

## ABSTRAK

**Oktavia Ferawati Br Nababan. Hubungan Pola Asuh Ibu Batita dan Penyakit Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) dengan Kejadian Underweight pada Batita di Kelurahan Hamdan Kota Medan. Skripsi. Program Studi Gizi. Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2025.**

Permasalahan gizi pada batita masih menjadi masalah besar di negara Indonesia, salah satu permasalahan gizi pada batita adalah berat badan kurang (*underweight*) pada batita yang merupakan salah satu bentuk dari kekurangan gizi. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui: 1) Karakteristik responden yaitu usia batita, jenis kelamin batita, usia ayah dan ibu, pendidikan ayah dan ibu, ayah dan ibu, pendapatan ayah dan ibu, status keluarga merokok dan jarak kelahiran; 2) Pola asuh asuh ibu batita; 3) Penyakit ISPA pada batita; 4) Status gizi batita; 5) Hubungan pola asuh ibu batita dengan kejadian *underweight*; 6) Hubungan Penyakit ISPA dengan kejadian *underweight*; 7) Hubungan pola asuh ibu batita dan penyakit ISPA dengan kejadian *underweight*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni-Agustus 2025. Penelitian dilakukan di Kelurahan Hamdan Kota Medan. Pengambilan sampel penelitian ini menggunakan total *sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 36 batita. Teknik pengumpulan data pola asuh ibu batita dan penyakit ISPA menggunakan kuesioner sedangkan data *underweight* menggunakan pengukuran antropometri. Teknik analisis data secara deskriptif dan uji *chi-square*, dan uji regresi logistik.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian pola asuh ibu batita termasuk kategori baik sebesar 69,42 persen, penyakit Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) batita termasuk dalam kategori mengalami ISPA sebesar 58,33 persen dan kejadian *underweight*, pada batita termasuk kategori tidak *underweight* sebesar 63,94 persen. Hasil uji *chi square* tidak terdapat hubungan yang positif & signifikan antara pola asuh ibu dengan kejadian *underweight* dengan nilai  $p = 0,439$  ( $p > 0,05$ ) dan hasil analisis uji *chi-square* diketahui bahwa penyakit ISPA dan kejadian *underweight* memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan nilai  $p$  value sebesar 0,016 ( $p < 0,05$ )

## **ABSTRACT**

***Oktavia Ferawati Br Nababan. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns of Toddler Mothers and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) with the Incidence of Underweight in Toddlers in Hamdan Village, Medan City. Thesis. Nutrition Study Program. Department of Family Welfare Education. Faculty of Engineering. State University of Medan. 2025.***

*Nutritional problems in toddlers are still a major problem in Indonesia, one of the nutritional problems in toddlers is underweight in toddlers which is one form of malnutrition. This study used a cross-sectional design. The purpose of this study was to determine: 1) Respondent characteristics, namely toddler age, toddler gender, father and mother age, father and mother education, father and mother, father and mother income, family smoking status and birth spacing; 2) Parenting patterns of toddler mothers; 3) ISPA disease in toddlers; 4) Nutritional status of toddlers; 5) Relationship between parenting patterns of toddler mothers and the incidence of underweight; 6) Relationship between ISPA disease and the incidence of underweight; 7) Relationship between parenting patterns of toddler mothers and ISPA disease with the incidence of underweight. This study was conducted in June-August 2025. The study was conducted in Hamdan Village, Medan City. The sample collection of this study used total sampling with a total sample of 36 toddlers. Data collection techniques for maternal parenting patterns and acute respiratory infections (ARI) included questionnaires, while data on underweight cases included anthropometric measurements. Data analysis techniques included descriptive analysis, chi-square testing, and logistic regression.*

*Based on the results of the study, the parenting patterns of mothers of toddlers are included in the good category at 69.42 percent, Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) in toddlers are included in the category of experiencing ARI at 58.33 percent and the incidence of underweight, in toddlers is included in the category of not underweight at 63.94 percent. Based on the results of the chi-square test analysis, it is known that parenting patterns with the incidence of underweight do not have a significant relationship with a p value of 0.439 ( $p > 0.005$ ) and the results of the chi-square test analysis show that ARI and the incidence of underweight have a significant relationship with a p value of 0.016 ( $p < 0.05$ ).*