

*FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING EVENTS IN CHILDREN AGED 24-60  
MONTHS IN THE WORK AREA AT TEMON I PRIMARY HEALTHCARE, KULON  
PROGO IN 2021*

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Stunting is a health problem because it is associated with the risk of morbidity and mortality, suboptimal brain development, resulting in delayed motor development and stunted mental growth.*

**Aim:** *This study was conducted to determine the factors related to the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-60 months at Temon I Health Center.*

**Method:** *This research is a type of analytic observational research (non-experimental), design used is Case Control. The research subjects were 51 of stunting cases and 51 of non-stunted cases.*

**Results:** *The results showed that 56.9% of children under five had a female gender, 78.4% of their mothers had no history of anemia during pregnancy, 76.5% of their mothers had no history of Chronic Energy Deficiency during pregnancy, 97.1% of their mothers had a history of regular ANC, and 67.6% of their mothers do not work. The results of statistical tests showed a history of maternal anemia and a history of maternal chronic energy deficiency during pregnancy had a p value of 0.001 (<0.05). While the gender of children under five, history of maternal ANC during pregnancy and mother's occupation obtained p values of 0.424, 0.079 and 0.537 (> 0.05).*

**Conclusion:** *There is a relationship between a history of maternal anemia and chronic energy deficiency during pregnancy with the incidence of stunting, but there is no relationship between the sex of the toddler, the history of maternal ANC during pregnancy and the mother's occupation at Temon I Health Center.*

**Keywords:** *Stunting, Anemia, chronic energy deficiency*

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING*  
ANAK USIA 24-60 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TEMON I,  
KULON PROGO TAHUN 2021

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** *Stunting* menjadi permasalahan kesehatan karena berhubungan dengan risiko terjadinya kesakitan dan kematian, perkembangan otak suboptimal, sehingga perkembangan motorik terlambat dan terhambatnya pertumbuhan mental. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* anak usia 24-60 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Temon I, Kulon Progo tahun 2021.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional analitik (non-eksperimental), dengan desain penelitian *Case Control*. Subjek penelitian adalah 51 kasus *stunting* dan 51 kasus normal.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 56,9% balita memiliki jenis kelamin perempuan, 78,4% ibu balita tidak memiliki riwayat anemia saat hamil, 76,5% ibu balita tidak memiliki riwayat KEK saat hamil, 97,1% ibu balita mempunyai riwayat ANC yang teratur, dan 67,6% ibu balita tidak bekerja. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan riwayat anemia ibu saat hamil dan riwayat KEK ibu saat hamil memiliki *p value* sebesar 0,001 (<0,05). Sedangkan jenis kelamin balita, riwayat ANC ibu selama hamil dan pekerjaan ibu diperoleh nilai *p value* sebesar 0,424, 0,079 dan 0,537 (>0,05).

**Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara riwayat anemia ibu saat hamil dan riwayat KEK ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting*, tetapi tidak ada hubungan antara jenis kelamin balita, riwayat ANC ibu selama hamil dan pekerjaan ibu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Temon I, Kulon Progo tahun 2021.

**Kata Kunci:** *Stunting*, Anemia, KEK