

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A HISTORY OF DIARRHEA AND  
STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN THE  
WORKING AREA OF BANTUL DISTRICT IN 2021**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *The stunting cases in Indonesia are expected to decrease. Stunting leads to vulnerability to diseases, poor cognitive development, suboptimal school performance, and even long-term impacts into adulthood. Therefore, it is important to understand the factors contributing to stunting in toddlers, one of which is recurrent diarrhea infection.*

**Objective:** *To determine the relationship between a history of diarrhea and the occurrence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the working area of Bantul District in the year 2021.*

**Method:** *This study utilized an observational analytical design with a case-control approach. The samples were selected using purposive sampling technique based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The total sample size was 130 individuals, comprising 65 case samples and 65 control samples. The research was conducted at Dlingo II Community Health Center (Puskesmas), Pajangan Puskesmas, and Imogiri II Puskesmas. Secondary data were collected by reviewing registers and medical records. The data were analyzed using the chi-square test and odds ratio (OR).*

**Results:** *The majority of stunted children were male, had low birth weight, had a history of exclusive breastfeeding, and received complementary feeding (M-PASI) for less than six months. There was a significant relationship between diarrhea and the occurrence of stunting ( $p=0.023$ ), with an OR value of 3.335 (1.625-6.844). This implies that children with a history of recurrent diarrhea are three times more likely to be at risk of stunting.*

**Conclusion:** *There is a relationship between a history of diarrhea and stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the working area of Bantul District.*

**Keywords:** *Low Birth Weight, Exclusive Breastfeeding, M-PASI*

## HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT KEJADIAN DIARE DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA KABUPATEN BANTUL TAHUN 2021

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### ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** Kasus stunting di Indonesia diharapkan menurun. Stunting menyebabkan rentan terhadap penyakit, perkembangan kognitif yang buruk, prestasi sekolah yang tidak maksimal bahkan berdampak hingga dewasa. Oleh karena itu penting mengetahui faktor-faktor penyebab stunting pada balita, salah satunya yaitu infeksi diare berulang.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan riwayat kejadian diare dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Kabupaten Bantul tahun 2021.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian analisis observasional menggunakan pendekatan *case control*. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik Purposive Sampling yaitu ditetapkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Total sampel 130 orang dengan rincian 65 sampel kasus dan 65 sampel kontrol. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Dlingo II, Puskesmas Pajangan dan Puskesmas Imogiri II. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder dengan melihat data pada register dan rekam medis. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan Uji *chi square* dan *OR*.

**Hasil:** Sebagian besar balita yang mengalami stunting adalah berjenis kelamin laki-laki, memiliki berat lahir rendah, memiliki riwayat pemberian ASI Eksklusif dan riwayat pemberian M-PASI kurang dari enam bulan. Terdapat hubungan antara diare dengan kejadian stunting ( $p=0,023$ ) dan memiliki nilai *OR* sebesar 3,335(1,625-6,844). Hal itu berarti balita yang memiliki riwayat diare berulang memiliki tiga kali lebih besar beresiko terjadi stunting.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara riwayat Kejadian diare dengan *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Kabupaten Bantul.

**Kata Kunci:** BBLR, ASI Eksklusif, M-PASI