional* yang terdiri dari 147 responden dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Analisis bivariat yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu Uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Analisis bivariat Uji *Chi Square* dan menunjukkan hasil p-value 0,380 (p-value > 0.05). Sehingga dapat dinyatakan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan dengan hipotesis praktik *responsive feeding* dengan perilaku *picky eater* pada anak prasekolah dengan hipotesis (H_0) diterima.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan dengan hipotesis praktik *responsive feeding* dengan perilaku *picky eater* pada anak prasekolah. Namun, jika dilihat dari rata-rata menunjukkan bahwa praktik *responsive feeding* rendah dan mayoritas anak mengalami perilaku *picky eater* kemungkinan bahwa praktik *responsive feeding* mempengaruhi perilaku *picky eater*, hal itu dapat disebabkan oleh faktor lain yang tidak diteliti.

Kata Kunci: Anak prasekolah, *Responsive Feeding*, *Picky Eater*

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Abstract
**PRACTICAL RELATIONSHIP RESPONSIVE FEEDING
WITH PICKY EATER BEHAVIOR IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN
TALANG BETUTU VILLAGE SUKARAMI DISTRICT PALEMBANG CITY**

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Background: The picky eater is known as an unwillingness to try food that has never been eaten. Children with picky eater behavior are at risk of being underweight or malnourished. Increased food intake in children can be done by responsive feeding which has a positive influence on increasing food acceptance and children's ability to eat independently which can improve nutritional status through intake in terms of quality and quantity. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between the practice of responsive feeding and the behavior of picky eaters in preschool children.

Methods: This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlative analytic research design with a cross sectional design consisting of 147 respondents with a simple random sampling technique. Bivariate analysis used in this study is the Chi Square Test.

Results: Bivariate analysis of Chi Square test and showed p-value 0.380 (p-value > 0.05). So it can be stated that there is no relationship with the hypothesis of responsive feeding practice with picky eater behavior in preschool children with the hypothesis (H_0) accepted.

Conclusion: There is no relationship with the hypothesis of responsive feeding practice with picky eater behavior in preschool children. However, if viewed from the average, it shows that the practice of responsive feeding is low and the majority of children experience picky eater behavior, it is possible that the practice of responsive feeding affects the behavior of picky eaters, this could be caused by other factors that were not studied.

Keywords: Preschooler, Responsive Feeding, Picky Eater

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