

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER  
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Hubungan Status Gizi Ibu saat Hamil dengan Kejadian *Stunting* pada Balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Arjasa

XV + 40 halaman + 1 bagan + 9 tabel + 13 lampiran

Abstrak

*Stunting* dapat menyebabkan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak yang tidak optimal dan mudah terserang penyakit infeksi. Banyak faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi kejadian *stunting* pada balita seperti faktor ibu, faktor balita dan faktor lingkungan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan status gizi ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Arjasa. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah korelasional dengan pendekatan crossectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah balita dengan jumlah sampel 137 responden yang berada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Arjasa khususnya Desa Biting. Teknik sampling yang digunakan *random cluster sampling* dan analisis statistik menggunakan *Spearman Rho*. Berdasarkan analisa data dari status gizi ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita didapatkan nilai ( $p$  value = 0,039)  $\alpha = 0,05$  yang berarti ada hubungan status gizi ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Arjasa. Ibu hamil hendaknya selalu memperhatikan makanan yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan untuk mengurangi risiko terjadinya *stunting* pada balita.

Kata kunci: Gizi Ibu Hamil, *Stunting*

Abstract

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Relationship of Maternal Nutritional Status during Pregnancy with *Stunting* in Toddlers in the Arjasa Health Center Work Area

XV + 40 pages + 1 chart + 9 tables + 13 attachments

Abstract

*Stunting* can lead to growth and development of children is not optimal and easy tert groaned infectious diseases. Many factors can affect the incidence of *stunting* in infants such as maternal factors, toddler factors and environmental factors. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of maternal nutritional status during pregnancy with *stunting* in the working area of the Arjasa Community Health Center. The research design used is correlational with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was toddlers with a sample of 137 respondents who were in the working area of the Arjasa Community Health Center, especially Biting Village. The sampling technique used was *random cluster sampling* and statistical analysis using *Rho Spearmen*. Based on data analysis of the nutritional status of the mother during pregnancy with the incidence of *stunting* among children under five get value ( $p$  value = 0.039)  $\alpha$  = 0.05, which means that there is a relationship nutritional status of mothers during pregnancy with the incidence of *stunting* among children under five in Arjasa Community Health Center. Pregnant women should always pay attention to foods that are in accordance with the needs to reduce the risk of *stunting* in infants.

Keywords: Nutrition for Pregnant Women, *Stunting*