

Hubungan Frekuensi Pemantauan Pertumbuhan dan Status Imunisasi Dasar dengan Kejadian Wasting Stunting pada Balita di Indonesia (Analisis Data SKI 2023)

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Masalah *wasting* dan *stunting* pada balita di Indonesia masih tinggi, dengan WaSt (*wasting* dan *stunting* secara bersamaan) berisiko menyebabkan gangguan fisik, mental, dan kematian. Penelitian ini berfokus pada faktor tidak langsung penyebab WaSt terkait pola asuh, termasuk frekuensi pemantauan pertumbuhan dan status imunisasi dasar.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan frekuensi pemantauan pertumbuhan dan status imunisasi dasar dengan kejadian WaSt pada balita usia 12-59 bulan di Indonesia.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan observasional *cross-sectional* dengan data sekunder Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023 yang melibatkan 35.036 balita. Data dilakukan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square*, dan analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Prevalensi WaSt pada analisis data SKI ini adalah 2,3%. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan hubungan signifikan pada balita laki-laki (aOR=1,63; 95%CI: 1,41–1,9), usia 48–59 bulan (aOR=1,25; 95%CI: 1,01–1,53), berat badan lahir rendah (aOR=2,77; 95%CI: 2,22–3,47), panjang badan lahir pendek (aOR=1,63; 95%CI: 1,37–1,95), riwayat infeksi (aOR=1,32; 95%CI: 1,06–1,64), sanitasi belum layak (aOR=1,49; 95%CI: 1,22–1,81), dan imunisasi dasar tidak lengkap (aOR=1,29; 95%CI: 1,11–1,51). Frekuensi pemantauan pertumbuhan dan suplementasi vitamin A tidak berhubungan signifikan.

Simpulan: Kejadian WaSt pada balita dipengaruhi oleh BBLR, panjang badan lahir pendek, imunisasi tidak lengkap, jenis kelamin laki-laki, usia 48–59 bulan, riwayat infeksi, dan sanitasi tidak layak, sedangkan frekuensi pemantauan pertumbuhan dan suplementasi vitamin A tidak berhubungan signifikan.

Kata kunci: WaSt, balita, frekuensi pemantauan pertumbuhan, status imunisasi dasar.

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Association Between Growth Monitoring Frequency and Basic Immunization Status with the Incidence of Wasting Stunting Among Children Under Five in Indonesia (An Analysis of SKI 2023 Data)

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of wasting and stunting among children under five in Indonesia remains high. Children experiencing concurrent wasting and stunting (WaSt) are at increased risk of physical, mental impairments, and mortality. This study focuses on indirect factors causing WaSt related to childcare practices, including the frequency of growth monitoring and basic immunization status.

Objective: To analyze the association between growth monitoring frequency and basic immunization status with the incidence of WaSt in children aged 12–59 months in Indonesia.

Methods: This study employed an observational cross-sectional design using secondary data from the Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023, involving 35,036 children. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with Chi-Square tests, and multivariate analysis using logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of WaSt in this SKI data analysis is 2.3%. Multivariate analysis showed significant associations among male children under five (aOR=1.63; 95% CI: 1.41–1.9), age 48–59 months (aOR=1.25; 95% CI: 1.01–1.53), low birth weight (aOR=2.77; 95% CI: 2.22–3.47), short birth length (aOR=1.63; 95% CI: 1.37–1.95), history of infection (aOR=1.32; 95% CI: 1.06–1.64), inadequate sanitation (aOR=1.49; 95% CI: 1.22–1.81), and incomplete basic immunization (aOR=1.29; 95% CI: 1.11–1.51). Growth monitoring frequency and vitamin A supplementation were not significantly associated.

Conclusion: The occurrence of WaSt in children under five is influenced by low birth weight, short birth length, incomplete immunization, male gender, age 48–59 months, history of infection, and poor sanitation, while growth monitoring frequency and vitamin A supplementation are not significantly associated.

Keywords: WaSt, children under five, growth monitoring frequency, basic immunization status.

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