

ACCEPTANCE RATE OF ADDITIONAL FOOD OF TODDLER 24-59
MONTHS AGE IN POSYANDU MELATI, PATUK, BANYURADEN,
GAMPING, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The toddler period is a period of rapid physical and mental development. They need for more attention on the intake of food. Toddler foods is based on the fact that this golden age of children prone to malnutrition due to lack of intake. Supplementary feeding is an effort that can be done in order to meet the lack of nutritional needs of daily eating.

Objective: To know the level of acceptance of toddlers in Supplementary Food Counseling given and contribution of supplementary food intake consumed by toddlers against the requirement of supplementary feeding of children under five at Posyandu Melati, Patuk, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Methods: The type of research used was observational with cross sectional design, conducted in Posyandu Melati, Patuk, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The sample of this research is all of balita that come to posyandu in April, May, and June 2018 which included in criteria. The variables studied were the acceptance level of children under five and the contribution of energy and protein intake from supplementary food supplements consumed by toddlers. The data required are the initial weight data of the food and the final weight of supplementary food given to infants performed by the method of weighing food.

Results: Additional outpatient feeds received for infants during the 3 months are still in the less category because under 80%. The highest average contribution of supplementary food supplementary food given to children aged 24-36 months was June $111.3 \pm 18.2\%$, while the highest average contribution of protein was in April of $105.0 \pm 38.2\%$. The highest average contribution of supplementary food energy supplementary feeding for children aged 37-59 months posyandu was in June $78.7 \pm 36.1\%$. while the average contribution of protein was in May $93.5 \pm 49.9\%$.

Conclusion: Acceptance of supplementary food supplements given still in less category because under 80%. The highest contribution of energy intake and protein age 24-36 months is highest in April and June, meanwhile the highest contribution of energy and protein of children aged 37-59 months is June and May.

Keywords: Feeding Supplementary Food, Level of Acceptance, Contribution of Intake, Toddler

TINGKAT PENERIMAAN MAKANAN TAMBAHAN PENYULUHAN PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI POSYANDU MELATI, PATUK, BANYURADEN, GAMPING, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Masa balita adalah periode perkembangan fisik dan mental yang pesat. Balita rawan terkena masalah gizi kurang karena kurangnya asupan. Pemberian makanan tambahan merupakan suatu upaya yang dapat dilakukan dalam rangka mencukupi kekurangan kebutuhan gizi dari konsumsi makan harian.

Tujuan : Diketuainya tingkat penerimaan balita pada Makanan Tambahan Penyuluhan yang diberikan dan kontribusi asupan makanan tambahan yang dikonsumsi oleh balita di Posyandu Melati, Patuk, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*, yang dilakukan di Posyandu Melati, Patuk, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh balita yang datang ke posyandu pada bulan April, Mei, Dan Juni 2018 yang masuk dalam kriteria. Variabel yang diteliti adalah tingkat penerimaan balita dan kontribusi asupan energi dan protein. Data yang diperlukan adalah data berat awal dan berat akhir makanan tambahan yang diberikan pada balita yang dilakukan dengan metode penimbangan makanan.

Hasil : Penerimaan makanan tambahan penyuluhan yang diberikan pada balita selama 3 bulan masih dalam kategori kurang karena dibawah 80%. Rata-rata kontribusi energi balita usia 24-36 bulan di posyandu Melati paling tinggi adalah bulan Juni sebesar $111.3 \pm 18.2\%$, sedangkan rata-rata kontribusi protein paling tinggi adalah bulan April sebesar $105.0 \pm 38.2\%$. Rata-rata kontribusi energi balita usia 37-59 bulan di posyandu Melati paling tinggi adalah bulan Juni $78.7 \pm 36.1\%$., sedangkan rata-rata kontribusi protein paling tinggi adalah bulan Mei sebesar $93.5 \pm 49.9\%$.

Kesimpulan : Penerimaan makanan tambahan penyuluhan yang diberikan pada balita masih dalam kategori kurang karena dibawah 80%. Rata-rata kontribusi asupan energi dan protein usia 24-36 bulan paling tinggi adalah bulan Juni dan April. Rata-rata kontribusi energi dan protein balita usia 37-59 bulan paling tinggi adalah bulan Juni dan Mei.

Kata Kunci : Pemberian Makanan Tambahan Penyuluhan, Tingkat Penerimaan, Kontribusi Asupan, Balita.