

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kejadian stunting pada baduta perlu mendapatkan perhatian khusus sebab masa baduta merupakan “*Window of opportunity*” artinya pada masa ini memiliki peluang yang lebih besar untuk dapat mengatasi masalah kesehatan yang terjadi pada anak.

Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur termasuk kabupaten dengan prevalensi stunting yang cukup tinggi di Provinsi Maluku yaitu sebesar 24,1 %. Survei awal yang dilakukan di bulan Desember tahun 2023, data dari Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur, menunjukkan bahwa kecamatan dengan jumlah kejadian stunting tertinggi berada di Kecamatan Air Kasar dengan presentase 26,9% disusul oleh kecamatan Miran 25,3%, kecamatan Pulau Panjang 23,4% dan kecamatan Seram Timur 23,1% dan Kecamatan Pulau Gorom 21,4%.

Tujuan : Menganalisis Faktor Risiko Kejadian Stunting Pada Baduta di Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat observasional dengan desain *case control* menggunakan data primer melalui wawancara dengan kuisioner terstruktur dan data sekunder dari buku KIA. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah bayi usia 06-23 bulan yang terbagi dalam dua kelompok yang terdiri kelompok kasus yaitu baduta stunting dan kelompok kontrol yaitu baduta yang tidak stunting dengan BB/U, PB/U dan BB/PB normal yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *Proportional Random Sampling* dengan menggunakan metode *matching* berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin dan tempat tinggal. Jumlah sampel keseluruhan sebanyak 200 baduta yang terdiri dari 100 responden kelompok stunting dan 100 responden kelompok normal. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi ketahanan pangan, asupan energi, asupan protein, BBLR, pemberian ASI eksklusif, pemberian MPA-SI dini, riwayat infeksi ISPA dan diare, status imunisasi, tabu makanan, akses keluarga terhadap fasilitas kesehatan dan perilaku merokok keluarga.

Hasil : Pada kelompok stunting sebagian besar baduta mengalami keawanan pangan, kekurangan asupan energi, kekurangan asupan protein, memiliki riwayat penyakit ISPA, memiliki riwayat penyakit diare, lahir dengan BBLR, tidak mendapat ASI Eksklusif, diberikan MP-ASI dini, memiliki status imunisasi yang tidak lengkap, memiliki ibu yang melakukan tabu makanan, memiliki akses terhadap fasilitas kesehatan yang buruk dan memiliki anggota keluarga perokok dibandingkan dengan kelompok normal. Terdapat berhubungan yang bermakna antara kurangnya asupan energi ($OR = 2,791, 95\%CI: 1,401-5,560, p=0,003,$), kurangnya asupan protein ($OR=2,351, 95\%CI: 1,198-4,901, p=0,020$), Berat Badan Lahir Rendah ($OR=16,306, 95\% CI: 6,539-40,569, p=<0,001$), pemberian ASI non eksklusif ($OR=6,056, 95\% CI: 1,307-28,307, p = 0,018$), pemberian MPA-SI dini ($OR= 6,664, 95\% CI: 1,307-28,073, p = 0,010$), riwayat infeksi saluran pernapasan atas (ISPA) ($OR= 9,201, 95\% CI: 3,668-23,082, p=<0,001$), dan infeksi diare ($OR= 6,742, 95\%CI: 3,500-12,589, p=<0,001$), imunisasi tidak lengkap ($OR=0,740, 95\%CI: 0,025-0,218, p=<0,001$), tabu makanan ketika hamil ($OR=4,205, 95\%CI: 2,209-8,003, p=<0,001$), akses keluarga terhadap fasilitas Kesehatan yang buruk ($OR=0,082, 95\%CI: 0,042-0,161, p=<0,001$) dan perilaku merokok keluarga ($OR=2,633, 95\%CI: 1,296-5,347, p=0,006$) dengan kejadian stunting pada baduta. Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara ketahanan pangan dengan kejadian stunting pada baduta ($OR=0,054, 95\%CI: 0,192-1,321, p=0,154,$). Hasil uji regresi logistik menunjukan Faktor risiko yang paling dominan terhadap kejadian stunting pada baduta adalah Berat Badan Lahir Rendah.

Simpulan : Faktor risiko kejadian stunting pada baduta di Kabupaten Seram Bagian Timur adalah Kurangnya Asupan Energi, Kurangnya Asupan Protein, BBLR, Pemberian ASI Non Eksklusif, MP-ASI Dini, Riwayat Penyakit ISPA, Riwayat Penyakit Diare, Imunisasi Tidak Lengkap, Tabu Makanan Ketika Hamil, Akses Keluarga Terhadap Fasilitas Kesehatan Buruk Dan Perilaku Merokok Keluarga.

Kata kunci : Stunting; Baduta; Faktor Risiko; Seram Bagian Timur

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting in toddlers needs special attention because the toddler period is a "Window of opportunity" meaning that during this period there is a greater opportunity to overcome health problems that occur in children. East Seram Regency is a regency with a fairly high prevalence of stunting in Maluku Province, which is 24.1%. An initial survey conducted in December 2023, data from the East Seram Regency Health Office, showed that the sub-district with the highest number of stunting incidents was in Air Kasar District with a percentage of 26.9% followed by Miran District 25.3%, Pulau Panjang District 23.4% and East Seram District 23.1% and Pulau Gorom District 21.4%.

Objective: To Analyze Risk Factors for Stunting Incidents in Toddlers in East Seram Regency.

Method: This study is observational with a case control design using primary data through interviews with structured questionnaires and secondary data from the KIA book. The subjects in this study were infants aged 06-23 months who were divided into two groups consisting of a case group, namely stunted toddlers and a control group, namely toddlers who were not stunted with BB/U, PB/U and normal BB/PB who had met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sampling technique used was Proportional Random Sampling using the matching method based on age, gender and place of residence. The total sample size was 200 toddlers consisting of 100 respondents in the stunting group and 100 respondents in the normal group. The variables studied included food security, energy intake, protein intake, LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, early MPA-SI, history of ARI and diarrhea infections, immunization status, food taboos, family access to health facilities and family smoking behavior.

Results: In the stunting group, most toddlers experienced food insecurity, lack of energy intake, lack of protein intake, had a history of ARI, had a history of diarrhea, were born with LBW, did not receive exclusive breastfeeding, were given early complementary feeding, had incomplete immunization status, had mothers who practiced food taboos, had poor access to health facilities and had family members who smoked compared to the normal group. There is a significant relationship between lack of energy intake (OR = 2.791, 95%CI: 1.401-5.560, $p = 0.003$), lack of protein intake (OR = 2.351, 95%CI: 1.198-4.901, $p = 0.020$), Low Birth Weight (OR = 16.306, 95% CI: 6.539-40.569, $p = <0.001$), non-exclusive breastfeeding (OR = 6.056, 95% CI: 1.307-28.307, $p = 0.018$), early provision of MPA-SI (OR = 6.664, 95% CI: 1.307-28.073, $p = 0.010$), history of upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) (OR = 9.201, 95% CI: 3,668-23,082, $p = <0.001$), and diarrhea infection (OR= 6,742, 95%CI: 3,500-12,589, $p = <0.001$), incomplete immunization (OR=0.740, 95%CI: 0.025-0.218, $p = <0.001$), food taboo during pregnancy (OR=4,205, 95%CI: 2,209-8,003, $p = <0.001$), poor family access to health facilities (OR=0.082, 95%CI: 0.042-0.161, $p = <0.001$) and family smoking behavior (OR=2,633, 95%CI: 1,296-5,347, $p = 0.006$) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers. There is no significant relationship between food security and stunting in toddlers (OR=0.054, 95%CI: 0.192-1.321, $p = 0.154$). The results of the logistic regression test showed that the most dominant risk factor for stunting in toddlers was Low Birth Weight.

Conclusion: Risk factors for stunting in toddlers in East Seram Regency are Lack of Energy Intake, Lack of Protein Intake, LBW, Non-Exclusive Breastfeeding, Early MP-ASI, History of ARI, History of Diarrhea, Incomplete Immunization, Food Taboos During Pregnancy, Poor Family Access to Health Facilities and Family Smoking Behavior.

Keywords: *Stunting; Children under 2 years age; Risk Factors; East Seram*