

Hubungan Jenis Kelamin dan Riwayat Infeksi Pneumonia dengan Kejadian *Stunting* Baduta Usia 6 – 23 Bulan di Jawa Tengah (Riskesdas 2018)

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Stunting* pada baduta (6 – 23 bulan) di Jawa Tengah masih masuk kedalam kategori tinggi menurut *Public Health Prevalence Thresholds*. *Stunting* disebabkan secara langsung oleh asupan zat gizi yang tidak memadai dan penyakit infeksi.

Tujuan: Untuk menganalisis hubungan riwayat asupan ASI eksklusif, praktik IMD, asupan prelakteal dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta di Jawa Tengah.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas 2018 dengan desain potong lintang. Sampel yang digunakan adalah baduta usia 6 – 23 bulan sebanyak 2033 total sampel. Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi square* dan regresi logistik berganda. Variabel terikat yang dianalisis adalah *stunting*, variabel bebas meliputi tempat tinggal, jenis kelamin, riwayat ISPA, pneumonia, TB paru, dan diare serta riwayat pemberian ASI eksklusif, asupan prelakteal, dan praktik IMD.

Hasil: Prevalensi *stunting* pada baduta di Jawa Tengah sebesar 32,46%. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara jenis kelamin (AOR: 1,279; IK 95%: 1,061 – 1,542) dan riwayat infeksi pneumonia (AOR: 1,922; IK 95%: 1,039 – 3,554) dengan *stunting* pada baduta di Jawa Tengah. Probabilitas yang dimiliki anak laki-laki dengan riwayat infeksi pneumonia untuk mengalami *stunting* sebesar 49,1%, sedangkan pada anak perempuan dengan riwayat infeksi pneumonia untuk mengalami *stunting* sebesar 43%. Probabilitas anak laki-laki tanpa riwayat infeksi pneumonia untuk mengalami *stunting* sebesar 33,7%.

Simpulan: Jenis kelamin dan riwayat infeksi pneumonia berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta di Jawa Tengah tahun 2018 menggunakan data Riskesdas 2018.

Kata Kunci: *Stunting*, baduta, ASI eksklusif, praktik IMD, asupan prelakteal, riwayat infeksi

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Correlation Between Gender and History of Pneumonia with the Incidence of Stunting in Infants Aged 6 – 23 Months in Central Java (Riskesdas 2018)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting in infants (6 – 23 months) in Central Java is still categorized as high according to Public Health Prevalence Thresholds. Stunting is caused directly by inadequate nutrient intake and infectious diseases.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding history, early initiation of breastfeeding, prelacteal intake, and history of infectious diseases with the incidence of stunting in infants in Central Java.

Methods: This study used secondary data from Indonesian Basic Health Research in 2018 with cross sectional design. The sample used was 2033 infants aged 6 – 23 months. Data analysis used chi-square test and multiple logistic regression. The dependent variable analyzed was stunting, while independent variables included place of residence, gender, history of respiratory infections, pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, and diarrhea, as well as exclusive breastfeeding history, prelacteal intake, and initiation of breastfeeding practices.

Hasil: The prevalence of stunting in infants in Central Java was 32,46%. There was a significant relationship between gender (AOR: 1,279; CI 95%: 1,061 – 1,542) and history of pneumonia infection (AOR: 1,922; CI 95%: 1,039 – 3,554) with stunting in infants in Central Java. The probability of male children with a history of pneumonia infection experiencing stunting was 49,1%, while in female children with a history of pneumonia stunting was 43%. The probability of a male child without a history of pneumonia infection experiencing stunting is 33,7%.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between gender and history of pneumonia infection with the incidence of stunting in infants in Central Java, using Indonesian Basic Health Research data in 2018.

Keywords: Stunting, baduta, exclusive breastfeeding, early initiation of breastfeeding practices, prelacteal intake, history of infectious

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