

**PERBEDAAN PERKEMBANGAN ANAK BERDASARKAN STATUS  
STUNTING PADA ANAK USIA 24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH  
KERJA PUSKESMAS KALIGESING KABUPATEN  
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Sri Sulastri<sup>1</sup>, Waryana<sup>2</sup>, Anita Rahmawati<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta  
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304 Yogyakarta  
Email: [lastrupandanrejo@gmail.com](mailto:lastrupandanrejo@gmail.com)

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** *Stunting* merupakan kondisi kekurangan gizi kronis yang terjadi pada 1000 hari pertama kehidupan, sehingga anak terlihat lebih pendek dari usianya. Dampak *stunting* adalah terjadinya hambatan pertumbuhan fisik dan kerentanan terhadap penyakit, serta hambatan perkembangan kognitif yang akan berpengaruh pada tingkat kecerdasan dan produktivitas anak di masa depan. Prevalensi *stunting* di Puskesmas Kaligesing Kecamatan Kaligesing pada tahun 2019 sebesar 21,20% (melebihi target WHO). Hal ini menjadi permasalahan dampak apa yang terjadi dalam perkembangan anak usia 24-59 bulan

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui perbedaan perkembangan anak usia 24-59 bulan yang *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kaligesing berdasarkan status *stunting*.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain kohort retrospektif. Lokasi penelitian di posyandu di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kaligesing. Subyek penelitian adalah ibu dan balita usia 24-59 bulan. Besar sampel yang digunakan adalah 88 responden dengan 44 sebagai kelompok terpapar (*stunting*) dan 44 sebagai kelompok kontrol (tidak terpapar/normal). Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *simple random sampling*. Analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan menggunakan *Chi Square*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Perkembangan tidak normal pada anak *stunting* lebih banyak (40,9%) dibandingkan dengan yang normal (11,4%). Terdapat perbedaan perkembangan anak berdasarkan status *stunting* dengan nilai  $p$  0,002.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada perbedaan perkembangan anak berdasarkan status *stunting* pada anak usia 24-59 bulan.

Kata kunci: perkembangan, *stunting*

**DIFFERENCES IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT BASED ON STUNTING STATUS IN CHILDREN AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF KALIGESING PUSKESMAS PURWOREJO REGENCY IN 2020**

Sri Sulastri<sup>1</sup>, Waryana<sup>2</sup>, Anita Rahmawati<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Midwifery Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta  
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304 Yogyakarta  
Email: lastripandanrejo@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Stunting is a condition of chronic malnutrition that occurs in the first 1000 days of life, so that children look shorter than their age. The impact of stunting is the occurrence of physical growth barriers and susceptibility to disease, as well as cognitive development barriers that will affect the level of intelligence and productivity of children in the future. The prevalence of stunting at the Kaligesing Health Center, Kaligesing District in 2019 was 21.20% (exceeding the WHO target). This is a matter of what impact occurs in the development of children aged 24-59 months.

**Objective:** To find out the differences in child development, the development category of children aged 24-59 months who are stunted in the working area of the Kaligesing Health Center

**Methods:** This type of research is analytic observational with a retrospective cohort design. The research location is in the working area of the Kaligesing Health Center. The research subjects were mothers and toddlers aged 24-59 months. The sample size used was 88 respondents with 44 as the exposed group (stunting) and 44 as the control group (not exposed/normal). The sampling technique is simple random sampling. Univariate and bivariate analysis using Chi Square .

**Research Results:** There were more abnormal developments in stunted children (40.9%) compared to normal (11.4%). There are differences in child development based on stunting status with a p value of 0.002.

**Conclusion:** There are differences in child development based on stunting status in children aged 24-59 months.

**Keywords:** development, stunting