

ABSTRAK

Angka kejadian stunting di Indonesia mencapai 24.4% pada tahun 2021. Kondisi stunting yang dialami balita dapat mengakibatkan beberapa dampak salah satunya yaitu, berdampak pada perkembangan anak. Perkembangan anak stunting dan tidak stunting akan mengalami perbedaan, dimana anak stunting perkembangannya berada dibawah rata-rata tidak sesuai dengan usianya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan perkembangan anak stunting dan non stunting berdasarkan KPSP pada usia 24-60 bulan di desa Kamal Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tanjungmedar.

Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian seluruh balita stunting dan non stunting usia 24-60 bulan sebanyak 225 orang, sampel sebanyak 70 orang, dengan teknik *stratified randaom sampling*. Instrument pengukuran perkembangan menggunakan KPSP. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat chis qhuaer dan bivariate chis qhuaer.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebagian besar anak stunting (54.2%) mengalami penyimpangan pada perkembangannya, sebagian besar anak non stunting (74.3%) perkembangan anak pada kondisi normal. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh hasil nilai *p-value* $0,000 < 0,05$ yang berarti adanya perbedaan perkembangan anak stunting dan anak non stunting. Adanya perbedaan antara anak stunting dan non stunting sehingga disarankan tenaga kesehatan baik itu perawat atau petugas lainnya dapat memberikan asuhan keperawatan atau intervensi yang dapat diberikan kepada anak-anak agar perkembangan mereka dapat berkembang dengan normal terutama pada anak-anak stunting yang mengalami permasalahan pada perkembangannya.

Kata Kunci: KPSP

Kepustakaan : 8 buku (2014-2019)

3 website (2014-2020)

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of stunting in Indonesia reached 24.4% in 2021. Stunting conditions experienced by toddlers can cause several impacts, one of which is an impact on children's development. The development of stunted and non-stunted children will experience differences, where stunted children's development is below the average not in accordance with their age. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences in the development of stunted and non-stunted children based on PPP at the age of 24-60 months in Kamal village, Tanjungmedar Health Center Working Area.

The research method uses correlation analysis with a cross-sectional approach. The study population of all stunting and non-stunting toddlers aged 24-60 months was 225 people, a sample of 70 people, with stratified random sampling techniques. Development measurement instruments use PPP. Data analysis using univariate chi square and bivariate analysis chi square.

The results of the study obtained that most stunted children (54.2%) experienced deviations in their development, most of the children were non-stunted (74.3%) child development under normal conditions. The results of the statistical test obtained the results of the p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there are differences in the development of stunted children and non-stunted children. There is a difference between stunted and non-stunted children so that health workers, be it nurses or other officers, can provide nursing care or interventions that can be given to children so that their development can develop normally, especially in stunted children who experience problems in their development.

Keywords: KPSP

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