

## **ABSTRAK**

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### **HUBUNGAN POLA PEMBERIAN MAKAN DAN RIWAYAT PENYAKIT INFEKSI DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BADUTA DI KELURAHAN LANDASAN ULIN UTARA**

Skripsi. Program Studi Gizi. 2023  
(xiv + 76)

*Stunting* atau pendek merupakan status gizi yang didasarkan pada indeks tinggi badan menurut umur (TB/U) atau panjang badan menurut umur (PB/U) dengan Z-score kurang dari -2 SD (standar deviasi). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan pola pemberian makan dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta di Kelurahan Landasan Ulin Utara. Penelitian *case control* ini dilakukan di Kelurahan Landasan Ulin Utara, Kota Banjarbaru pada bulan September 2022 sampai dengan Mei 2023. Sampel penelitian adalah 26 baduta *stunting* dan 26 baduta tidak *stunting*. Sampel diambil menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Panjang badan diukur dengan menggunakan *infantometer*. Data pola pemberian makan dan riwayat penyakit infeksi dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Fisher Exact*. Pola pemberian makan ( $p=0,025$ ) berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian *stunting* dengan OR 4,250 (95% CI: 1,332 - 13,562), artinya baduta dengan pola pemberian makan yang tidak tepat berisiko 4,25 kali lebih tinggi mengalami *stunting* dibandingkan dengan baduta yang memiliki pola pemberian makan yang tepat. Riwayat penyakit infeksi ( $p=0,499$ ) tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian *stunting*. Orang tua baduta, terutama ibu baduta disarankan untuk memberikan pola makan secara tepat dan teratur dan menjaga kesehatan anak agar anak terhindar dari masalah gizi terutama *stunting*.

**Kata Kunci :** baduta, pola pemberian makan, riwayat penyakit infeksi, *stunting*.

## **ABSTRACT**

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### **RELATION OF DIETARY PATTERN AND HISTORY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TO THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER TWO IN NORTH LANDASAN ULIN VILLAGE**

*Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Nutrition Study Program. 2023  
(xiv + 73)*

*Stunting is a nutritional status based on height for age index (HAZ) or length for age index (LAZ) with a Z-score of less than -2 SD (standard deviation). This study aimed to analyze the relation of dietary pattern and history of infectious disease to the incidence of stunting in children under two in North Landasan Ulin Village. This case control study was conducted in the North Landasan Ulin Village, Banjarbaru City from September 2022 to May 2023. The research samples were 26 stunted toddlers and 26 non-stunted toddlers. Samples were selected using the purposive sampling method. Length was measured using an infantometer. Data regarding dietary patterns and history of infectious diseases were collected through interviews using questionnaires. Data were analyzed using the Fisher's exact test. Dietary pattern ( $p=0.025$ ) had a significant relationship with the incidence of stunting with an OR of 4.250 (95% CI: 1.332 - 13.562), meaning that children with an inappropriate dietary pattern have a 4.25 times higher risk of experiencing stunting compared to children with an appropriate dietary pattern. History of infectious disease ( $p=0.499$ ) was not significantly related to stunting. Parents of children under two, especially the mothers under two are recommended to provide a proper and regular diet and maintain the health of their children so that children avoid nutritional problems, especially stunting.*

**Keywords:** *children under two, dietary pattern, history of infectious diseases, stunting.*