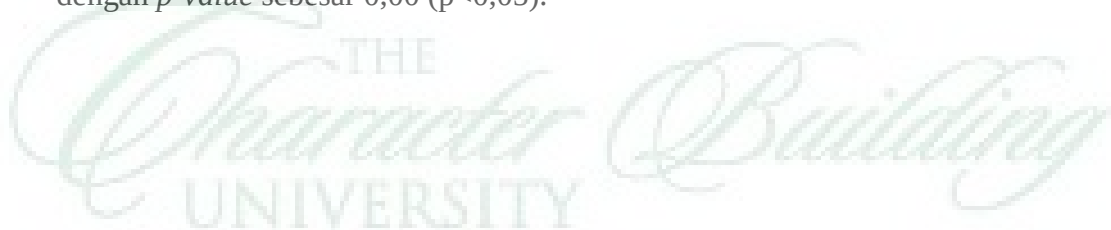


ABSTRAK

Fitri Amalia. NIM 5173540009. Hubungan Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan Di Desa Muara Botung Kecamatan Kotanopan. Program Studi Gizi. Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan 2024.

Stunting merupakan sebagai indikator keadaan tubuh balita yang pendek atau kekurangan gizi kronis yang disebabkan banyak faktor salah satunya adalah riwayat penyakit infeksi. Penyakit infeksi yang umum diderita oleh balita adalah penyakit Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas (ISPA) dan diare. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui (1) Karakteristik Responden, Usia Balita, jenis kelamin balita, usia ibu, pendidikan ayah dan ibu, pekerjaan ayah dan ibu pendapatan keluarga, dan besar keluarga di desa muara botung kec. Kotanopan. (2) Riwayat penyakit infeksi pada balita usia 24-59 bulan. (3) Kejadian Stunting Pada balita Usia 24-59 bulan. (4) Hubungan riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* dan diperoleh sebanyak 61 balita yang menjadi responden dalam penelitian ini. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional*. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan pengukuran antropometri. Teknik analisis data secara uji korelasi Chi Square.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik usia orang tua responden sebagian besar usia responden rerata 34.51 ± 7.94 tahun, pendidikan terakhir ayah tidak tamat SD 11,48 % tidak tamat SMP/SMA 85,25% dan diploma/PT 3,28%, pendidikan terakhir ibu tidak tamat SD 4,92 % tidak tamat SMP/SMA 90,16 %, diploma/PT 4,92%, pekerjaan responden bervariasi, rerata pendapatan responden $1,771,311 \pm 428,024$ rupiah, riwayat menderita infeksi 49,18 % tidak menderita infeksi 50.82%, rerata responden stunting -1.65 ± 1.00 . Hasil analisis uji korelasi *Chi-Square* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara riwayat penyakit infeksi dengan kejadian stunting dengan *p-value* sebesar 0,00 ($p < 0,05$).



ABSTRACT

Fitri Amalia. NIM 5173540009. Relationship Between History Of Infectious Disease And Incidence Of Stunting In Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months in Muara Botung Village, Kotanopan District. Nutrition Study Program. Family Equality Education. Faculty of Engineering. Medan State University. 2024.

Stunting is an indicator of a toddler's short stature or chronic malnutrition which is caused by many factors, one of which is a history of infectious disease. Infectious diseases commonly suffered by toddlers are Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI) and diarrhea. The aim of this research is to determine (1) Characteristics of Respondents, Age of Toddler, gender of toddler, age of mother, education of father and mother, occupation of father and mother, family income, and family size in Muara Botung village, sub-district. Kotanopan. (2) History of infectious disease in toddlers aged 24-59 months. (3) Stunting incidence in toddlers aged 24-59 months. (4) The relationship between a history of infectious disease and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months. Samples were taken using a simple random sampling technique and 61 toddlers were obtained as respondents in this study. The research design used was cross sectional. Data was collected through interviews using questionnaires and anthropometric measurements. The data analysis technique is the Chi Square correlation test.

Based on the results of the research, it shows that the age characteristics of the respondents' parents, most of the respondents' age, was 34.51 ± 7.94 years old, the father's last education had not finished elementary school, 11.48% had not finished junior high school/high school, 85.25% and diploma/PT 3.28%, the mother's last education not finished elementary school 4.92% not finished middle school/high school 90.16%, diploma/PT 4.92%, respondents' jobs varied, average income respondents $1,771,311 \pm 428,024$ rupiah, history of suffering from infection 49.18% did not suffer from infection 50.82%, mean stunting respondents -1.65 ± 1.00 . The results of the Chi-Square correlation test analysis show that there is a positive and significant relationship between a history of infectious disease and the incidence of stunting with a p-value of 0.00 ($p < 0.05$)