

Hubungan Jenis Kelamin, Usia dan Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi dengan Kejadian Stunting

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Stunting masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia, menurut WHO 2010 Indonesia yang menduduki urutan ke lima di dunia dengan jumlah balita stunting mencapai 7,6 juta. Prevalensi stunting di Semarang sendiri cukup tinggi sebesar 20,66%. Stunting sebagai bentuk malnutrisi kronis sangat berhubungan dengan infeksi kronis atau berulang, risiko stunting juga dapat meningkat oleh beberapa faktor seperti jenis kelamin dan usia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat hubungan antara jenis kelamin, usia, dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting anak.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan case control dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Subyek adalah balita usia 24-59 bulan terdiri dari 30 anak stunting dan 60 anak tidak stunting. Stunting didefinisikan sebagai hasil ukur tinggi badan <-2SD dengan kurva WHO. Variabel penelitian ini didapat dari data rekam medis. Analisis bivariat yang digunakan adalah statistik chi square dengan $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kategori usia paling banyak 24-36 bulan. Balita yang memiliki riwayat penyakit infeksi sebanyak 41,1 %. Tidak ada hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan kejadian stunting (nilai $p = 1,00$). Ada hubungan antara usia balita 24-36 bulan (nilai $p = 0,007$) dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting (nilai $p = 0,000$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara usia balita, dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting

Kata kunci : stunting, penyakit infeksi, usia

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Relation Between Sex, Age and Infectious Disease History with Stunting Children in RSUD Tugurejo Semarang

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ABSTRACT

Background : Stunting still being a major health problem in Indonesia. According to WHO 2010, Indonesia ranks fifth in the world with 7.6 million children under five stunting. The prevalence of stunting in Semarang was quite high, at 20,66%. Stunting as a chronic malnutrition was related with chronic or recurrent infection. The risk of stunting can also be increased by sex and age. This research aimed to see the relation between sex, age, and infectious disease history with stunting in children.

Method : This research was an *observasional* analitic with case-control study design. Consecutive sampling were used to select sample in children aged 24-59 months. Sample consist of 30 stunting children as case, and 60 normal children as control. Stunting was defined as height <-2SD according to WHO anthropometry. The independent variables were collected from medical record. Bivariate analyze used chi square with $\alpha = 0,05$.

Result : Fifty three point three percent of the sample was age 24 – 36 month. Children who had infectious disease history was 41,1 %. There was no relationship between the sex with stunting children (p -value = 1,00). Children age 24-36 month (p -value= 0,007) and had infectious disease history (p -value = 0,000) had relationship with stunting.

Conclusion : There were relationship between age and infectious disease history with stunting children.

Keyword : stunting, infectious disease, age,

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