

**THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF STUNTED CHILDREN AGED 24–59
MONTHS IN SELOPAMIORO VILLAGE, IMOGIRI SUBDISTRICT,
BANTUL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Quality of life is an individual's perception of their well-being, measured by a range of factors including well-being, survival, and capabilities. This multidimensional concept reflects a child's physical, psychological, and social well-being, as well as their ability to function normally in everyday life.*

Objective: *This study aimed to describe the quality of life of stunted children aged 24–59 months in Kalurahan Selopamioro, Imogiri, in 2026.*

Methods: *This study employed a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. The research was conducted in April 2026 in Kalurahan Selopamioro. The study population consisted of all stunted children aged 24–59 months residing in the area, totaling 75 children. The sampling technique used was total sampling. Data were collected using the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) 4.0 Generic Core Scales – Parent Proxy Report questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis to describe respondent characteristics and quality of life scores in each fungsi.*

Results: *The characteristics of stunted toddlers in Selopamioro Village were predominantly in the 36–47 months age group, male, and classified as moderately stunted or short stature (77.8%). The majority of stunted toddlers had a good quality of life (74.6%), with the highest proportion of good quality of life found in the social functioning (88.1%), while the physical and emotional functioning each accounted for 69.5%.*

Conclusion: *The majority of stunted children had a good quality of life. However, poorer quality of life was more frequently children aged 48–59 months, male children, and stunting incidence in the severely stunted category (very short stature). Therefore, special attention is needed to improve their quality of life.*

Keywords: *Stunting, Quality of Life, Toddlers.*

GAMBARAN KUALITAS HIDUP BALITA STUNTING USIA 24-59 BULAN DI KALURAHAN SELOPAMIORO, IMOGIRI, BANTUL

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kualitas hidup adalah persepsi individu mengenai kesejahteraan dirinya pengukurannya meliputi kesejahteraan, kelangsungan hidup, serta kemampuan seseorang. Konsep ini bersifat multidimensional yang mencerminkan kesejahteraan fisik, psikologis, dan sosial anak, serta kemampuan untuk berfungsi secara normal dalam lingkungan sehari-hari.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup balita stunting usia 24-59 bulan di Kalurahan Selopamioro, Kecamatan Imogiri, Bantul, Tahun 2026.

Metode: Jenis penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan April 2026 di Kalurahan Selopamioro. Populasi penelitian seluruh balita stunting usia 24-59 bulan yang berdomisili di Kalurahan Selopamioro dengan jumlah 75 balita. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner *Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL) 4.0 Generic Core Scales – parent proxy report*. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik responden dan skor kualitas hidup pada setiap fungsi.

Hasil penelitian: Karakteristik balita stunting di Kalurahan Selopamioro mayoritas pada kelompok usia 36-47 bulan, anak laki-laki, dan dengan kejadian stunting pada kategori pendek (77,8%). Mayoritas balita stunting memiliki kualitas hidup baik (74,6%), dengan kualitas hidup dalam kategori baik tertinggi pada fungsi sosial (88,1%), sedangkan pada fungsi fisik dan emosional masing masing (69,5%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas kualitas hidup balita stunting sudah berada pada kategori baik, tetapi kualitas hidup buruk lebih sering teridentifikasi pada balita dengan kelompok usia 48-59 bulan anak laki-laki, dan kejadian stunting dengan kategori sangat pendek sehingga perlu adanya perhatian khusus agar terdapat peningkatan kualitas hidup.

Kata kunci: Stunting, Kualitas Hidup, Balita.