

# **HUBUNGAN LAMA PEMBERIAN AIR SUSU IBU (ASI) TERHADAP DERAJAT STUNTING PADA BALITA STUNTING USIA 6-59 BULAN**

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## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Air susu ibu (ASI) merupakan nutrisi pertama dan utama bagi anak. ASI mengandung lemak dan protein yang baik untuk pertumbuhan anak. Faktor penyebab *stunting* salah satunya yaitu kurangnya asupan gizi selama balita dimana pemberian ASI eksklusif merupakan gizi terbaik yang diterima bayi. Menurut *World Health Organization* (WHO), prevalensi *stunting* pada balita di Indonesia merupakan yang tertinggi ketiga di wilayah Asia Tenggara (SEAR). Mengukur keparahan *stunting* dikelompokkan dalam derajat *stunting* berdasarkan tinggi badan (TB) menurut umur (U) berdasarkan nilai *z-score* < -2 SD sampai dengan -3 SD (pendek/ *stunted*) dan < -3 SD (sangat pendek / *severely stunted*).

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan dari lama pemberian ASI terhadap derajat *stunting* pada balita *stunting* usia 6- 59 bulan.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional yang dilakukan pengambilan sampel menggunakan data primer dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Penelitian ini dilakukan di bulan Maret 2023 di Puskesmas Mijen Kota Semarang.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian didapatkan 111 balita *stunting* dengan 61 (55%) balita *stunting* atau pendek dan 50 (45%) balita *severe stunting* atau sangat pendek. Pada analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan uji *Chi square* didapatkan nilai  $p = 0.658$  ( $p>0,05$ ) sehingga lama pemberian ASI tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan dengan derajat *stunting*.

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat pengaruh signifikan antara lama pemberian ASI dengan derajat *stunting*.

**Kata Kunci :** ASI, *stunting*, derajat *stunting*

## ***ABSTRACT***

**Background :** Breastfeeding is the best way for providing ideal nutrition for the growth and development of babies. Breastmilk contains fat and protein which are good for children's growth. Lack of nutritional intake during toddlerhood is one of the risk factors of stunting. Prevalence of in Indonesia is the third highest in the Southeast Asia region (SEAR). Measuring the severity of stunting is grouped into degrees of stunting based on height (TB) according to age (U) based on z-score values < -2 SD to -3 SD (short/ stunted) and < -3 SD (very short/ severely stunted).

**Objective :** To analyse the effect of the duration of breastfeeding on degree of stunting in stunting toddlers aged 6- 59 months.

**Method :** This research is an observational analytical study with a cross sectional approach which carried out sampling using primary data using a questionnaire. This research was carried out in March 2023 at the Mijen Community Health Center, Semarang City, where the data results were then processed using statistical analysis with univariate and bivariate analysis designs using the Chi square and Mann Whitney tests.

**Result :** Based on the research data, 111 toddlers were stunted, with 61 (55%) toddlers stunted and 50 (45%) toddlers severely stunted. In the bivariate analysis using Chi square test, the p value = 0.658 ( $p > 0.05$ ) was obtained so that the duration of breastfeeding did not have a significant effect on the degree of stunting..

**Conclusion :** There is no significant effect between the duration of breastfeeding and the degree of stunting.

**Keyword:** *breastfeeding, stunting, stunting degree*