

ABSTRAK

Prevalensi kasus balita pendek di Indonesia tahun 2018 sebanyak 29,9%, balita kurus sebanyak 10,2% dan gizi kurang sebanyak 17,7%. Angka tersebut menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia berada diatas prevalensi secara global dan di atas target. Berat badan kurang di Puskesmas Rancaekek DTP tahun 2018 sebanyak 6%, balita pendek sebanyak 8,6% dan balita kurus sebanyak 1,7%. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan status imunisasi, pemberian ASI eksklusif dan peran kader dengan tumbuh kembang balita 12-24 bulan di Puskesmas Rancaekek DTP tahun 2019.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif jenis observasional, dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Jumlah populasi penelitian ini adalah 1140 ibu balita dan diambil sampel sebanyak 78 ibu balita dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Kuesioner yang digunakan menggunakan skala *likert*. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah *chi square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar balita (71,8%) tumbuh kembangnya sesuai. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan status imunisasi dengan tumbuh kembang balita 12-24 bulan ($p\text{ value} = 0,002$) dan adanya hubungan ASI eksklusif dengan tumbuh kembang balita 12-24 bulan ($p\text{ value} = 0,000$) serta tidak adanya hubungan peran kader dengan tumbuh kembang balita 12-24 bulan ($p\text{ value} = 0,964$). Disarankan agar Puskesmas dapat mengoptimalkan program-program seperti meningkatkan cakupan dan penyuluhan imunisasi, meningkatkan cakupan dan penyuluhan ASI eksklusif serta mengoptimalkan kader dan posyandu.

Kata Kunci : Status Imunisasi, ASI Eksklusif, Peran Kader, Tumbuh Kembang Balita

Daftar Pustaka : 25 Buku, 9 Dokumen Pemerintah dan 39 Jurnal (2003-2018)

ABSTRACT

The prevalence of short toddler cases in Indonesia in 2018 was 29.9%, thin toddlers were 10.2% and malnutrition was 17.7%. This figure shows that Indonesia is above global prevalence and above the target. Underweight in Rancaekek DTP Health Center in 2018 was 6%, short toddlers as much as 8.6% and thin toddlers as much as 1.7%. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between immunization status, exclusive breastfeeding and the role of cadres with the growth and development of toddlers 12-24 months in Rancaekek Health Center in 2019.

The research method used was quantitative observational type, with cross sectional research design. The total population of this study was 1140 mothers of children under five and taken a sample of 78 mothers of children under five using a purposive sampling technique. The questionnaire used was a Likert scale. The analysis technique used is chi square.

The results showed that most toddlers (71.8%) had suitable growth. The results of the analysis showed a relationship between immunization status and growth of toddlers 12-24 months (p value = 0.002) and the existence of an exclusive breastfeeding relationship with growth and development of toddlers 12-24 months (p value = 0,000) and no relationship between the role of cadres and the development of toddlers 12-24 months (p value = 0.964). It is recommended that Puskesmas can optimize programs such as increasing coverage and counseling on immunization, increasing coverage and exclusive breastfeeding and optimizing cadres and Posyandu.

Keywords: Immunization Status, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Role of Cadre, Toddler Growth

Bibliography : 25 Book, 9 Government Documents and 39 Journal (2003-2018)