ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi *stunting* di Riau sebesar 17% dengan persentase tertinggi ada di Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir (28.5%). Selama ini belum pernah dilakukan penelitian terkait faktor risiko kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Concong Luar, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir.

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor risiko kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Concong Luar, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional study,* dengan jumlah sampel yaitu 131 anak usia 24-59 bulan. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Penelitian ini telah dilakukan pada bulan Februari-Maret 2025 di Puskesmas Concong Luar, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir. Analisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square/ Fisher's Exact* dan *Regresi Logistik Multivariat*

Hasil: Prevalensi stunting pada anak usia 24-59 bulan adalah 30.5%. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa faktor risiko kejadian stunting adalah berat badan lahir rendah (POR=7.333; 95% CI 1.832-29.360), panjang badan lahir pendek (POR=5.143; 95% CI 1.844-14.342), riwayat imunisasi dasar tidak lengkap (POR=3.938; 95% CI 1.745-8.891), status gizi ibu saat hamil KEK (POR=4.362; 95% CI 1.731-10.988) dan kualitas fisik air minum tidak memenuhi syarat (POR=9.444; 95% CI 3.332-26.772). Sedangkan faktor risiko yang tidak terbukti berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting adalah riwayat ASI tidak eksklusif, usia ibu berisiko saat hamil, tinggi badan ibu pendek, tingkat pendidikan ibu rendah, sanitasi lingkungan tidak sehat, dan sumber air minum tidak memenuhi syarat. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan faktor risiko paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* adalah kualitas fisik air minum (AOR=6.622; 95% CI 2.168-20.228).

Simpulan: Kualitas fisik air minum merupakan faktor risiko paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Concong Luar, Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir.

Kata Kunci: Riwayat kehamilan, riwayat kelahiran, sanitasi lingkungan, kualitas fisik air minum, *stunting*

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of stunting in Riau is 17% with the highest percentage in Indragiri Hilir Regency (28.5%). So far, no research has been conducted on the risk factors for stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the work area of the Concong Luar Health Center, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

Objective: To analyze the risk factors for stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the work area of the Concong Luar Health Center, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional study design, with a sample size of 131 children aged 24-59 months. The sampling technique used simple random sampling. This study was conducted in February-March 2025 at the Concong Luar Health Center, Indragiri Hilir Regency. Analysis using the Chi-Square/Fisher's Exact test and Multivariate Logistic Regression

Results: The prevalence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months was 30.5%. Bivariate analysis showed that risk factors for stunting were low birth weight (POR=7.333; 95% CI 1.832-29.360), short birth length (POR=5.143; 95% CI 1.844-14.342), history of incomplete basic immunization (POR=3.938; 95% CI 1.745-8.891), maternal nutritional status during pregnancy KEK (POR=4.362; 95% CI 1.731-10.988) and physical quality of drinking water did not meet requirements (POR=9.444; 95% CI 3.332-26.772). Meanwhile, risk factors that were not proven to be related to stunting were history of non-exclusive breastfeeding, maternal age at risk during pregnancy, short maternal height, low maternal education level, unhealthy environmental sanitation, and drinking water sources that did not meet requirements. Multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant risk factor associated with stunting was the physical quality of drinking water (AOR=6.622; 95% CI 2.168-20.228).

Conclusion: The physical quality of drinking water is the most dominant risk factor associated with stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the work area of Concong Luar Health Center, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

Keywords: Pregnancy history, birth history, environmental sanitation, physical quality of drinking water, stunting