

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL NUTRITIONAL STATUS
HISTORY DURING PREGNANCY AND THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING
IN CHILDREN AGED 6-24 MONTHS AT THE SRANDAKAN PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting remains a major chronic nutritional problem in Indonesia, including the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This condition can adversely affect children's physical growth, cognitive development, and overall quality of life. Maternal nutritional status during pregnancy is recognized as one of the factors associated with the occurrence of stunting.

Objective: To determine the relationship between maternal nutritional status history during pregnancy and the incidence of stunting among children aged 6-24 months at Srandakan Public Health Center.

Methods: This research employed an analytical observational design with a case-control approach involving 80 mothers with children aged 6-24 months at Srandakan Public Health Center. Samples were selected using a simple random sampling technique. Secondary data were utilized, and maternal nutritional status during pregnancy was assessed using the Body Mass Index (BMI). Data were analysed using multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Results: Children born to mothers with abnormal Body Mass Index during pregnancy had a 3,310-fold higher risk of stunting than those born to mothers with normal Body Mass Index ($p < 0,001$; $OR = 3,310$; 95% CI: 1,671-6,556).

Conclusion: Maternal nutritional status during pregnancy was significantly associated with the incidences of stunting among children aged 6-24 months at Srandakan Public Health Center.

Keywords: Stunting, maternal nutritional status, Body Mass Index (BMI)

HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT STATUS GIZI IBU SELAMA KEHAMILAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA ANAK USIA 6-24 BULAN DI PUSKESMAS SRANDAKAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* merupakan masalah gizi kronis yang masih menjadi tantangan besar di Indonesia, termasuk Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Kondisi ini dapat memengaruhi pertumbuhan fisik, perkembangan kognitif, dan kualitas hidup anak. Salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi *stunting* adalah status gizi ibu hamil.

Tujuan: Diketuinya hubungan antara riwayat status gizi ibu selama kehamilan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 6-24 bulan di Puskesmas Srandakan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *case-control* pada ibu dengan anak usia 6-24 bulan sebanyak 80 responden di Puskesmas Srandakan. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dan status gizi ibu hamil diukur dengan Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT). Analisis data menggunakan analisis multivariat uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Anak yang mengalami *stunting* yang dilahirkan oleh ibu dengan Indeks Massa Tubuh yang tidak normal memiliki risiko *stunting* 3,310 kali dengan *p-value* <0,001 dan OR 3,310 (CI 95% 1,671-6,556).

Kesimpulan: Status gizi ibu selama kehamilan memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 6-24 bulan di Puskesmas Srandakan.

Kata Kunci: *Stunting*, status gizi ibu, Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT)