

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEJADIAN PENYAKIT INFEKSI, ASI EKSKLUSIF DAN POLA PEMBERIAN MAKAN DENGAN STATUS GIZI BADUTA DI PUSKESMAS KARANGPAWITAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Baduta yang mengalami berat badan naik tahun 2022 sebesar 84,29%, tahun 2023 sebesar 66,39%, dan tahun 2024 sebesar 51,79%. Target jumlah balita yang naik berat badannya minimal 60%. Berdasarkan survei pendahuluan di Puskesmas Krangpawitan melalui wawancara baduta yang berat badannya tidak meningkat dikarenakan anak mengalami penyakit infeksi (diare dan ISPA), kurangnya pemberian ASI eksklusif dan pola pemberian makan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah Mengetahui hubungan antara kejadian penyakit infeksi, ASI eksklusif dan pola pemberian makan dengan status gizi baduta di Puskesmas Karangpawitan. **Metode:** Metode penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel 116 responden dengan menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Menggunakan uji analisis data *Chi-square*. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian berdasarkan analisis bivariat yang tidak berhubungan dengan status gizi baduta di Puskesmas Karangpawitan adalah kejadian penyakit infeksi diare dengan nilai $p=0.535$ (RP=1.373; 95%CI= 1.228-1537). Penyakit infeksi ISPA dengan nilai $p=0.190$ (RP=0.618; 95%CI= 0.260-1.469). Yang berhubungan dengan status gizi baduta di Kelurahan Rejomulyo Kota Madiun adalah ASI eksklusif dengan nilai $p=0,001$ (RP= 8.296; 95%CI= 2.343-29.381). Pola pemberian makan dengan nilai $p=0,001$ (RP=9.455; 95%CI= 3.467-25.789). **Kesimpulan dan saran:** Variabel yang berhubungan dengan status gizi baduta adalah pemberian ASI Eksklusif dan pola pemberian makan. Saran penelitian, masyarakat perlu meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang ASI eksklusif dan makanan yang bergizi untuk baduta.

Kata kunci : ASI Eksklusif, Penyakit infeksi, Pola pemberian makan, status gizi

**THE ASSOCIATED OF INFECTION DISEASE, EXCLUSIVE
BREASTFEEDING, AND FEEDING PATTERNS, WITH BADUTA ON
NUTRITION STATUS IN HEALTH CENTER KARANGPAWITAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Baduta who had gained weight in 2022 was 84.29%, in 2023 it was 66.39%, and in 2024 it was 51.79%. The target of toddlers who had gained weight was at least 60%. Based on a preliminary survey at the Rejomulyo Village through interviews with baduta who had lost weight because children had infectious diseases (diarrhea and respiratory tract infection), lack of exclusive breastfeeding and feeding patterns. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the incidence of infectious diseases, exclusive breastfeeding and feeding pattern with nutritional status of baduta in Health Center Karangpawitan. The method:* of this research was epidemiology used descriptive analytic of cross sectional study. The total samples of this research were 116 respondents used by simple random sampling technique. Data analysis of this research used Chi-square test. **The result:** Variables are not associated with nutrition status of baduta in Karangpawitan Health Center were an incidence of diarrheal infectious diseases $p=0.535$ (POR=1.373; 95% CI=1.228-1537) and respiratory infections $p=0.190$ (POR=0.618; 95% CI=0.260- 1.469). Variables are associated with nutritional status of baduta in Karangpawitan Health Center were exclusive breastfeeding $p=0.001$ (POR=8.296; 95% CI=2.343-29.381) and feeding pattern $p=0.001$ (POR=9.455; 95% CI=3.467-25.789). **Discuss and conclusion:** Variables who had correlated on nutritional status of baduta were exclusive breastfeeding and feeding patterns. The advice of this study is all of people need to increase their knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding and nutritious foods for baduta.

Keywords : Exclusive breastfeeding, Infection disease, Feeding pattern,
Nutritional Status