

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** *Stunting* perlu diwaspadai karena dapat berdampak pada kesehatan anak. Beberapa penelitian terdahulu melaporkan bahwa kejadian *stunting* dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor prenatal seperti usia ibu saat awal kehamilan, tinggi badan ibu hamil, status KEK ibu hamil, status anemia ibu hamil, dan penambahan berat badan selama kehamilan trimester III. Belum ditemukan penelitian mengenai hubungan faktor prenatal dengan kejadian *stunting* di Puskesmas Wonosobo 1. **Tujuan:** Menganalisis hubungan faktor prenatal ibu dengan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi baru lahir di Puskesmas Wonosobo 1 Kabupaten Wonosobo. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan penelitian case control yang dilakukan di Puskesmas Wonosobo 1 Kabupaten Wonosobo pada bulan Agustus-September 2022. Populasi dan sampel adalah 32 bayi dengan panjang lahir *stunting* (kasus) dan 32 bayi dengan panjang lahir normal (kontrol). Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *cluster sampling*. Analisis statistik yang digunakan yaitu uji chi-square dan regresi logistik dengan CI 95%. **Hasil:** Faktor prenatal yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* meliputi tinggi badan ibu hamil (p 0,001), status anemia ibu hamil (p 0,005), dan penambahan berat badan selama kehamilan trimester III (p 0,043). Tidak ada hubungan antara usia ibu saat awal kehamilan (p 0,545) dan status KEK ibu (0,086) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Tinggi badan ibu merupakan faktor prenatal yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian *stunting* (p 0,002 dan OR 15,60). **Simpulan:** Tinggi badan ibu hamil, status anemia ibu hamil dan penambahan berat badan selama kehamilan trimester III berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi baru lahir di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Wonosobo 1 Kabupaten Wonosobo.

**Kata kunci:** *Stunting*, Faktor Prenatal, Bayi Baru Lahir

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Stunting* This is of particular concern because it can have an impact on children's health. Several previous studies reported that the incidence *stunting* can be influenced by prenatal factors such as the mother's age at the beginning of pregnancy, the height of the pregnant woman, the KEK status of the pregnant woman, the anemia status of the pregnant woman, and the weight gain during the third trimester of pregnancy. No research has been found regarding the relationship between prenatal factors and events *stunting* at Wonosobo Health Center 1. **Purpose:** Analyzing the

relationship of maternal prenatal factors with events stunting in newborns at the Wonosobo 1 Public Health Center, Wonosobo Regency. **Method:** The type of research is analytic observational with a case control research design conducted at the Wonosobo 1 Health Center, Wonosobo Regency in August-September 2022. The population and sample are 32 babies with birth length stunting (cases) and 32 babies with normal birth length (controls). The sampling technique used is cluster *sampling*. The statistical analysis used was the chi-square test and logistic regression with 95% CI. **Results:** Prenatal factors associated with the incidence of stunting included the height of pregnant women (p 0.001), anemia status of pregnant women (p 0.005), and weight gain during the third trimester of pregnancy (p 0.043). There is no relationship between maternal age at early pregnancy (p 0.545) and maternal CED status (0.086) with the incidence stunting. Mother's height is the prenatal factor that most influences the incidence stunting (p 0,002 dan OR 15,06). **Conclusion:** The height of pregnant women, anemia status of pregnant women and weight gain during the third trimester of pregnancy are related to the incidence stunting in newborns in the working area of the Wonosobo 1 Public Health Center, Wonosobo Regency.

**Keywords:** *Stunting*, Prenatal Factors, Newborns