

ABSTRAK

World Health Organization (WHO) 2018, stunting merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat angka prevalensinya 20%. mengalami penurunan tahun sebelumnya, prevalensi *stunting* di Indonesia tinggi dibandingkan dengan Negara-negara tetangga seperti Malaysia 17%, Vietnam 23%, dan Thailand 16%. provinsi Jawa Barat tahun 2017 ditemukan 29,9% stunting pada usia 0-59 bulan, pertumbuhan BBLR terganggu keadaan berlanjut pemberian makanan mencukupi sehingga mengalami infeksi perawatan kesehatan menyebabkan anak stunting.

Tujuan literature review adalah mengetahui Hubungan BBLR (Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah) Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah literature review. Populasi dalam penelitian yaitu 88 jurnal didapatkan melalui database *Google Scholar* sebanyak 50 jurnal, *Pubmed* sebanyak 20 jurnal, dan *Microsoft Academic* 18 jurnal. Metode pengambilan sampel ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, hasil skoring menggunakan nilai rekomendasi JBI Grade A dan Grade B.

Hasil penelitian berdasarkan dari 4 kategori didapatkan 5 jurnal memiliki rekomendasi kuat dengan nilai Grade A. Analisis berdasarkan variabel Stunting adalah kondisi gagal tumbuh anak balita. BBLR merupakan neonatus lahir berat badan kurang dari normal (2500 gram). Balita menginjak usia diatas satu-lima tahun. Kesimpulan dari 5 jurnal terdapat hubungan signifikan antara hubungan BBLR (bayi berat lahir rendah) dengan kejadian stunting. Saran bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat dijadikan informasi tambahan dan sebagai bahan referensi.

Kata Kunci : Balita, BBLR, Stunting

Daftar Pustaka : Buku : 5 (2010-2020)

Jurnal : 17 (2010-2020)

Web : 4 (2010-2020)

ABSTRACT

World Health Organization (WHO) 2018, stunting public health problem with prevalence rate 20%. Experienced decline previous year, prevalence stunting Indonesia high compared neighboring countries such Malaysia 17%, Vietnam 23%, and Thailand 16%. West java province 2017 found 29.9% stunting age 0-59 months, growth LBW disrupted by continued condition providing sufficient food that experienced health care infections causing stunting children.

The purpose of literature review determine relationship between LBW (Low Birth Weight Infants) and Incidence of stunting toddler.

This type of research literature review. Population study 88 journals obtained through Google Scholar database many 50 journals, Pubmed with 20 journal, and Microsoft Academic 18 journals. Sampling method determined based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, scoring results used recommended value JBI Grade A and Grade BL

The results of study were based on 4 categories, found 5 journals had strong recommendations with Grade A values. analysis based Stunting variable condition of failure thrive children under five. LBW neonate born with less than normal weight (2500 grams). Toddlers reach age of one-five years. conclusion from 5 journals there significant relationship between the relationship of LBW (low birth weight infants) with incidence of stunting. Suggestions for further researchers can be used additional information and reference material.

Keywords: Toddler, Low Birth Weight, Stunting

Bibliography: Books : 5 (2010-2020)

Journal : 17 (2010-2020)

Web : 4 (2010-2020)