UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN FREKUENSI PENIMBANGAN DENGAN STATUS GIZI KURANG, PERAWAKAN PENDEK, DAN KURUS PADA BALITA DI DAERAH TANGERANG, BANTEN

(xvii + 65 halaman+ 32 tabel + 4 gambar + 5 lampiran)

Malnutrisi pada balita adalah masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang banyak ditemui di Indonesia. Meningkatkan partisipasi ibu dalam melakukan kunjungan dan penimbangan balita ke puskesmas/posyandu merupakan salah satu bentuk upaya untuk mengurangi masalah gizi pada balita seperti gizi kurang, perawakan pendek, dan kurus.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan antara frekuensi penimbangan dengan status gizi kurang, perawakan pendek, dan kurus pada balita di daerah Tangerang, Banten.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik komparatif kategorik tidak berpasangan dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Target sampel yang diambil adalah sebanyak 65 balita berusia 12-59 bulan dengan menggunakan teknik *convenience sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan Januari – Maret 2020. Tabulasi data dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Microsoft excel* 2016 dan analisis data menggunakan SPSS 25.0 dengan metode *chi-square*.

Dari total 67 sampel yang terkumpul, ditemukan bahwa frekuensi penimbangan tidak berhubungan dengan berat badan balita berdasarkan umur, tinggi badan

berdasarkan umur, dan berat badan balita berdasarkan tinggi badan balita. Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi-square*, hubungan yang diperoleh tidak signifikan (Frekuensi penimbangan dengan BB/U *p:* 0,273, OR 2,174, 95% CI 0,71 – 6,68; Frekuensi penimbangan dengan TB/U *p:* 0,603, OR 1,58, 95% CI 0,52 – 4,8; Frekuensi penimbangan dengan BB/TB *p:* 1,00, OR 0,891*,* 95% CI 0,29 – 2,72).

Ditemukan tidak adanya hubungan antara frekuensi penimbangan dengan BB/U, TB/U, dan BB/TB.

Kata Kunci: Frekuensi penimbangan, status gizi kurang, perawakan pendek, status gizi kurus, balita

Referensi: 40 (2007- 2019)
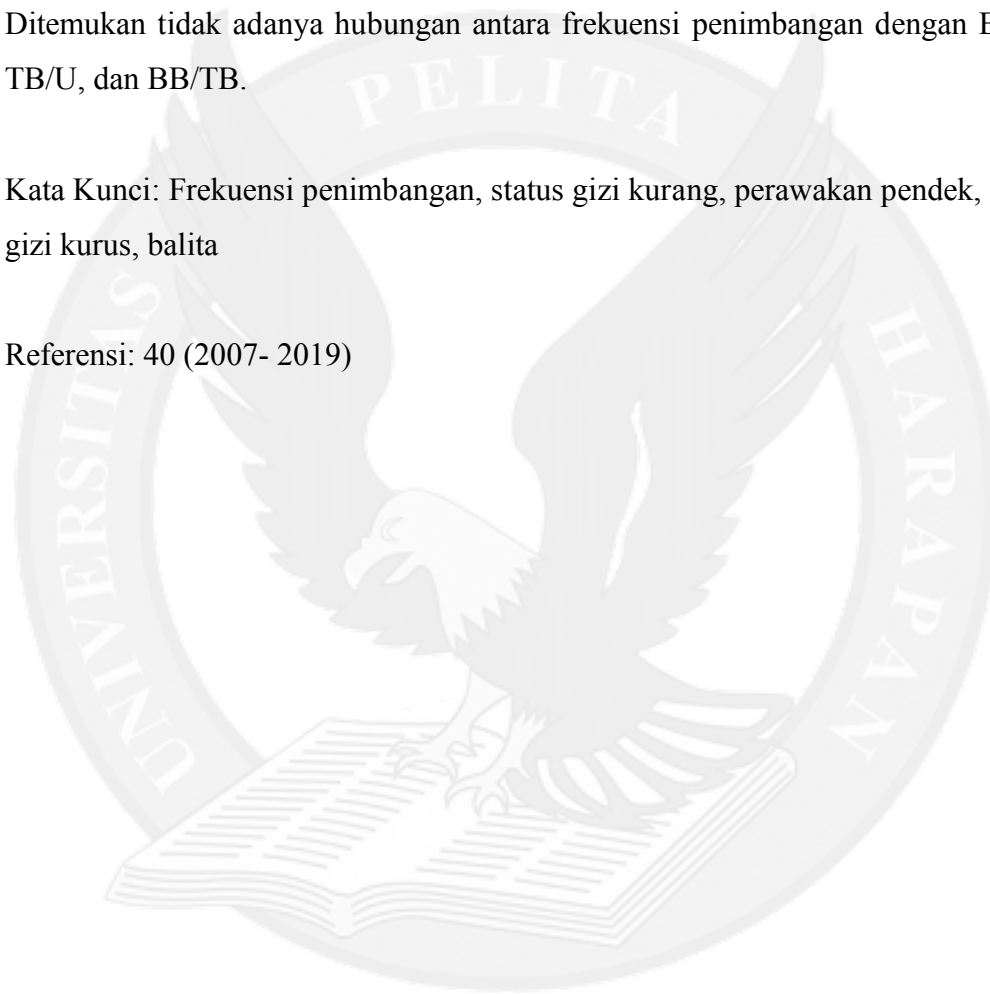
UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN

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ABSTRACT

Stephanie Esperansa (01071170024)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF WEIGHING WITH UNDERWEIGHT, SHORT STATURE, AND WASTING IN UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN TANGERANG, BANTEN

(xvii + 65 pages +32 tables + 4 images + 5 attachments)

Under-five children malnutrition is a public health concern in Indonesia. Increasing mother's participation and activeness in visiting and weighing her children to puskesmas or posyandu is one of the attempts to reduce malnutrition on under-five such as underweight, short stature and wasting

The objective of this study was to investigate the correlation between the frequency of weighing with underweight, short stature and wasting status in under-five children.

The design study used in this study is analytical cross-sectional study. The target sample is 65 children aged 12-59 months and were chosen using convenience technique sampling. Data was gathered in January 2020 – March 2020. Data retrieved are processed with chi square method and analyzed with SPSS 25.0.

From the 67 samples, we found that frequency of weighing was not associated with body weight based on age, body length based on age, and body weight based on body length. Based on the chi square results, the association was not significant (Frequency of weighing with body weight based on age p: 0,273, OR 2,174, 95% CI 0,71 – 6,68; Frequency of weighing with body length based on age p: 0,603, OR

1,58, 95% CI 0,52 – 4,8; Frequency of weighing with body weight based on body length p: 1,00, OR 0,891, 95% CI 0,29 – 2,72).

There was no relationship found between frequency of weighing and body weight based on age, body length based on age, and body weight based on body length.

Keywords: Frequency of weighing, underweight, short stature, wasting, under-five

References: 40 (2007- 2019)