

**HUBUNGAN STATUS GIZI IBU SAAT HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA BADUTA USIA 6-23 BULAN
DI PUSKESMAS IMOGIRI II**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan salah satu permasalahan kesehatan gizi global yang terjadi di semua negara terutama negara berkembang yang menunjukkan 26,4% balita di dunia mengalami *stunting* tahun 2023. Status gizi pada ibu saat hamil memiliki korelasi dengan gangguan pertumbuhan janin dalam kandungan yang memicu risiko melahirkan bayi *stunting*.

Tujuan: Diketahui hubungan status gizi ibu saat hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta usia 6-23 bulan di Puskesmas Imogiri II.

Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *case control*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah baduta usia 6-23 bulan sebanyak 80 baduta *stunting* dan 80 baduta tidak *stunting*. Penentuan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dan status gizi ibu saat hamil diukur dengan Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT). Analisis data menggunakan analisis multivariat uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Baduta *stunting* yang dilahirkan oleh ibu dengan Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT) yang berisiko memiliki risiko *stunting* 2,799 kali dengan *p-value* 0,004 dan OR 2,779 (CI 95% 1,379-5,598).

Kesimpulan: Status gizi ibu saat hamil memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta usia 6-23 bulan dengan kejadian *stunting* di Puskesmas Imogiri II.

Kata Kunci: *Stunting*, Status Gizi Ibu Hamil, Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT)

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL NUTRITIONAL STATUS
DURING PREGNANCY AND THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN
CHILDREN AGED 6-23 MONTHS AT IMOIRI II HEALTH CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is one of the global nutrition health issues that occurs in all countries, especially developing countries, with 26.4% of infants worldwide experiencing stunting in 2023. The nutritional status of mothers during pregnancy is correlated with fetal growth disorders in the womb, which triggers the risk of giving birth to stunted babies.

Objective: To determine the relationship between maternal nutritional status during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting in children aged 6–23 months at Imogiri II Health Center.

Methods: An analytical observational study with a case-control design. The study population consisted of 80 stunted children and 80 non-stunted children aged 6–23 months. Sampling was conducted using simple random sampling. This study utilized secondary data, and maternal nutritional status during pregnancy was measured using the Body Mass Index (BMI). Data analysis employed multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Results: Stunted infants born to mothers with a high-risk Body Mass Index (BMI) had a 2.799-fold increased risk of stunting, with a p-value of 0.004 and an odds ratio (OR) of 2.779 (95% confidence interval 1.379–5.598).

Conclusion: The nutritional status of the mother during pregnancy has a significant relationship with the incidence of stunting in under-fives aged 6-23 months with the incidence of stunting at the Imogiri II Health Center.

Keyword: Stunting, Nutritional Status of Pregnant Women, Body Mass Index (BMI)