DEVELOPMENT OF STUNTSYNC TECHNOLOGY TO DETECT NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND STUNTING IN TODDLERS AT POSYANDU IN MADUREJO VILLAGE AREA KAPANEWON PRAMBANAN SLEMAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting is a nutritional status problem for Indonesian toddlers, with the highest prevalence in 2022, namely 21.6%, followed by underweight 17.1%, wasting 7.7%, and overweight 3.5%. The government is trying to accelerate stunting reduction by implementing eleven specific interventions, one of which is monitoring the growth of toddlers after birth. Posyandu in Madurejo Village still needs help, namely the frequent occurrence of bias in results between cadres during the anthropometry process for toddlers.*

Objective: *To test the effectiveness of Stuntsync technology in detecting nutritional status and stunting in toddlers at Posyandu in the Madurejo Village area, Sleman.*

Method: *This research is an experiment with a one-shot case study design. The sample was 43 toddlers who visited Posyandu Sehati and Posyandu Buah Hati in Madurejo Village. The toddlers were measured twice using a gold standard, and then Stuntsync technology was used. Data analysis used paired t-tests and Wilcoxon.*

Results: *The Stuntsync technology error percentage was 0.38 in weight measurements and 0.09% in height measurements. The results of anthropometric measurements of toddlers have a p-value for weight of 0.329 and a p-value for height of 0.174, proving that there is no significant difference in body weight and height. The sensitivity of Stuntsync technology in detecting nutritional status using Z-score calculations is 100%.*

Conclusion: *The results of the Stuntsync technology analysis regarding the nutritional status and stunting in toddlers at the Posyandu in the Madurejo Village area are accurate*

Keywords: *Nutritional status, Stunting, Stuntsync technology*

PENGEMBANGAN TEKNOLOGI *STUNTSYNC* UNTUK MENDETEKSI STATUS GIZI DAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA DI POSYANDU DI WILAYAH DESA MADUREJO KAPANEWON PRAMBANAN KABUPATEN SLEMAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan permasalahan status gizi balita Indonesia dengan prevalensi tertinggi pada tahun 2022 yaitu 21,6%, disusul *underweight* 17,1%, *wasting* 7,7%, dan *overweight* 3,5%. Pemerintah mengupayakan percepatan penurunan *stunting* dengan memberlakukan sebelas intervensi spesifik salah satunya pemantauan pertumbuhan balita setelah kelahiran. Posyandu di Desa Madurejo masih memiliki permasalahan yaitu sering terjadinya bias hasil antar kader saat proses antropometri terhadap balita.

Tujuan: Menguji efektivitas teknologi *Stuntsync* dalam mendeteksi status gizi dan *stunting* pada balita di Posyandu wilayah Desa Madurejo, Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah eksperimen dengan rancangan *one shoot case study.* Sampel adalah balita yang berkunjung di Posyandu Sehati dan Posyandu Buah Hati Desa Madurejo sejumlah 43 balita. Balita diukur dua kali dengan gold standard kemudian menggunakan teknologi *Stuntsync*. Analisis data menggunakan *paired t-test* dan *wilcoxon*

Hasil: Persentase error teknologi Stuntsync 0,38 dalam pengukuran berat dan 0,09% pengukuran tinggi badan. Hasil ukur antropometri balita *p-value* berat badan 0,329 dan *p-value* tinggi badan 0,174 membuktikan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan signifikan berat badan dan tinggi badan. Sensitivitas teknologi *Stuntsync* dalam mendeteksi status gizi menggunakan perhitungan *Z-score* 100%.

Kesimpulan: Hasil analisa teknologi *Stuntsync* terkait status gizi dan *Stunting* pada balita di Posyandu wilayah Desa Madurejo akurat

Kata Kunci: Status gizi, *Stunting*, teknologi *Stuntsync*