

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND STUNTING
AMONG CHILDREN AGED 24–59 MONTHS AT PATUK II PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER IN 2024**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is one of the chronic health problems with long-term impacts on child growth and development. The prevalence of stunting in the working area of Patuk II Public Health Center remains high at 20.34%, which exceeds the rates at the district level (Gunungkidul: 17.02%), the provincial level (Yogyakarta: 10.95%), and the national target (14%). One of the contributing risk factors to stunting is low birth weight (LBW), defined as birth weight less than 2,500 grams. Therefore, it is important to examine the association between LBW and stunting in this region.

Objective: To determine the association between low birth weight and stunting among children aged 24–59 months in the working area of Patuk II Public Health Center in 2024.

Methods: This study used an analytical observational design with a case-control approach. The sampling technique applied was purposive sampling, with a total of 130 children consisting of 65 cases (stunted) and 65 controls (not stunted), based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Secondary data were obtained from health registers and medical records at the health center. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test and odds ratio (OR) calculation.

Results: Most stunted children were first-born, born to mothers aged 20–35 years, with non-risk height (≥ 145 cm), normal body mass index (BMI), a history of anemia during pregnancy, received exclusive breastfeeding, and had mothers with a medium level of education. A significant association was found between LBW and stunting ($p = 0.002$; $OR = 3.339$), indicating that children with LBW have a 3.3 times higher risk of stunting compared to those with normal birth weight.

Conclusion: There is a significant association between low birth weight and stunting in children aged 24–59 months in the working area of Patuk II Public Health Center in 2024.

Keywords: stunting, under-five children, low birth weight (LBW)

**HUBUNGAN BAYI BERAT LAHIR RENDAH DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN
DI PUSKESMAS PATUK II TAHUN 2024**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan kronis yang berdampak jangka panjang terhadap pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak. Prevalensi *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Patuk II masih tinggi, yakni mencapai 20,34%, lebih tinggi dibandingkan angka Kabupaten Gunungkidul (17,02%), Provinsi DIY (10,95%), dan target nasional (14%). Salah satu faktor risiko yang berkontribusi terhadap kejadian *stunting* adalah kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah (BBLR), yaitu bayi yang lahir dengan berat < 2.500 gram. Oleh karena itu, penting dilakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kejadian BBLR dan *stunting* di wilayah ini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah (BBLR) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24–59 bulan di Puskesmas Patuk II tahun 2024.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik observasional dengan pendekatan case-control. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling dengan total 130 balita, terdiri dari 65 kelompok kasus (*stunting*) dan 65 kelompok kontrol (tidak *stunting*), berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data sekunder diambil dari register dan rekam medis Puskesmas. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji chi-square dan perhitungan odds ratio (OR).

Hasil: Sebagian besar balita *stunting* merupakan anak pertama, lahir dari ibu usia dewasa muda (20–35 tahun), tinggi badan tidak berisiko (≥ 145 cm), memiliki IMT normal, riwayat anemia saat hamil, memperoleh ASI eksklusif, dan ibu dengan pendidikan menengah. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kejadian BBLR dan kejadian *stunting* ($p = 0,002$; OR = 3,339), yang berarti bayi dengan BBLR memiliki risiko 3,3 kali lebih besar mengalami *stunting* dibanding bayi dengan berat lahir normal.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kejadian bayi berat lahir rendah (BBLR) dan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24–59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Patuk II tahun 2024.

Kata Kunci: *stunting*, balita, BBLR