

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HISTORY OF PNEUMONIA AND
THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS
IN BANTUL DISTRICT IN 2021**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Pneumonia causes disturbances in the body's metabolism and immune system due to inflammation. In addition to inadequate nutritional intake due to reduced appetite, the association of a history of respiratory infection with impaired growth is related to the mechanism of inflammation that occurs. Therefore, pneumonia is one of the risk factors for stunting.*

Objective: *This study aims to determine the association of a history of pneumonia with the incidence of stunting in children under the age of 24-59 months in Bantul Regency 2021.*

Methods: *Observational analysis research design with a case control approach. The population of stunted toddlers aged 24-59 months at Puskesmas Dlingo II, Puskesmas Pajangan, and Puskesmas Imogiri II using Purposive Sampling technique was 114 respondents. Inclusion criteria were pneumonia and non-pneumonia toddlers aged 24-59 months analysed by Univariate and Bivariate (Chi Square).*

Results: *An overview of the characteristics of respondents, the majority of stunted toddlers were male, low birth weight, and not exclusively breastfed. The Chi-Square Statistical Test showed that there was an association between a history of pneumonia and the incidence of stunting with a p-value of 0.003 and an Odds ratio (OR) value of 3.42 (1.58-7.38).*

Conclusion: *There is an association between a history of pneumonia and the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in Bantul Regency.*

Keywords: *Toddlers, Pneumonia, Stunting*

HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT PENYAKIT *PNEUMONIA* DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI KABUPATEN BANTUL TAHUN 2021

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kejadian *pneumonia* menyebabkan adanya gangguan pada metabolisme tubuh dan sistem imun karena terjadi peradangan. Selain karena asupan nutrisi tidak adekuat akibat nafsu makan yang berkurang, keterkaitan riwayat infeksi pernapasan dengan gangguan pertumbuhan berkaitan dengan mekanisme peradangan yang terjadi. Sehingga *pneumonia* merupakan salah satu faktor risiko dari *stunting*.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan riwayat penyakit *pneumonia* dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kabupaten Bantul 2021

Metode: Desain penelitian analisis observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Populasi balita *stunting* usia 24-59 bulan di Puskesmas Dlingo II, Puskesmas Pajangan, dan Puskesmas Imogiri II dengan menggunakan teknik *Purposive Sampling* sebanyak 114 responden. Kriteria inklusi yaitu balita *pneumonia* dan tidak *pneumonia* usia 24-59 bulan dianalisis secara Univariat dan Bivariat (*Chi Square*)

Hasil: Gambaran karakteristik responden mayoritas balita *stunting* pada balita berjenis kelamin laki-laki, berat badan lahir rendah, dan tidak ASI Eksklusif. Uji Statistik *Chi-Square* menunjukkan ada hubungan riwayat penyakit *pneumonia* dengan kejadian *stunting* dengan *p-value* 0.003 dan nilai *Odds ratio (OR)* sebesar 3,42 (1,58-7,38).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan riwayat penyakit *pneumonia* dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kabupaten Bantul

Kata kunci: Balita, *Pneumonia*, *Stunting*