DESCRIPTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD CHARACTERISTICS OF STUNTING TODDLER IN THE WORKING AREA OF PURWOSARI HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence rate of stunting in DIY in 2022 is 16.4%. The highest prevalence is in Gunungkidul Regency, 23.50%. The proximal level risk factors for stunting are maternal characteristics and child characteristics.

Objective: To find out the description of the characteristics of mothers and children in stunted toddlers aged 12-60 months in the Purwosari Community Health Center Work Area in 2023.

Method: This research uses descriptive research with a cross sectional research design. The research instrument uses a master table and a height measuring device. The research subjects were 39 mothers who had stunted toddlers and 39 stunted toddlers aged 12-60 months. Pregnancy history of mothers and toddlers seen from the KIA book.

Results: Characteristics of the majority of mothers aged 20-35 years (91.9%), multiparous parity (66.7%), maternal pregnancy interval ≥2 years (59.5%), maternal height ≥150 cm (54.1%), Mother's weight does not increase during pregnancy (74.4%), normal maternal BMI (67.6%), normal third trimester pregnant maternal Hb (91.9%), characteristics of the majority of children during term gestation period (84.6%), stunted toddler age 12–36 months (74.4%), gender female toddlers (56.4%), LBW (74.4%), normal birth length (59%), short height/age criteria (71.8%), child upper arm circumference (uac) ≥12.5 cm (82.1%), the overall data is that the majority are short and stunting can be influenced by other factors.

Conclusion: This research shows that the characteristics of the mother and child are not the main risk factors for stunting.

Keywords: Characteristics, Mothers and Toddlers, Stunting

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU DAN ANAK PADA BALITA STUNTING DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PURWOSARI

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Angka prevalensi stunting di DIY pada tahun 2022 ialah 16,4 %. Prevalensi terbesar di Kabupaten Gunungkidul 23,50%. Faktor risiko level proksimal terjadinya stunting yaitu karakteristik ibu dan karakteristik anak.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik ibu dan anak pada balita stunting usia 12-60 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskemas Purwosari tahun 2023.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif dengan desain penelitian cross sectional. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan master tabel dan alat pengukur tinggi badan. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki balita stunting sebanyak 39 orang dan balita stunting berusia 12-60 bulan sebanyak 39 orang. Riwayat kehamilan ibu dan balita dilihat dari buku KIA.

Hasil: Karakteristik ibu mayoritas berusia 20-35 tahun (91.9%), paritas multipara (66.7%), jarak kehamilan ibu ≥ 2 tahun (59.5%), TB ibu ≥ 150 cm (54.1%), BB ibu yang tidak naik selama kehamilan (74.4%), IMT ibu normal (67.6%), Hb ibu hamil trimester 3 normal (91.9%). Karakteristik anak mayoritas masa gestasi aterm (84,6%), usia balita stunting 12–36 bulan (74,4%), jenis kelamin balita perempuan (56,4%), BBLC (74,4%), panjang badan lahir normal (59%), tinggi badan/umur kriteria pendek (71,8%), LiLA anak $\geq 12,5$ cm (82.1%), data keseluruhan mayoritas adalah pendek dan stunting dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik ibu dan anak bukan merupakan faktor utama risiko stunting.

Kata Kunci: Karakteristik, Ibu dan Balita, Stunting