ABSTRAK

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Latar Belakang : Tingginya angka *stunting* di Indonesia berbanding lurus dengan angka gizi buruk yang terjadi di berbagai daerah. Dalam rangka meningkatkan pengetahuan pasangan usia subur (PUS) mengenai pencegahan risiko *stunting*, dapat mengggunakan model *Family Cenetered Maternity Care* (FCMC) dengan mempersiapkan pemenuhan nutrisi pada 1000 Hari Kehidupan Pertama. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh (FCMC*)* terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap pasangan usia subur (PUS) pada risiko *stunting*.

Metode : Pada penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian eksperimen semu (*quasi experimental*) dengan desain *one group pre test-post test design*, pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner. Jumlah responden sebanyak 37 responden data yang di dapat di olah secara statistik menggunakan uji *wilcoxone* dengan taraf signifikan *0,05*.

Hasil : Hasil uji statistik *Wilcoxon Test* menunjukkan ada perbedaan signifikan pengetahuan dan sikap tentang risiko *stunting* pada pasangan usia subur (PUS) sebelum dengan setelah diberikan Model *Family Centered Maternity Care* (FCMC) dengan *p value* 0,000. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pengetahuan yang baik dan sikap yang positif tersebut berpengaruh adanya pemberian Model *Family Centered Maternity Care* (FCMC) pada pengetahuan Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS).

Simpulan : Terdapat pengaruh pada pengetahuan dan sikap tentang risiko *stunting* pada pasangan usia subur (PUS) sebelum dengan setelah diberikan Model *Family Centered Maternity Care* (FCMC).

Kata Kunci : *Stunting*, 1000 HPK, Pengetahuan dan Sikap, FCMC
Daftar Pustaka : 37 (2010 – 2019)

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ABSTRACT

FAMILY CENTERED MATERNITY CARE **(FCMC) EFFECT TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE AND OUTLOOK ABOUT STUNTING RISK ON COUPLES OF CHILDBEARING AGE (PUS) AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA OF BANGETAYU**

167 pages + 10 tabels + 3 pictures + 12 attachments + xviii

Background **:** The high rate of *stunting* in Indonesia directly proportional with malnutrition rate that occur in several regions. In order to improve about risk prevention of *stunting* for childbearing age couples, could use *Family Centered Maternity Care* Model (FCMC) with organizing the fulfillment of nutrition at the first 1000 days of life. Objective of this research is to know the effect of (FCMC) towards outlook of childbearing age couples (PUS) for *stunting* risk.

Method : This research is using pseudo experimental (quasi experimental) with one group *pre- test-post- test design,* questioner are used to collect the data. 37 respondent's datas are collected and processed using *wilcoxone test* with *0,05* level of significance

Result : The result of using *Wilcoxon test* shows that there is significant difference of knowledge and outlook about stunting risk on childbearing age couples (PUS) before and after given *Family Centered Maternity Care* Model (FCMC) with p value 0,000. The result of this research shows that ideal knowledge and positive outlook are taking effect with the giving of *Family Centered Maternity Care* Model (FCMC) on childbearing age couples' knowledge.

Conclusion : There are effects on knowledge and outlook about *stunting* risk on childbearing age couples (PUS) before and after being given the *Family Centered Maternity Care* Model (FCMC)

Keyword **:** *Stunting*, 1000 HPK, Knowledge and Outlook, FCMC

Bibliography : 37 (2010 – 2019)