

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT PEMBERIAN MP-ASI DINI DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI DESA LARANGAN SLAMPAR PADA BAYI USIA 6 – 24 BULAN

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Pendahuluan : MP-ASI diberikan atau mulai di perkenalkan pada bayi ketika umur balita di atas 6 bulan. Balita di katakan MP-ASI dini apabila balita tersebut diberikan makanan atau minuman selain ASI sebelum balita berusia 6 bulan. Menurut Riskesdas (2010) proporsi pemberian MP-ASI dini di Indonesia dapat di lihat berdasarkan ASI Parsial dan ASI predominan. Presentase pemberian ASI parsial sebesar 83,2% sedangkan presentasi pemberian ASI predominan sebesar 1,5%. Berdasarkan hasil Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI), pada tahun 2021 terdapat 23,5% balita yang mengalami stunting di Provinsi Jawa Timur. Terdapat 14 kabupaten/kota di Jawa Timur dengan prevalensi balita stunting di atas angka provinsi. Kabupaten Pamekasan menempati urutan ke 2 tertinggi dengan 38,7%. Berdasarkan hasil rembuk stunting yang dilakukan oleh Dinas Kesehatan terkait penentuan desa lokus stunting, menghasilkan ada lebih dari 10 desa yang menjadi lokus stunting di tahun 2021, salah satunya desa Larangan Slampar dengan persentase 24%. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan Riwayat Pemberian MP-Asi Dini Dengan Kejadian Stunting Di Desa Larangan Slampar Pada Bayi Usia 6 – 24 Bulan. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yakni observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional.*, jumlah populasi sampling yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah total sampling yaitu 25 Ibu Balita usia 6-24 bulan di wilayah kerja Polindes Larangan Slampar. menggunakan alat ukur kuesioner dengan analisa data *chi-square*. **Hasil :** Sebagian besar yaitu 84% (21) responden anaknya diberikan MP-ASI Dini di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bandaran. Sebagian besar yaitu 60% (15) Ibu memiliki anak status gizi stunting dengan kategori pendek. Dari hasil penelitian dan analisa yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji Chi-Square di dapatkan nilai $p=0,00$ ($<0,05$) yang artinya ada hubungan antara pemberian MP-ASI dini terhadap kejadian stunting. **Kesimpulan:** MP-ASI dini merupakan faktor penyebab terjadinya stunting di desa Larangan Slampar (84%), faktor penyebab ibu memberikan MP-ASI dini adalah kurangnya dukungan sosial dari keluarga.

Kata kunci: MP-ASI Dini, dukungan sosial, stunting.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP HISTORY OF EARLY MP-ASI FEEDING WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN LARARAN SLAMPAR VILLAGE IN INFANTS AGED 6 – 24 MONTHS

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Introduction: MP-ASI is given or started to be introduced to babies when toddlers are over 6 months old. Toddlers are said to be early MP-ASI if the toddler is given food or drink other than breast milk before the toddler is 6 months old. According to Riskesdas (2010) the proportion of early complementary breastfeeding in Indonesia can be seen based on partial and predominant breastfeeding. The percentage of partial breastfeeding was 83.2% while the predominant presentation of breastfeeding was 1.5%. Based on the results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI), in 2021 there will be 23.5% of toddlers who are stunted in East Java Province. There are 14 districts/cities in East Java with a prevalence of stunting under five above the provincial rate. Pamekasan Regency ranks second highest with 38.7%. Based on the results of stunting consultations conducted by the Health Office regarding the determination of locus of stunting villages, it resulted in more than 10 villages becoming locus of stunting in 2021, one of which is Larangan Slampar village with a percentage of 24%. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the relationship between the history of giving MP -Early Breastfeeding with Stunting Incidents in Prohibition Slampar Village in Infants Aged 6 – 24 Months. **Method:** The type of research used was analytic observational with a cross sectional approach. The total sampling population used in this study was 25 mothers under five aged 6-24 months in the working area of the Larangan Slampar Polindes. using a measuring tool questionnaire with chi-square data analysis. **Results:** Most of the respondents, namely 84% (21) of their children, were given MP-ASI Early in the working area of the Bandaran Health Center. The majority, namely 60% (15), mothers have children with stunting nutritional status in the short category. From the results of research and analysis carried out using the Chi-Square test, the value of $p = 0.00 (<0.05)$ is obtained, which means that there is a relationship between early complementary feeding and stunting. **Conclusion:** Early MP-ASI is a factor causing stunting in Larangan Slampar village (84%), the factor causing mothers to provide early MP-ASI is a lack of social support from the family.

Keywords: Early MP-ASI, social support, stunting.