

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN SANITASI DAN HIGIENE PERORANGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA USIA 25-59 BULAN DI KECAMATAN SUKARAJA, KABUPATEN BOGOR, JAWA BARAT

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Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan kurang gizi kronis yang ditandai dengan tubuh pendek untuk ukuran usianya. Tingginya kasus *stunting* di Kabupaten Bogor diduga tidak hanya disebabkan karena kemiskinan saja tetapi juga adanya pencemaran lingkungan. Sanitasi lingkungan di Kecamatan Sukaraja juga masih tergolong kurang baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sanitasi dan higiene perorangan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 25-59 bulan di Kecamatan Sukaraja.

Metodologi: Metode yang digunakan yaitu analitik observasional dengan pendekatan kuantitatif secara *case control* 1:2. Sampel diambil dengan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 25 kasus dan 50 kontrol. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan pengisian kuesioner melalui wawancara dan observasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan *chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Ibu yang memiliki higiene perorangan kurang baik lebih banyak pada kelompok *stunting* (56%). Namun, hasil uji *chi square* menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara higiene perorangan ibu dengan kejadian *stunting* dengan *P value* 0,115 ($>0,05$). Kelompok *stunting* lebih banyak memiliki sanitasi kurang baik sebanyak 60% dibandingkan dengan yang tidak *stunting*. Hasil uji *chi square* menunjukkan ada hubungan antara sanitasi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita dengan nilai *P value* 0,024 ($<0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara sanitasi dengan kejadian *stunting*, dan tidak ada hubungan antara higiene perorangan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita.

Kata kunci: *Stunting*, Sanitasi, Higiene Perorangan

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ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN TODDLERS AGED 25-59 MONTHS IN SUKARAJA DISTRICT, BOGOR DISTRICT, WEST JAVA

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Background: Stunting is chronic malnutrition by short body for its age. It is suspected that the high stunting cases in Bogor Regency are not only due to poverty but also environmental pollution. Environmental sanitation in Sukaraja District is also still relatively poor. This research aims to determine the relationship between sanitation and personal hygiene and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 25-59 months in Sukaraja District.

Methodology: The method used is observational analytic with a quantitative approach with case control 1: 2. Samples were taken using a purposive sampling technique of 25 cases and 50 controls. Data collection was carried out by filling out questionnaires through interviews and observations. Data analysis used univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with chi square.

Results: Mothers who had poor personal hygiene were more in the stunting group (56%). However, the results of chi square test showed that there was no relationship between the mother's personal hygiene and the incidence of stunting with P value of 0.115 (>0.05). Poor sanitation was more common in the stunting group (60%). The results of chi square test showed that there was a relationship between sanitation and the incidence of stunting in toddlers with P value of 0.024 (<0.05).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between sanitation and the incidence of stunting, and there is no relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of stunting in toddlers.

Keywords: Stunting, Sanitation, Personal Hygiene

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