

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG MAKANAN PENDAMPING ASI (MPASI) DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24 -59 BULAN DI DESA TEMUROSO KECAMATAN GUNTUR KABUPATEN DEMAK

124 Halaman + 17 tabel + 6 gambar + 18 lampiran + XIV

Latar Belakang: Stunting merupakan kondisi dimana anak memiliki nilai *Z score* kurang dari <-2 , yang diakibatkan oleh masalah gizi kronis. Faktor risiko stunting adalah pengetahuan ibu dan makanan pendamping ASI. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang Makanan Pendamping ASI dengan kejadian stunting pada Balita usia 24-59 bulan.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif, jenis penelitian analitik observasional dengan metode *case control*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan *staturemeter*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 106 dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisa data yang digunakan adalah uji *chi square*.

Hasil : Hasil analisa data dari 53 responden kelompok *case* dan 53 responden kelompok *control*, diperoleh usia ibu 20 – 35 tahun sebanyak 98,1% dan 96,2%, dengan usia balita sebagian besar pada kelompok *case* adalah 36 - 47 bulan sedangkan kelompok *control* mayoritas berusia 48-59 bulan sebanyak 37,7% dan 45% dan mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki – laki sebanyak 58,5% dan 41,5% dengan mayoritas ibu adalah ibu rumah tangga sebanyak 73,6% dan 64,2%, sebagian besar pendidikan SMA sebanyak 66% dan 56,7%. Tingkat pengetahuan pada kelompok *case* mayoritas adalah kurang sebanyak 52,8% dan pada kelompok *control* mayoritas baik sebanyak 71.7%. Hasil uji *chisquare* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang MPASI dengan kejadian stunting dengan nilai *p-value* (0,018) dengan (OR=2,837;95% CI=1,269 – 6,346).

Simpulan: Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang makanan pendamping ASI (MPASI) dengan Kejadian stunting pada Balita usia 24 – 59 bulan (*p-value* $< 0,05$).

Kata Kunci: Balita, Pengetahuan, Makanan pendamping ASI, Stunting

Daftar Pustaka: 113 (2011 - 2021)

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING WITH INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24 - 59 MONTHS IN TEMUROSO VILLAGE, GUNTUR DISTRICT, DEMAK REGENCY

131 pages + 17 tables + 6 pictures + 18 appendix + XIV

Background: Stunting is a condition which children have a Z score less than ≤ 2 which is caused by chronic nutritional problems. There are risk factors for stunting, maternal knowledge and complementary feeding. This study aimed to determine the relationship between maternal knowledge about complementary foods and the incidence of stunting among toddlers aged 24-59 months.

Methods: This research was a quantitative research type of observational analytic with a case control method. Data collection used a questionnaire and staturemeter. The amount of respondents were 106 used purposive sampling technique. The data was analysed by chi square test.

Results: The results of data analysis from 53 respondents in the case group and 53 respondents in the control group, it was obtained that the mother's age from 20-35 years was 98.1% and 96.2%. The age of toddlers in the case group was 36-47 months (37.7%), while in the control group the majority were 48-59 months (45%), 58.5% of the toddlers were male in the case group and 41.5% in the control group. Most of the mothers were housewife (73.6% and 64.2%), most of the mothers' education was high school, 66% of the case group and 56.7% of the control group. The level of knowledge in the case group was poor (5.8%) and in the control group was good (71.7%). The results of Chi-square test showed that there was a relationship between mother's knowledge of complementary foods and the incidence of stunting with a p-value (0.01) and (OR = 2.837; 95% CI = 1.269 - 6.346).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between mother's knowledge of complementary feeding with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24 - 59 months (p-value <0.05).

Keywords : Toddlers, Knowledge, Complementary feeding, Stunting

Bibliography : 113 (2011 - 2021)