

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Data laporan Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Kediri tahun 2022 dari sejumlah 737 responden terdapat sebanyak 116 kasus prevalensi *underweight* pada anak usia 0-23 bulan.

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *underweight* pada anak usia 0-23 bulan di wilayah Kabupaten Kediri menggunakan data sekunder SSGI tahun 2022.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan data kuantitatif Hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia 2022 di Kabupaten Kediri dan desain *cross sectional*.

Hasil: Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hasil bahwa variabel riwayat ASI eksklusif ($p < 0.0001$; OR=0.070; 95% CI 0.022-0.223), berat badan lahir rendah ($p < 0.0001$; OR=14.293; 95% CI 9.000-22.649), usia ibu saat hamil ($p < 0.0001$; OR=2.167; 95% CI 1.451-3.234), status gizi ibu saat hamil ($p < 0.0001$; OR=8.781; 95% CI 5.681-13.573), tingkat pendidikan ibu ($p < 0.0001$; OR=6.190; 95% CI 3.569-10.736), tingkat pendapatan keluarga ($p < 0.0001$, OR=0.3999; 95% CI 0.251-0.634) dan sanitasi lingkungan ($p < 0.0001$, OR=0.016; 95% CI 0.007-0.036) adanya hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian *underweight*. Variabel penyakit infeksi ($p=0.702$; OR=0.901; 95% CI 0.595-1.366) dan pekerjaan ibu ($p=0.076$; OR=0.677; 95% CI 0.450-1.018) tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian *underweight*. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian *underweight* adalah berat badan bayi rendah ($p < 0.0001$; OR 23.451).

Simpulan: Berat badan lahir rendah menjadi faktor yang paling dominan dengan kejadian *underweight* pada anak usia 0-23 bulan di wilayah Kabupaten Kediri.

Kata Kunci: ASI eksklusif, penyakit infeksi, BBLR, *underweight*

ABSTRACT

Background: Data from the Kediri Regency Health Office report in 2022 from 737 respondents showed 116 cases of underweight prevalence in children aged 0-23 months.

Objective: To analyze factors related to the incidence of underweight in children aged 0-23 months in the Kediri Regency area using secondary data from the 2022 SSGI.

Method: The study used quantitative data from the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey in Kediri Regency and a cross-sectional design.

Results: Bivariate analysis showed that the variables of exclusive breastfeeding history ($p < 0.0001$; OR=0.070; 95% CI 0.022-0.223), low birth weight ($p < 0.0001$; OR=14.293; 95% CI 9.000-22.649), maternal age during pregnancy ($p < 0.0001$; OR=2.167; 95% CI 1.451-3.234), maternal nutritional status during pregnancy ($p < 0.0001$; OR=8.781; 95% CI 5.681-13.573), maternal education level ($p < 0.0001$; OR=6.190; 95% CI 3.569-10.736), family income level ($p < 0.0001$, OR=0.3999; 95% CI 0.251-0.634) and environmental sanitation ($p < 0.0001$, OR=0.016; 95% CI 0.007-0.036) had a significant relationship with the incidence of underweight. The variables of infectious diseases ($p=0.702$; OR=0.901; 95% CI 0.595-1.366) and maternal occupation ($p=0.076$; OR=0.677; 95% CI 0.450-1.018) did not have a significant relationship with the incidence of underweight. Multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant factor associated with the incidence of underweight was low infant weight ($p < 0.0001$; OR 23.451).

Conclusion: Low birth weight is the most dominant factor with the incidence of underweight in children aged 0-23 months in Kediri Regency.

Keywords: Exclusive breastfeeding, infectious diseases, LBW, underweight