

**HUBUNGAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA IBU HAMIL DENGAN
KEJADIAN BAYI LAHIR STUNTING DI PUSKESMAS
TANJUNGSARI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL**

Dhayu Arini¹, Ana Kurniati², Sujiyatini³
Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Tata Bumi No. 3, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman
Email: dhayu1980@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Anemia pada ibu hamil dan *stunting* pada bayi masih menjadi masalah kesehatan yang saling berkaitan. Prevalensi kedua permasalahan tersebut di Puskesmas Tanjungsari menunjukkan tren peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun. Anemia selama kehamilan diduga berkontribusi terhadap kejadian bayi lahir *stunting*.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian bayi lahir *stunting* di Puskesmas Tanjungsari.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control* dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh bayi baru lahir di wilayah Puskesmas Tanjungsari Kabupaten Gunungkidul tahun 2023–2024 sebanyak 325 bayi. Sampel berjumlah 124 bayi, terdiri dari 62 bayi *stunting* (kasus) dan 62 bayi tidak *stunting* (kontrol), yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data diperoleh dari catatan medis menggunakan format tabel pengumpulan data. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*, dan multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi baru lahir ($p=0,005$; OR=3,3). Selain itu, status gizi ibu hamil (Kekurangan Energi Kronis/KEK) juga berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kejadian *stunting* ($p=0,002$; OR=4,0). Sementara itu, variabel tinggi badan ibu, usia, paritas, dan pendidikan tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian *stunting*.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan signifikan antara kejadian anemia ibu hamil dan status gizi ibu hamil (KEK) dengan kejadian bayi lahir *stunting* di Puskesmas Tanjungsari.

Kata Kunci: anemia ibu hamil, status gizi ibu, *stunting*, studi *case control*

***The Relationship Between Maternal Anemia During Pregnancy
and the Incidence of Stunting in Newborns at Tanjungsari
Public Health Center, Gunungkidul Regency***

Dhayu Arini¹, Ana Kurniati², Sujiyatini³

¹²³Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

Jl. Tata Bumi No.3, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman

Email: dhayu1980@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal anemia and stunting in infants remain interrelated health problems. The prevalence of both issues at Tanjungsari Public Health Center has shown an increasing trend every year. Anemia during pregnancy is suspected to contribute to the occurrence of stunting in newborns.

Objective: To determine the relationship between maternal anemia during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting in newborns at Tanjungsari Public Health Center.

Methods: This study used a case-control design with a retrospective approach. The study population included all newborns in the working area of Tanjungsari Public Health Center, Gunungkidul Regency, in 2023–2024, totaling 325 babies. A sample of 124 babies was selected, consisting of 62 stunted babies (cases) and 62 non-stunted babies (controls), based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were obtained from medical records using a structured data collection form. Data analysis was performed using univariate, bivariate (chi-square test), and multivariate (logistic regression) analyses.

Results: The analysis showed a significant association between maternal anemia during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting in newborns ($p=0.005$; $OR=3.3$). In addition, maternal nutritional status (chronic energy deficiency/CED) was also significantly associated with stunting ($p=0.002$; $OR=4.0$). Meanwhile, maternal height, age, parity, and education were not significantly related to the incidence of stunting.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between maternal anemia and maternal nutritional status (CED) during pregnancy with the incidence of stunting in newborns at Tanjungsari Public Health Center.

Keywords: maternal anemia, maternal nutritional status, stunting, case-control study