

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PAPARAN ASAP ROKOK DALAM KEHAMILAN DENGAN TINGKAT PERKEMBANGAN MOTORIK KASAR ANAK *STUNTING* DI KECAMATAN PURWOKERTO TIMUR DAN KEMBARAN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* adalah keadaan status gizi anak yang didasarkan pada panjang badan atau tinggi badan menurut umur (PB/U atau TB/U) kurang dari -2 Standar Deviasi (SD). Faktor yang berpotensi menyebabkan *stunting* salah satunya adalah paparan asap rokok. *Stunting* berdampak pada perkembangan motorik kasar anak. Perkembangan motorik dipengaruhi oleh berbagai hal seperti motivasi belajar, teman, stimulasi, gizi dan lingkungan.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan paparan asap rokok dalam kehamilan dengan tingkat perkembangan motorik kasar anak *stunting* di Kecamatan Purwokerto Timur dan Kembaran Kabupaten Banyumas.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional study*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara kuesioner paparan asap rokok dan pemeriksaan perkembangan menggunakan DENVER II. Populasi terjangkau adalah anak *stunting* usia 12 - 60 bulan dan ibunya di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Purwokerto Timur I, Purwokerto Timur II dan Kembaran I. Responden sejumlah 139 didapatkan menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling*. Data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji Spearman.

Hasil: Sejumlah 113 (81,2%) responden dari 139 responden terpapar asap rokok. Paparan asap rokok ringan sebanyak 54 (38,8%) dan paparan asap rokok berat sebanyak 59 (42,4%). Pemeriksaan perkembangan didapatkan hasil suspek 20 anak (4,4%) dan normal 119 anak (85,6%). Hasil analisis uji Spearman diperoleh $p\text{-value}=0,474$ yang berarti tidak ada hubungan antara paparan asap rokok dalam kehamilan dengan perkembangan motorik kasar.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara paparan asap rokok dalam kehamilan dengan perkembangan motorik kasar anak *stunting* di Kecamatan Purwokerto Timur dan Kembaran Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata kunci: Paparan asap rokok, Perkembangan motorik kasar, *Stunting*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIGARETTE SMOKE EXPOSURE IN PREGNANCY AND THE LEVEL OF GROSS MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF STUNTING CHILDREN IN EAST PURWOKERTO AND KEMBARAN SUB-DISTRICT BANYUMAS REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a child's nutritional status based on body length or height for age (PB/U or TB/U) which less than -2 Standard Deviation (SD). Furthermore, one of the factors which have the potential to cause stunting is exposure to cigarette smoke. Stunting can have an impact on children's gross motor development. It is influenced by various things; such as, learning motivation, friends, stimulation, nutrition, and the environment.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between exposure to cigarette smoke in pregnancy and the level of gross motor development of stunting children in East Purwokerto and Kembaran Sub-district Banyumas Regency.

Methods: This study was an analytical observational study with a cross sectional study approach. Furthermore, this study used primary data which was obtained through interviews with cigarette smoke exposure questionnaires and developmental examination by using DENVER II. The accessible populations were stunting children aged 12-60 months and his/her mother in the working areas of the Public Health Center East Purwokerto I, East Purwokerto II, and Kembaran I. A total of 139 respondents were obtained by using the consecutive sampling method. In addition, research data were analyzed by using the Spearman test.

Results: A total of 113 (81.2%) of the 139 respondents are exposed to cigarette smoke. Furthermore, exposure to light cigarette smoke is 54 (38.8%) and exposure to heavy cigarette smoke is 59 (42.4%). Developmental examination shows suspect results in 20 children (4.4%) and normal in 119 children (85.6%). In addition, the result of the Spearman test analysis shows $p\text{-value} = 0.474$ which means that there is no relationship between exposure to cigarette smoke in pregnancy and gross motor development.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between exposure to cigarette smoke in pregnancy and gross motor development of stunting children in East Purwokerto and Kembaran Sub district Banyumas Regency.

Key words: Exposure to cigarette smoke, gross motor development, stunting