

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Status Gizi merupakan salah satu indikator derajat kesehatan masyarakat. Indonesia masih menghadapi permasalahan gizi yang berdampak serius terhadap kualitas sumber daya manusia yaitu balita wasting. Prevalensi balita kurus dan sangat kurus Kota Yogyakarta tahun 2018 belum mencapai target nasional, dengan jumlah gizi buruk yang mendapat perawatan tertinggi terdapat di Puskesmas Mantrijeron.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui faktor yang paling berpengaruh dengan kejadian *wasting* pada balita usia 6-59 bulan.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian menggunakan desain case kontrol dengan teknik purposive random sampling. Subjek penelitian balita usia 6-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron berjumlah 46 orang. Data sekunder didapatkan dari register Puskesmas dan data primer dikumpulkan melalui wawancara. Analisis data menggunakan chi-square dilanjutkan dengan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian : Penyakit infeksi demam dan status pekerjaan ibu berhubungan secara bermakna dengan kejadian wasting pada balita, sedangkan riwayat pemberian ASI eksklusif dan tingkat pendidikan ibu tidak mempunyai hubungan secara bermakna dengan kejadian wasting pada balita. Faktor yang paling mempengaruhi kejadian wasting pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron adalah status pekerjaan ibu dengan OR=5,831 (95%, CI: 1,470-23,135).

Kesimpulan : Faktor yang paling mempengaruhi kejadian wasting pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron adalah status pekerjaan ibu.

Kata Kunci : Wasting, Balita, Penyakit Diare, Penyakit Demam, Riwayat ASI Eksklusif, Pendidikan Ibu, Status Pekerjaan Ibu

ABSTRACT

Background : Nutritional status is one indicator of public health status. Indonesia is still facing nutritional problems that have a serious impact on the quality of human resources, namely underweight / wasting toddlers. The prevalence of thin and very thin toddlers in the city of Yogyakarta in 2018 has not yet reached the national target, with the highest number of malnutrition receiving treatment at the Mantrijeron Health Center.

Objective : Knowing the most influential factors with the incidence of wasting in toddlers aged 6-59 months.

Method : The study used a case control design with purposive random sampling technique. The research subjects for toddlers in the work area of the Mantrijeron Health Center were 46 people. Secondary data was obtained from the Health Center registers and primary data was collected through interviews. Data analysis using chi-square followed by logistic regression.

Result : Infectious diseases of fever and maternal employment status were significantly related to the incidence of wasting in children under five, while the history of exclusive breastfeeding and the level of mother's education did not have a significant relationship with the incidence of wasting in children under five. The factor that most influenced the wasting incidence in children under five in the work area of the Mantrijeron Health Center was the mother's employment status with OR=5,831 (95%, CI: 1,470-23,135).

Conclusion : The most influencing factor for wasting in children aged 6-59months in the work area of the Mantrijeron Health Center is the mother's employment status.

Keywords : Wasting, Toddler, Diarrhea, Fever, History of Exclusive Breastfeeding, Mother's Education, Mother's Employment Status