

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND STUNTING
IN THE WORK AREA OF SARMI HEALTH CENTER, SARMI REGENCY
PAPUA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The stunting prevalence has not reached the target of indicator for realizing the movement for the first 1000 days of life in 2025, which is to reduce the number of stunted under-five children by 9%. Maternal health and nutritional conditions before and during pregnancy and after delivery affect fetal growth and the risk of stunting, one of which is adolescent pregnancy.

Objective of the Study: The research aimed to reveal the relationship between adolescent pregnancy and stunting in the work area of the Sarmi Health Center, Sarmi Regency.

Research Method: The study employed a case-control design. The population included all toddlers (<5) recorded at the Sarmi Health Center. The researcher used a simple random sampling technique obtaining a sample of 43 respondents in the case group and 43 in the control group. The independent variable in this study was teenage/adolescent pregnancy, and the dependent variable was stunting. The data were analyzed using the chi-square test and logistic regression.

Research Findings: The phenomenon of adolescent pregnancy in the work area of Sarmi Health Center in 2022 is 48.8%. Stunting found in the work area of the Sarmi Health Center in 2022 is 35.8%. In this study, adolescent pregnancy is proven to cause stunting, $p=0.001$. Also, birth weight is a factor triggering stunting ($p=0.030$). However, the mother's height and education level have no relationship with stunting ($p=0.229$; $p=0.642$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between adolescent pregnancy and stunting in the Sarmi Regency.

Keywords: Adolescent Pregnancy, Stunting, Child Nutrition

**HUBUNGAN KEHAMILAN REMAJA DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SARMI KABUPATEN SARMI
PAPUA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: prevalensi *stunting* ini belum mencapai target indikator pencapaian gerakan seribu hari pertama kehidupan tahun 2025 yaitu menurunkan jumlah anak usia dibawah lima tahun yang *stunting* sebesar 9%. Kondisi kesehatan dan gizi ibu sebelum dan saat kehamilan serta setelah persalinan mempengaruhi pertumbuhan janin dan resiko terjadinya *stunting* salah satunya kehamilan remaja.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketuinya Hubungan kehamilan remaja dengan kejadian *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sarmi Kabupaten Sarmi

Metode Penelitian: Desain *case control*. Populasi seluruh balita yang terdata di Puskesmas Sarmi. Teknik sampling menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan sampel 43 responden kelompok kasus dan 43 kelompok kontrol. Variabel independen pada penelitian ini adalah kehamilan remaja. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah kejadian *stunting*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian: Kejadian kehamilan remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sarmi tahun 2022 sebesar 48,8%. 1. Kejadian *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sarmi tahun 2022 sebesar 35,8%. Ada hubungan kehamilan remaja terbukti dalam penelitian ini menjadi salah satu penyebab kejadian *stunting* $p=0,001$. 1 BB lahir berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* ($p=0,030$). tinggi badan ibu dan Pendidikan ibu sehingga tidak terdapat hubungan dengan *stunting*. ($p=0,229$; $p=0,642$)

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan kehamilan remaja dengan kejadian *stunting* di Kabupaten Sarmi
Kata Kunci: kehamilan remaja, kejadian *stunting*, gizi anak