

ABSTRAK

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
PROGRAM STUDI S1-ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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Hubungan *Feeding Difficulties* dengan Kejadian Stunting pada Anak 12-60 Bulan
di Desa Panduman Kecamatan Jelbuk Kabupaten Jember

xvii + 60 halaman + 4 bagan + 5 tabel + 19 lampiran

Abstrak

Stunting merupakan masalah gizi kronis yang ditandai dengan tinggi badan anak yang tidak sesuai dengan usianya, dan salah satu faktor resiko yang berkontribusi terhadap kondisi ini adalah *feeding difficulties* atau kesulitan makan, yang memengaruhi asupan nutrisi dan pertumbuhan anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *feeding difficulties* dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 12 – 60 bulan di Desa Panduman Kecamatan Jelbuk Kabupaten Jember. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 214 balita, dan seluruhnya dijadikan sampel menggunakan Teknik *simple random sampling*. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *feeding difficulties* skala *Guttman* dan lembar observasi status gizi berdasarkan indikator tinggi badan menurut usia. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Spearman Rho*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa balita mengalami *feeding difficulties* sebanyak 107 anak (50%) dan mengalami stunting sebanyak 90 anak (42.1%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,001$ dengan koefisien sebesar 0,738, ada hubungan yang kuat dan signifikan antara *feeding difficulties* dengan kejadian stunting. Semakin tinggi tingkat *feeding difficulties* yang dialami anak, maka semakin besar pula risiko mengalami stunting. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan keterlibatan aktif orang tua dan tenaga kesehatan dalam melakukan deteksi dini serta memberikan edukasi yang tepat untuk mencegah terjadinya stunting melalui pengelolaan pola makan anak yang optimal.

Kata kunci: Balita, *Feeding Difficulties*, Kejadian Stunting

Daftar Pustaka: 46 (2018 – 2024)

Abstract

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The Relationship Between Feeding Difficulties and Stunting Incidence in Children Aged 12–60 Months in Panduman Village, Jelbuk Subdistrict, Jember Regency

xvii + 60 pages + 4 drawings + 5 tables + 19 appendices

Abstract

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem characterized by a child's height that is not appropriate for their age, and one of the risk factors contributing to this condition is feeding difficulties, which affect nutritional intake and child growth. This study aims to determine the relationship between feeding difficulties and the incidence of stunting in children aged 12-60 months in Panduman Village, Jelbuk District, Jember Regency. This study used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study amounted to 214 toddlers, and all were sampled using a simple random sampling technique. The data collection instrument used a Guttman scale feeding difficulties questionnaire and a nutritional status observation sheet based on height-for-age indicators. Data analysis was carried out using the Spearman Rho test. The results showed that 107 toddlers (50%) experienced feeding difficulties and 90 children (42.1%) experienced stunting. The results of the statistical test showed a p value = 0.001 with a coefficient of 0.738, there is a strong and significant relationship between feeding difficulties and the incidence of stunting. The higher the level of feeding difficulties experienced by a child, the greater the risk of experiencing stunting. Therefore, active involvement of parents and health workers is needed in conducting early detection and providing appropriate education to prevent stunting through optimal management of children's diets.

Keywords: Toddlers, Feeding Difficulties, Stunting Incidence

Reference: 46 (2018 – 2024)