

**Tingkat Kerawanan Pangan dan Kejadian Penyakit Infeksi pada Balita *Stunting* dengan Riwayat BBLR dan Non BBLR (Reanalisis Data SSGI 2021)**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang :** Balita dalam rumah tangga rawan pangan berisiko lebih besar untuk mengalami berat badan bayi lahir rendah (BBLR) dan *stunting*. BBLR berkorelasi signifikan terhadap penyakit infeksi akibat imunitas yang kurang baik sehingga berisiko lebih tinggi terhadap *stunting*.

**Tujuan :** Menganalisis hubungan antara tingkat kerawanan pangan dan penyakit infeksi pada balita *stunting* dengan riwayat BBLR dan non BBLR di Jawa Tengah berdasarkan data SSGI 2021.

**Metode :** Desain penelitian *case-control* dengan perbandingan 1:1. Tingkat kerawanan pangan dan penyakit infeksi sebagai determinan *stunting* pada balita dengan riwayat BBLR dibandingkan dengan *stunting* pada balita non BBLR. Analisis yang digunakan adalah uji *chi-square*.

**Hasil :** Tingkat kerawanan pangan ( $p = 0,001$ , OR = 0,355 (0,192-0,656)) dan penyakit infeksi ( $p = 0,014$ , OR = 3,272 (1,224-8,749)) berbeda signifikan antara balita *stunting* dengan riwayat BBLR dan non BBLR. Balita BBLR dengan riwayat penyakit infeksi 3,272x lebih berisiko mengalami *stunting*.

**Simpulan :** Terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara tingkat kerawanan pangan dan penyakit infeksi pada balita *stunting* dengan riwayat BBLR dan non BBLR. Penyakit infeksi adalah faktor risiko sedangkan kerawanan pangan menjadi faktor protektif kejadian *stunting* pada balita dengan riwayat BBLR.

**Kata kunci :** *stunting*, BBLR, kerawanan pangan, penyakit infeksi, SSGI

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***Levels of Food Insecurity and the Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Stunting Toddlers with a History of LBW and Non LBW (SSGI Data Reanalysis 2021)***

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***ABSTRACT***

***Background :*** Toddlers in food insecure households are at greater risk of experiencing low birth weight babies (LBW) and stunting. LBW has a significant correlation with infectious diseases due to poor immunity so that it has a higher risk of stunting.

***Objective :*** To analyze the relationship between the level of food insecurity and infectious diseases in stunting toddlers with a history of LBW and non LBW in Central Java based on SSGI 2021 data.

***Methods :*** Case-control research design with a ratio of 1:1. The level of food insecurity and infectious diseases as determinants of stunting in infants with a history of LBW compared to stunting in non-LBW infants. The analysis used was the chi-square test.

***Results .:*** The levels of food insecurity ( $p = 0.001$ , OR = 0.355 (0.192-0.656)) and infectious diseases ( $p = 0.014$ , OR = 3.272 (1.224-8.749)) were significantly different between stunting toddlers with a history of LBW and non LBW. LBW toddlers with a history of infectious diseases are 3.272x more at risk of experiencing stunting.

***Conclusions .:*** There is a significant difference between the level of food insecurity and infectious diseases in stunting toddlers with a history of LBW and non LBW. Infectious diseases are a risk factor while food security is a protective factor for stunting in infants with a history of LBW.

***Keywords :*** stunting, low birth weight, food insecurity, infectious disease, SSGI

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