

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN IBU HAMIL KEK DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS GAPURA TAHUN 2022

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Data dari Dinas Kesehatan Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana Kabupaten Sumenep Tahun 2021, telah mencatat angka kejadian stunting di dan telah tercatat pula angka kejadian ibu hamil KEK sebanyak 9,81% (1.503) dari total 15.018 ibu hamil, dan Tahun 2022 Periode Januari sampai Agustus sebanyak 5,3% (800). Ibu hamil dengan KEK berisiko melahirkan bayi berat lahir rendah (BBLR) yang jika tidak segera ditangani dengan baik akan berisiko mengalami stunting (Pusdatin Kemenkes RI, 2016). Faktor lain terkait erat dengan kejadian pendek adalah kejadian kurang energi kronis (KEK) pada wanita usia subur 15-49 tahun dan anemia dalam kehamilan. Untuk mengetahui hubungan ibu hamil KEK dengan kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gapura Tahun 2022. Mengidentifikasi ibu hamil dengan KEK. Mengidentifikasi kejadian stunting pada balita. Menganalisis hubungan ibu hamil KEK dengan kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gapura Tahun 2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian observasional analitik, yaitu penelitian yang menjelaskan adanya hubungan antara variabel melalui pengujian hipotesa. menggunakan metode survey dan wawancara dengan membaca buku KIA dan Kohort dan menganalisisnya Penelitian ini dilaksanakan Puskesmas Gapura, Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan menggunakan penghitungan case control, Jumlah sampel case control, sejumlah 19 responden Pengumpulan sebanyak 40 i Analisa data menggunakan uji Chisquaredan Ods Rasio. Diketahui Ibu Hamil KEK di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gapura sebagian besar KEK yaitu sebanyak 57,9%. diketahui kejadian stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gapura sebagian besar sangat pendek yaitu sebanyak 57,9%. diketahui Ibu Hamil KEK di wilayah kerja Puskesmas apura sebagian besar KEK yaitu sebanyak 57,9%. Hasil analisis Uji chi-square menunjukkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < 0,05$ berarti disimpulkan ada hubungan KEK dengan kejadian stunting. Hasil analisis statistic OR 3,850 bermakna ibu hamil dengan KEK beresiko 3,850 kali untuk melahirkan anak stunting.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Hamil, KEK dan Stunting

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY WITH STUNTING INCIDENTS AT GAPURA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

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Data from the Health Office for Population Control and Family Planning for Sumenep Regency in 2021, it has recorded the incidence of stunting and it has also recorded the incidence of pregnant women with CED as many as 9.81% (1,503) of a total of 15,018 pregnant women, and in 2022 the period January to August as much as 5.3% (800). Pregnant women with CED are at risk of giving birth to low birth weight babies (LBW) which, if not treated properly, will be at risk of stunting (Pusdatin Kemenkes RI, 2016). Other factors closely related to stunting are chronic energy deficiency (CED) in women of childbearing age 15-49 years and anemia in pregnancy. This research aimed to find out the relationship between pregnant women with CED with the incidence of stunting at Gapura Health Center in 2022. This study used analytic observational research, namely research that explains the relationship between variables through hypothesis testing. It used survey and interview methods by reading the MCH and Cohort books and analyzing them. This research was carried out at the Gapura Health Center. The sampling technique used was case control calculations. The number of case control samples was 19 respondents. The collection was 40. Data analysis used the Chisquared test and the Ods Ratio. It is known that pregnant women with CED in the Gapura Health Center are mostly 57.9%. It is known that the incidence of stunting in the Gapura Health Center is mostly very short, as many as 57.9%. It is known that pregnant women with CED in the Gapura Health Center are mostly 57.9%. The results of the analysis of the chi-square test showed a p-value = 0.000 < 0.05, which means that it is concluded that there is a relationship between CED and the incidence of stunting. The results of statistical analysis OR 3.850 mean that pregnant women with CED are at risk of 3.850 times to give birth to stunted children.

Keywords: Pregnant women, CED and stunting