

## ABSTRAK

### FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEJADIAN STUNTING DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS I CILONGOK

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**Latar Belakang:** Sekitar 150,8 juta balita di dunia mengalami stunting. Di Indonesia terdapat 37% balita terkena stunting. Di Banyumas terdapat 19,7% balita terkena stunting. Tahun 2020, Kecamatan Cilongok menempati urutan ke 3 angka stunting tertinggi di Banyumas dengan jumlah 813 kasus. Mengingat angka kejadian stunting yang semakin sulit diatasi maka perlu dilakukan studi untuk mengetahui faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas I Cilongok. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Faktor-Faktor yang mempengaruhi Kejadian Stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas I Cilongok.

**Metodologi:** Desain penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional* dengan metode wawancara secara langsung. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini 120 responden. Pengambilan sampelnya menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Berdasarkan hasil, terdapat 24 responden (20%) yang terkena stunting. Setelah dilakukan analisis multivariat, hasil analisis didapatkan OR dari variabel pengetahuan ibu adalah 4,8 (95% CI: 1,630-14,133), artinya ibu dengan pengetahuan rendah akan mempunyai resiko memiliki balita stunting sebesar 5 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan ibu yang berpengetahuan baik.

**Simpulan:** Ibu lebih aktif lagi mencari wawasan mengenai pencegahan stunting dan mencari informasi mengenai asupan makanan yang bergizi untuk anak, karena faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas I Cilongok yaitu pengetahuan ibu.

**Kata Kunci:** Faktor stunting, pengetahuan, sikap, tinggi badan ibu, Puskesmas I Cilongok.

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## ABSTRACT

### FACTORS AFFECTING THE EVENT OF STUNTING IN THE WORK AREA OF PUSKESMAS I CILONGOK

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**Background:** Around 150,8 million children under five in the world are stunted. In Indonesia, 37% of children under five are stunted. In Banyumas, 19,7% of children under five are stunted. In 2020, Cilongok District ranks 3rd with the highest stunting rate in Banyumas with a total of 813 cases. Given the increasing number of stunting events, it is necessary to conduct a study to find out what factors influence the incidence of stunting in the work area of Puskesmas I Cilongok. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the incidence of stunting in the working area of Puskesmas I Cilongok.

**Methodology:** The research design used *cross sectional* with direct interview method. The number of samples in this study was 120 respondents. Sampling using *simple random sampling technique*.

**Research Results:** Based on the results, there were 24 respondents (20%) who were stunted. After doing bivariate analysis, the variable that affects the incidence of stunting is the mother's knowledge variable. After multivariate analysis, the results of the analysis showed that the OR of the mother's knowledge variable was 4.8 (95% CI: 1.630-14.133), meaning that mothers with low knowledge would have a 5 times higher risk of having stunting toddlers than mothers with good knowledge

**Conclusion:** Mothers are more active in seeking insights regarding stunting prevention and seeking information regarding nutritious food intake for children, because the factor that most influences the incidence of stunting in the work area of Cilongok Health Center I is mother's knowledge.

**Keywords:** Stunting factor, knowledge, attitude, mother's height, Health Center I Cilongok.

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