

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA DI KELURAHAN BABAKAN PENGHULU WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CINAMBO KOTA BANDUNG TAHUN 2024

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Stunting merupakan suatu keadaan yang menggambarkan status gizi kurang yang bersifat kronik pada masa pertumbuhan dan perkembangan sejak awal kehidupan. Kejadian *stunting* di Kelurahan Babakan Penghulu yang merupakan wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cinambo menjadi Lokus (Lokasi Khusus) untuk program pengendalian *stunting* dengan jumlah kasus 11,22 % yaitu sebanyak 53 kasus pada tahun 2023. Bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* di kelurahan Babakan penghulu wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas cinambo Kota Bandung Tahun 2023. Penelitian ini adalah observasi analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional study. Penentuan sampel menggunakan propotional random sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 78 ibu balita. Metode pengumpulan data dalam Penelitian ini ialah kuesioner dan observasi. Diperoleh melalui Uji Chi Square ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$) diperoleh data variabel pengetahuan ($P\text{-value} = 0.077$), sikap ($P\text{-value} = 1.000$), Riwayat BBLR ($P\text{-value} = 0.010$), riwayat ASI Eksklusif ($P\text{-value} = 0.810$), kualitas air minum ($P\text{-value} = 0.018$), sarana jamban sehat ($P\text{-value} = 0.001$), sarana pembuangan sampah ($P\text{-value} = 0.044$), dan sarana pembuangan air limbah ($P\text{-value} = 0.089$). Disimpulkan tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, Riwayat ASI eksklusif dan sarana pembuangan air limbah dengan kejadian *stunting*. Ada hubungan antara Riwayat BBLR, kualitas air minum, sarana jamban sehat dan sarana pembuangan sampah dengan kejadian *stunting*.

Kata Kunci : *Stunting*, pengetahuan, sikap, BBLR, ASI Eksklusif, sanitasi lingkungan

ABSTRACT

FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS INBABAKAN PENGHULU VILLAGE, WORKING AREA OF UPTD PUSKESMAS CINAMBO, BANDUNG CITY IN 2024

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Stunting is a condition that describes chronic malnutrition during growth and development since early life. The incidence of stunting in Babakan Penghulu Village, which is the working area of the UPTD Cinambo Health Center, is a Locus (Special Location) for the stunting control program with a total of 11.22% cases, or 53 cases in 2023. The aim is to determine the factors related to the incidence of stunting in Babakan Penghulu Village, the working area of the UPTD Cinambo Health Center, Bandung City in 2023. This study is an analytical observation with a cross-sectional study approach. The sample determination used proportional random sampling with a sample size of 78 mothers of toddlers. The data collection method in this study was a questionnaire and observation. It is obtained through the Chi Square Test ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$) obtained data on the variables of knowledge ($P\text{-value} = 0.077$), attitude ($P\text{-value} = 1.000$), History of LBW ($P\text{-value} = 0.010$), history of exclusive breastfeeding ($P\text{-value} = 0.810$), drinking water quality ($P\text{-value} = 0.018$), healthy toilet facilities ($P\text{-value} = 0.001$), waste disposal facilities ($P\text{-value} = 0.044$), and wastewater disposal facilities ($P\text{-value} = 0.089$). It was concluded that there was no relationship between knowledge, attitude, History of exclusive breastfeeding, and wastewater disposal facilities with the incidence of stunting. There is a relationship between the History of LBW, drinking water quality, healthy toilet facilities, and waste disposal facilities and the incidence of stunting.

Keywords: *Stunting, knowledge, attitude, LBW, Exclusive breastfeeding, environmental sanitation.*