

**HUBUNGAN KEHAMILAN PADA MASA USIA REMAJA DENGAN  
KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA UMUR 24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH  
KERJA PUSKESMAS PATUK I KABUPATEN GUNUNG KIDUL 2021**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** *Stunting* diakibatkan masalah gizi kompleks pada balita yang terjadi sejak kehamilan, salah satunya adalah kehamilan remaja dimana kematangan fisik dan psikis mempengaruhi pertumbuhan anak yaitu *stunting*.

Prevalensi *stunting* tertinggi di Kabupaten Gunung Kidul pada tahun 2019 di Puskesmas Patuk I sebesar 26,34%, sedangkan pada tahun 2018 prevalensi *stunting* di Puskesmas Patuk I sebesar 19,61%. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi *stunting* di Puskesmas Patuk I mengalami peningkatan dan prevalensinya masih di atas 20%, artinya belum mencapai target WHO yaitu di bawah 20%.

**Metode Penelitian:** jenis penelitian ini analitik observasional (non-eksperimental) dengan design *case control*, teknik pengambilan sampel *consecutive sampling*, dengan variabel kehamilan usia remaja, pendidikan ibu, tinggi badan ibu, umur kehamilan, dan riwayat status gizi saat awal kehamilan. Sample adalah balita umur 24-59 bulan pada bulan Januari-Februari di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Patuk I sejumlah 86 balita yang dibagi menjadi 43 kelompok kasus dan 43 kelompok kontrol. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan kehamilan usia remaja dengan kejadian *stunting*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Sebagian besar balita *stunting* berasal dari ibu dengan riwayat KEK, hampir sebagian lahir dari ibu hamil remaja, berpendidikan rendah, dan memiliki tinggi badan <150 cm, sementara sebagian kecil lahir pada umur kehamilan prematur. Kehamilan usia remaja meningkatkan risiko kejadian *stunting* sebesar 9 kali dan ibu yang KEK berpotensi 4,1 kali melahirkan balita *stunting* ( $p=0,001$ ; OR 9,0;  $p=0,002$ ; OR 4,1). Pendidikan ibu rendah dapat meningkatkan risiko kejadian *stunting* sebesar 4,0 kali ( $p=0,063$ ; OR= 4,0), umur kehamilan meningkatkan risiko kejadian *stunting* sebesar 3,3 kali ( $p=0,138$ ; OR= 3,3), dan tinggi badan ibu yang pendek (<150 cm) berisiko 2,2 kali ( $p=0,096$ ; OR= 2,2), mengakibatkan kejadian *stunting* pada balita

**Kesimpulan:** Kehamilan usia remaja meningkatkan risiko kejadian *stunting* pada balita.

**Kata Kunci :** kehamilan usia remaja, stunting, faktor ibu.

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TEEN PREGNANCY WITH STUNTING AT CHILDREN IN THE OF 24-59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF PATUK I PRIMARY HEALTH CARE GUNUNG KIDUL 2021**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Stunting caused by nutritional problems of the complex on toddlers that have occurred since the pregnancy, adolescent pregnancy is one of the factors, the immature both physical and psychological affect growth on children that caused stunting. The prevalence of stunting is highest in the District of Gunung Kidul in the year 2019 at the health center Patuk I by 26,34%, while in 2018, the prevalence of stunting in Pusekesmas Patuk I by 19,61%. It shows that the prevalence of stunting in the health center Patuk I have increased and the prevalence is still above 20%, meaning that has not yet reached the target of the WHO that is in the bottom 20%. The aim of this research is knowing the association between adolescent pregnancy and stunting in toddlers.

**Method:** This study non experimental used a case control design, with consecutive sampling technique. This study analyzed five variables, which were adolescent pregnancy, education, mother's height, gestational age, and nutritional status during early pregnancy. The sample was toddlers aged 24-59 months between January-February 2021 in Patuk I Primary Health Care Working Area as much as 86 toddlers divided into 43 as exposed and 43 as non-exposed group. Chi-square test and logistic regression were used in data analysis.

**Result:** Most stunting toddlers came from mothers with a history of CED, almost some of stunting toddlers were born from adolescent pregnant women, has low education and height of <150 cm, while a small proportion were born at preterm gestational age. Adolescent pregnancy 9 times increased the risk of stunting and mother with CED had 4,1 potential caused stunting on toddlers ( $p=0,001$ ,  $OR=4,1$ ;  $P=0,002$ ,  $OR=4,1$ ). Mother's education 4 times increased the risk of stunting, mother's height 2,2 times increased the risk of stunting, and gestational age 3,3 times increased the risk of the incidence of stunting ( $p=0,063$ ;  $OR= 4,0$ ;  $p=0,096$ ;  $OR= 2,2$ ;  $p=0,138$ ;  $OR= 3,3$ ),

**Conclusion:** There was an association between adolescent pregnancy and stunting

**Keywords:** teen pregnancy, stunting, maternal factor.