

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
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ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN KEANEKARAGAMAN MP-ASI DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA ANAK USIA 6-24 BULAN DI KELURAHAN
KARANGROTO**

58 halaman + 10 tabel + 3 gambar + 18 lampiran + xiv

Latar Belakang: Fenomena stunting di Indonesia mencapai angka 30,8%. Masalah krisis stunting pada usia dua tahun dapat menimbulkan konsekuensi jangka panjang kesehatan dan tumbuh kembang anak. Salah satu faktornya adalah praktik pemberian makanan pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) kepada anak masih rendah. Adapun variasi, frekuensi, waktu, dan konsistensi sesuai dengan kebutuhan anak. Indikator TB/U menunjukkan indikasi masalah gizi yang sifatnya kronis sebagai akibat dari keadaan yang berlangsung lama. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara keanekaragaman MP-ASI kejadian stunting di Kelurahan Karangroto

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *crosssectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah anak dibawah 2 tahun yang datang ke posyandu. Pengumpulan data menggunakan microtoise, infantometer, kuesioner variasi MP-ASI anak, dan lembar penilaian Z-score. Jumlah sampel 43 anak dengan teknik total *sampling*. Variabel independent dalam penelitian ini adalah Keanekaragaman MP-ASI. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah stunting.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat jenis kelamin terbanyak perempuan, umur terbanyak yaitu anak usia 12-24 bulan, stunting didapatkan jumlah 17 (39,5%), keanekaragaman MP-ASI tidak variatif 17 (39,5%). Hasil *analisa bivariate* uji *Somers'd* dengan hasil *p value* 0,000. Terdapat korelasi kuat dengan nilai 0,695.

Simpulan: Ada hubungan yang bermakna antara keanekaragaman MP-ASI dengan kejadian stunting (*p-value* <0,05).

Kata Kunci : stunting, keanekaragaman MP-ASI.

Daftar Pustaka : 33

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ABSTRACT

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**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FOOD COMPLEMENTARY VARIETY
AND STUNTING OCCURRENCE TO 6-24 MONTH CHILD IN
KARANGROTO**

58 pages + 10 tables + 3 pictures + 18 appendices + xiv

Background: *The phenomenon of stunting in Indonesia reached 30.8%. The problem of stunting crisis at the age of two have long-term consequences for children's health and development. One of the factor is the practice of providing complementary feeding to children is still low. As for variations, frequency, time, and consistency according to the needs of children. The TB / U indicator shows an indication of chronic nutritional problems as a result of a prolonged state. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between MP-ASI diversity in the incidence of stunting in Karangroto District*

Method: *This research used cross-sectional design. The population in this study were children under 2 years who came to the posyandu. The Data collection used microtoise, infantometer, pediatric MP-ASI variation questionnaire, and Z-score assessment sheet. Total sample of 43 children with total sampling technique. The independent variable in this study was MP-ASI Diversity. The dependent variable in this study was stunting.*

Results: *The results of univariate analysis of the most sexes were women, the most age was children aged 12-24 months, stunting was found 17 (39.5%), diversity of food complementary was not varied 17 (39.5%). The results of the bivariate analysis were somers'd with the results of p value 0,000. There was a strong correlation with 0.695.*

Conclusion: *There was a correlation between food complementary and stunting in 6 – 24 month child (p-value <0.05).*

Keywords: *stunting, food complementary*

Bibliography: *33*