

**RELATIONSHIP BASED ON UPPER ARM CIRCUMSTANCES WITH  
NUTRITIONAL HISTORY IN CHILDREN AGED 24-60 MONTHS IN  
MINAHASA UTARA DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The incidence of stunting in Indonesia was still a serious health problem. Stunting was a problem that occurs in the first 1000 days of a child's life since he was in the womb and chronic energy deficiency was one of the causes of stunting.*

**Research Objectives:** *The relationship between the nutritional status of mothers during pregnancy based on upper arm circumference and the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-60 months in North Minahasa Regency*

**Research Method:** *this study was Cross sectional design. The population was all pregnant women registered at the Puskesmas register in 2020. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a sample size of 100 respondents. Data analysis used the chi square test and logistic regression.*

**Results:** *There was a relationship between the nutritional status of pregnant women based on upper arm circumference and the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-60 months in North Minahasa Regency ( $p=0.000$ ). Mothers with KEK nutritional status in this study dominated with a percentage of 52%. The incidence of stunting in this study obtained a comparison of 50 stunted toddlers and 50 toddlers who were not stunted*

**Conclusion:** *There was a relationship between the nutritional status of mothers during pregnancy based on upper arm circumference and the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-60 months in North Minahasa Regency.*

**Keywords:** *stunting, nutritional status, toddlers*

**HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT STATUS GIZI IBU SAAT HAMIL  
BERDASARKAN LINGKAR LENGAN ATAS DENGAN KEJADIAN  
STUNTING PADA ANAK USIA 24-60 BULAN DI WILAYAH MINAHASA  
UTARA**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang;** angka kejadian stunting di Indonesia masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan yang serius. *Stunting* merupakan permasalahan yang terjadi pada 1000 Hari pertama kehidupan anak yang dimulai dari saat di kandungan dan kekurangan energi kronik merupakan salah satu factor penyebab *stunting*.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Hubungan status gizi ibu saat hamil berdasarkan Lingkar Lengan Atas dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 24-60 bulan di wilayah Minahasa Utara

**Metode Penelitian:** Desain *cross sectional*. Populasi semua ibu yang hamil di yang terdaftar di register Puskesmas pada tahun 2020. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan sampel 100 responden. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square* dan regresi logistik.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Ada hubungan status status gizi ibu saat hamil berdasarkan Lingkar Lengan Atas dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 24-60 bulan di Wilayah Minahasa Utara ( $p=0,000$ ). Ibu yang memiliki status gizi KEK dalam penelitian ini mendominasi dengan persentase 52%..Kejadian stunting pada penelitian ini ditemukan perbandingan 50 balita stunting dan 50 balita tidak stunting.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada Hubungan status gizi ibu saat hamil berdasarkan Lingkar Lengan Atas dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 24-60 bulan di Wilayah Minahasa Utara

**Kata Kunci:** *stunting*, status gizi, balita