

Abstrak

KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BAYI USIA 6-24 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PATIKRAJA

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Latar Belakang: *Stunting* memberikan dampak yang sangat merugikan bagi individu, keluarga, maupun negara berupa morbiditas dan mortalitas bayi atau balita, rendahnya intelektualitas dan perkembangan kemampuan kognitif, gangguan pertumbuhan, rendahnya kualitas sumber daya manusia dan penyakit degeneratif. Angka *stunting* di Puskesmas Patikraja mengalami peningkatan 47,27% pada tahun 2018. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi usia 6-24 bulan.

Metodologi: Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi pada sembilan ibu bayi *stunting* yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Data kualitatif diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, dilakukan triangulasi sumber data dan triangulasi teknik.

Hasil Penelitian: Kejadian *stunting* dipengaruhi faktor keluarga dan rumah tangga (pengetahuan dan pekerjaan ibu, keadaan fisik serta kondisi kesehatan bayi), perilaku ibu selama kehamilan, pola asuh (ASI Eksklusif, pemberian MP-ASI, penyiapan dan penyimpanan makanan, praktik higiene dan sanitasi), dan sosial budaya.

Kesimpulan: Kondisi yang mempengaruhi terjadinya *stunting* pada bayi usia 6-24 bulan antara lain faktor keluarga dan rumah tangga yaitu kurangnya pengetahuan ibu tentang pengertian, penyebab, dampak, dan kondisi anak *stunting*; perilaku ibu selama proses kehamilan yaitu peningkatan kuantitas pangan tanpa disertai peningkatan kualitas pangan; pola asuh tidak tepat; adanya kepercayaan pantangan makan ibu hamil yaitu belut, udang, daun pepaya, daun so, lele, dan pepaya.

Kata Kunci: Kejadian *Stunting*, Bayi

Abstract

STUNTING CASES OF INFANTS AGED 6-24 MONTHS IN PATIKRAJA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA

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Background: Stunting has a very detrimental impact on individuals, families, and countries in the form of infant or toddler morbidity and mortality, low intellect and cognitive abilities development, growth disturbance, poor quality of human resources and degenerative diseases. The stunting rate in Patikraja Public Health Center has increased 47.27% in 2018. This study aims to describe the stunting cases in infants aged 6-24 months.

Methodology: This qualitative descriptive study used a phenomenological approach to nine stunting mothers who were selected by purposive sampling. Qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews, triangulation of data sources and technical triangulation.

Results: Stunting was influenced by family and household factors (mother's knowledge and job, physical condition and health condition of the baby), maternal behavior, parenting (exclusive breastfeeding, complementary breastfeeding, food preparation and storage, hygiene and sanitation practices), and social culture.

Conclusion: The conditions that affect the occurrence of stunting of infants aged 6-24 months include family and household factors are the lack of maternal knowledge about the understanding, causes, impacts, and conditions of stunting children; maternal behavior during the pregnancy is increasing food quantity without accompanied by increasing food quality; improper parenting; the belief abstinence from eating of pregnant women like eel, shrimp, papaya leaves, so leaves, catfish, and papaya.

Keywords: Stunting, Infant.