

OVERVIEW OF WEIGHT GAIN OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN
AS AN INDICATION OF STUNTED SYMPTOMS IN THE WORKING AREA
OF BANTUL HEALTH CENTER 2, BANTUL REGENCY

Shafira Nur Aini¹, M. Primiaji Rialihanto², Siti Budi Utami³

^{1,2,3}Department Of Nutrition Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

Email : shafiraaini2juli@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting is a condition where the length or height of a baby is shorter than its age. The prevalence of stunting in Bantul Regency has increased from 6.42% in 2022 to 6.45% in 2023.*

Objective: *To determine the picture of weight gain of infants as an indication of stunted symptoms in the working area of Bantul 2 Health Center, Bantul Regency.*

Methods: *Descriptive research with cross-sectional method. The research subjects were 32 stunted infants. This study was conducted from November 2024 to April 2025, using secondary data from the EPPBGM Puskesmas. Analysis using frequency distribution.*

Results: *Most of the stunted baduta were aged 20-23 months as many as 15 people, namely 46.9%, most of the stunted baduta were male as many as 20 people, namely 62.5%. Based on the frequency of weighing of stunted baduta during the last 12 months, most of the stunted baduta with a frequency of weighing for 10x in the last 12 months were 12 people, namely 68.8%. Based on the frequency of not gaining weight (T) of stunting infants in the last 12 months, most of the stunting infants with the frequency of not gaining weight 5-10x were 27 people with a percentage of 84.4%.*

Conclusion: *Toddlers with a frequency of not gaining weight above 5 times either consecutively or not are at high risk of stunting.*

Keywords: *Weight Gain, Toddlers, Stunting Symptoms*

GAMBARAN KENAIKAN BERAT BADAN BADUTA SEBAGAI INDIKASI
GEJALA STUNTED DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BANTUL 2,
KABUPATEN BANTUL

Shafira Nur Aini¹, M. Primiaji Rialihanto², Siti Budi Utami³

^{1,2,3}Jurusan Gizi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

Email : shafiraaini2juli@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stunting merupakan kondisi dimana Panjang atau tinggi badan bayi lebih pendek dari usianya. Prevalensi stunting di Kabupaten Bantul mengalami kenaikan dari 6,42% pada tahun 2022 menjadi 6,45 % pada tahun 2023.

Tujuan : Mengetahui gambaran kenaikan berat badan baduta sebagai indikasi gejala stunted di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bantul 2, Kabupaten Bantul

Metode : Penelitian deskriptif dengan metode cross-sectional. Subjek penelitian adalah baduta stunting sebanyak 32 orang. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada November 2024 sampai April 2025, dengan menggunakan data sekunder dari EPPBGM Puskesmas. Analisa menggunakan distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil : Baduta stunting sebagaian besar berusia 20-23 bulan sebanyak 15 orang yaitu 46,9%, sebagian besar baduta stunting berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 20 orang yaitu 62,5%. Berdasarkan frekuensi penimbangan baduta stunting selama 12 bula terakhir sebagian besar baduta stunting dengan frekuensi penimbangan selama 10x dalam 12 bulan terakhir sebanyak 12 orang yaitu 68,8%. Berdasarkan Frekuensi Tidak Naik Berat Badan (T) Baduta Stunting Dalam 12 Bulan Terakhir sebagian besar baduta stunting dengan frekuensi tidak naik berat badan 5-10x sebanyak 27 orang dengan persentase sebesar 84,4%.

Kesimpulan : Baduta dengan frekuensi tidak naik berat badan diatas 5x baik berturut-turut maupun tidak berisiko tinggi terhadap stunting.

Kata Kunci : Kenaikan Berat Badan, Baduta, Gejala Stunting