

HUBUNGAN KURANG ENERGI KRONIS (KEK) PADA IBU HAMIL DENGAN
KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA UMUR 24-59 BULAN
DI PUSKESMAS LUBUK BESAR BANGKA TENGAH
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Riri Puspitasari¹, Agus Wijanarka², Nanik Setiyawati³
^{1,2,3}Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Mantrijeron, Kota Yogyakarta
Email:

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Data BPS-Kemenkes, prevalensi *stunting* di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung tahun 2019 adalah 19,93 %. Prevalensi *stunting* tahun 2019 di Kabupaten Bangka adalah 20,86%, Bangka Tengah 16,42%. Pada Tahun 2021 kasus *stunting* di Bangka Tengah sebesar 20%, dan Prevelensi balita pendek tertinggi ke dua adalah kecamatan Lubuk Besar sebesar 4,60%. Hasil studi pendahuluan yang telah dilakukan oleh peneliti pada tanggal 7 Oktober 2022 ke Puskesmas Lubuk Besar kasus *stunting* masih ditemukan di wilayah Puskesmas Lubuk Besar sebanyak 4,03 persen atau 52 balita dari 1.291 balita sepanjang tahun 2022 dan ibu hamil KEK sebanyak 41 orang.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan KEK pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24– 59 bulan di Puskesmas Lubuk Besar Tahun 2023.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control*. Subjek penelitian adalah 76 balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah Puskesmas Lubuk Besar, teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis univariat dan analisis bivariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan hasil pengujian *chi square* menunjukkan nilai p sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), maka disimpulkan ada hubungan KEK pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Puskesmas Lubuk Besar. Nilai *odds ratio* (OR) sebesar 8.156 (CI 95% 2,953–24,561).

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan KEK pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Puskesmas Lubuk Besar. Ibu hamil dengan KEK 8 kali lebih berisiko mengakibatkan *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan.

Kata Kunci : *stunting*, KEK, balita.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY (CED) IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS AT THE LUBUK BESAR PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN CENTRAL BANGKA IN 2023

*Riri Puspitasari¹, Agus Wijanarka², Nanik Setiyawati³
123Midwifery Department, Health Polytechnic of Yogyakarta
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ/III/304, Mantrijeron, Kota Yogyakarta
e-mail :*

ABSTRACT

Background: Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Health, the prevalence of stunting in 2019 in Bangka Regency was 20.86%, Central Bangka 16.42%. In 2021, stunting cases in Central Bangka were 20%, and the second highest prevalence of short toddlers was Lubuk Besar sub-district at 4.60%. The results of a preliminary study that has been conducted by researchers on October 7, 2022, the Lubuk Besar Health Center, stunting cases are still found in the Lubuk Besar Health Center area as many as 4.03 percent or 52 toddlers out of 1,291 toddlers throughout 2022 and Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) pregnant women as many as 41 people.

Objective: To determine the relationship between Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months at Lubuk Besar Health Center in 2023.

Method: This study uses a case-control design. The subjects of the study were 76 toddlers aged 24-59 months in the Lubuk Besar Health Center area, sampling technique using purposive sampling. The data were analyzed univariately and bivariate analysis.

Results: The results of the bivariate analysis showed a p-value of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$), so it was concluded that there was a relationship between Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months at the Lubuk Besar Health Center. The odds ratio (OR) value is 8.156 (CI 95% 2,953–24,561).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months at the Lubuk Besar Health Center. Pregnant women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) are 8 times more likely to cause stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months.

Keywords: stunting, Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED), toddler.