

HUBUNGAN *INFANTILE ANOREXIA* DENGAN PERKEMBANGAN KOGNITIF ANAK DI RSUD PROF DR MARGONO SOEKARJO

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perkembangan kognitif merupakan dasar bagi kemampuan anak untuk berpikir. Salah satu pengaruh perkembangan kognitif adalah pertumbuhan sel otak yang berkaitan dengan kondisi kesehatan dan nutrisi pada anak. Sekitar 25-40% anak dilaporkan mengalami kesulitan makan, salah satu gangguan makan pada anak adalah *infantile anorexia*. *Infantile anorexia* adalah salah satu jenis gangguan makan pada periode anak belajar umur 6-36 bulan yang ditandai dengan penolakan makan secara ekstrim, defisiensi pertumbuhan, dan kehilangan nafsu makan yang khas.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan *infantile anorexia* pada umur 12-36 bulan dengan perkembangan kognitif di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian sebanyak 40 anak *infantile anorexia* dan 40 anak normal. Data *infantile anorexia* didapatkan dari diagnosis dokter dan wawancara. Data perkembangan kognitif diukur dengan pemeriksaan Capute scale. Hubungan *infantile anorexia* dengan perkembangan kognitif anak dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil uji *Chi square* menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik ($p < 0,05$) antara *infantile anorexia* dengan perkembangan kognitif anak (OR: 52,76; 95% CI: 6,58-423,01; $p < 0,001$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan *infantile anorexia* dengan perkembangan kognitif anak di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo.

Kata kunci: *Capute scale*, gangguan makan, *infantile anorexia*, perkembangan kognitif

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INFANTILE ANOREXIA AND
COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT CHILDREN
IN RSUD PROF DR MARGONO SOEKARJO**

ABSTRACT

Background: Cognitive development is the basis for child's ability to think. One of the effect of cognitive development is growth of brain cells related to health and nutrition in children. About 25-40% of children were reported to have eating difficulties, one of them being infantile anorexia. Infantile anorexia is one type of eating disorder in the period of learning children aged 6-36 months which is characterized by an extreme food deficit, growth deficiency, and a decrease in typical appetite.

Objective: To determine between association of infantile anorexia 12 -36 months and cognitive development childrens in RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo.

Method: This study was an observational analytic using cross-sectional study. The research subject was divided into two groups, 40 children with infantile anorexia and 40 normal children. The data of infantile anorexia were obtained from a doctor's diagnosis and interview. Cognitive development data was measured by a Capute scale examination. The association between infantile anorexia and cognitive development children was analyzed by using Chi square test.

Results: The results of the Chi square test is statistically show a significant relationship ($p < 0,05$) between infantile anorexia and cognitive development children (OR: 52,76; 95% CI: 6,58-423,01; $p < 0,001$).

Conclusion: There is an association between infantile anorexia and cognitive development children in RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo.

Keywords: Capute scale, cognitive development, eating disorders, infantile anorexia