

**HUBUNGAN KEJADIAN KEKURANGAN ENERGI KRONIS (KEK) IBU
HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI
KABUPATEN SLEMAN**

Rahayuningsih¹, Sujiyatini², Hasan Basri Borut³

^{1,2} Jurusan Kebidanan Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Yogyakarta,

³ Jurusan Rekam Medis dan Informasi Kesehatan Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian
Kesehatan Yogyakarta

JL. Mangkuyudan MJ.III/304 Yogyakarta 55143

Email: ningsih210676@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Salah satu parameter status gizi ibu selama hamil dapat dilihat dari parameter antropometri yaitu melihat ukuran Lingkar Lengan Atas (LiLa). Pengukuran Lingkar Lengan Atas merupakan cara paling sederhana dan dapat dipercaya dalam pengukuran status gizi pada bayi, balita, dan ibu hamil. Pengukuran LiLa pada ibu hamil bermanfaat sebagai pengganti pengukuran IMT karena merupakan cara yang lebih cepat dalam melihat status nutrisi. Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta menempati peringkat ke 11 dari seluruh provinsi di Indonesia. Kabupaten Sleman pada tahun 2021 merupakan peringkat ke 2 dengan angka kejadian KEK ibu hamil sebanyak 1.312 kasus. Penelitian lain di Karamoja Uganda juga mengatakan bahwa ibu dengan KEK berpengaruh pada kejadian Wasting dan Stunting anak usia 24-59 bulan dengan hasil ibu dengan Riwayat KEK berisiko sebanyak 1,76 kali.

Tujuan: Studi ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kejadian KEK ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control* secara retrospektif dengan meneliti tentang kejadian KEK ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* balita usia 24-59 bulan.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hasil uji analisis *bivariat* nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,01, bahwa ada hubungan bermakna secara statistik antara kejadian KEK ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* balita dengan nilai *Odds Ratio (OR)* sebesar 8,1.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kejadian KEK ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* balita usia 24-59 bulan dan kejadian KEK ibu hamil berpotensi mengalami kejadian *stunting* pada balita sebanyak 8,1 kali.

Kata Kunci: *stunting*, KEK, LiLa, Ibu Hamil

**THE CORRELATION OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY (CED)
INCIDENT AMONG PREGNANT MOTHER AND STUNTING INCIDENT
ON 24-59 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN IN SLEMAN REGENCY**

Rahayuningsih¹, Sujiyatini², Hasan Basri Borut³

^{1,2} Midwifery Department of the Ministry of Health Politechnic Yogyakarta,

³ Medical Records and Health Information Department of the Ministry of Health of
Health Polytechnic Yogyakarta

JL. Mangkuyudan MJ.III/304 Yogyakarta 55143

Email: ningsih210676@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: One of the parameters of the mother's nutritional status during pregnancy can be seen from the anthropometric parameter, namely the size of the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC). Measuring the upper arm circumference is the simplest and most reliable way to measure the nutritional status of infants, toddlers and pregnant women. MUAC measurement in pregnant women is useful as a substitute for BMI measurement because it is a faster way to see nutritional status. DI Yogyakarta Province is ranked 11th out of all provinces in Indonesia. Sleman Regency in 2021 is ranked 2nd with the incidence of CED for pregnant women as many as 1,312 cases. Another study in Karamoja Uganda also said that mothers with CED had an effect on the incidence of wasting and stunting in children aged 24-59 months with the result that mothers with a history of CED were at risk of 1.76 times.

Purpose: This study is to find out the relationship between events CED for pregnant women with the incidence of *stunting* in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Sleman Regency.

Methods: This study used a *case control design* retrospectively by examining the incidence of CED in pregnant women with *stunting* in children aged 24-59 months.

Results: The result of this research *bivariate* analysis test had a *p-value* of 0.01, that there was a statistically significant relationship between the incidence of CED in pregnant women and the incidence of stunting in toddlers with an *Odds Ratio* (OR) of 8.1.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the incidence of CED in pregnant women and the incidence of *stunting* in children aged 24-59 months and the incidence of CED in pregnant women has the potential to experience *stunting* in infants as much as 8.1 times.

Keywords: *stunting*, CED, MUAC, pregnant women