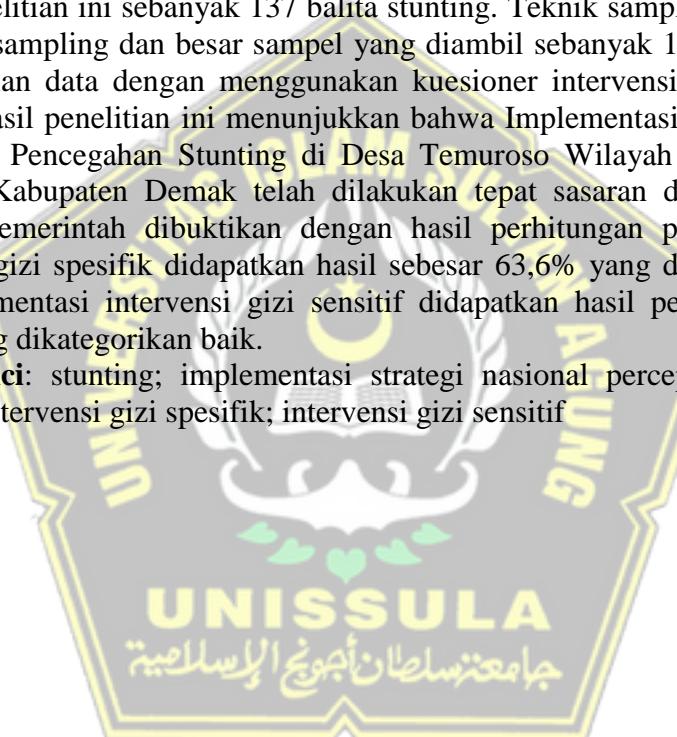


ABSTRAK

Masalah gizi utama yang sedang dihadapi oleh Indonesia yaitu permasalahan mengenai stunting. Prevalensi stunting selama tiga tahun terakhir tercatat paling tinggi dibandingkan masalah gizi lainnya. Data dari Riskesdas tahun 2018 prevalensi stunting dilaporkan sebesar 30,8%, persentase balita sangat pendek pada balita usia 0-59 bulan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah adalah 31,15%, sedangkan persentase balita pendek adalah 20,06%. Prevalensi balita stunting di Kabupaten Demak pada tahun 2019 sebesar 6,8%, dan di Wilayah Puskesmas Guntur I sebesar 29,24%. Bertujuan mengetahui implementasi Strategi Nasional Percepatan Pencegahan Stunting di Desa Temuroso. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional, populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 137 balita stunting. Teknik sampling menggunakan purposive sampling dan besar sampel yang diambil sebanyak 119 balita stunting. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner intervensi gizi spesifik dan sensitif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Implementasi Strategi Nasional Percepatan Pencegahan Stunting di Desa Temuroso Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Guntur I Kabupaten Demak telah dilakukan tepat sasaran dan sesuai dengan program pemerintah dibuktikan dengan hasil perhitungan pada implementasi intervensi gizi spesifik didapatkan hasil sebesar 63,6% yang dikategorikan baik, dan implementasi intervensi gizi sensitif didapatkan hasil perhitungan sebesar 52,9% yang dikategorikan baik.

Kata Kunci: stunting; implementasi strategi nasional percepatan pencegahan stunting; intervensi gizi spesifik; intervensi gizi sensitif



ABSTRACT

The main nutritional problem facing Indonesia is the problem of stunting. The prevalence of stunting during the last three years was recorded to be the highest compared to other nutritional problems. Data from Riskesdas in 2018 the prevalence of stunting was reported at 30.8%, the percentage of very short children under five to 59 months in Central Java Province was 31.15%, while the percentage of short children under five was 20.06%. The prevalence of children under five with stunting in Demak Regency in 2019 was 6.8%, and in the Guntur I Health Center area was 29.24%. Aimed at knowing the implementation of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Temuroso Village. This research used descriptive quantitative research method with cross sectional design, the population in this study were 137 stunting toddlers. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and the sample size was 119 stunting toddlers. Data collection using a specific and sensitive nutrition intervention questionnaire. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Prevention in Temuroso Village, Guntur I Health Center, Demak Regency has been carried out on target and in accordance with government programs as evidenced by the results of calculations on the implementation of specific nutritional interventions obtained results of 63.6% which are categorized as good, and implementation of sensitive nutrition intervention, the calculation result is 52.9% which is categorized as good.

Keywords: stunting; implementation of a national strategy to accelerate stunting prevention; specific nutrition interventions; sensitive nutrition intervention

