

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT ANC DAN KEPATUHAN MINUM TABLET FE PADA IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI PUSKESMAS LENTENG

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Stunting adalah kondisi kegagalan pertumbuhan pada balita yang ditandai nilai z-score <-2. *Stunting* termasuk masalah gizi kronik yang disebabkan oleh banyak faktor resiko diantaranya frekuensi ANC dan kepatuhan minum tablet Fe. Tujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan Riwayat ANC dan Kepatuhan Minum Tablet Fe pada Ibu Hamil dengan Kejadian *Stunting* di Puskesmas Lenteng.

Metode penelitian kuantitatif pendekatan *case control*, populasi kasus 44 orang dan kontrol 619, sampel 40 orang pada kelompok kasus dan kontrol. Teknik sampling *simple random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa Kuesioner, Buku KIA, dan *Checklist*. Analisa data menggunakan *Chi square* α 0,05 dan OR.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hampir seluruh frekuensi ANC kelompok kontrol adalah ≥ 4 kali 31 (77,5%) dan kelompok kasus sebagian besar adalah <4 kali 24 (60,0%). Sebagian besar responden kelompok kontrol patuh minum tablet Fe 28 (70,0%) dan kelompok kasus sebagian besar tidak patuh minum tablet Fe 25 (62,5%). Hasil uji statistik *Chi square p value* $0,001 < 0,05$ dan OR 5,167 yang berarti ada hubungan frekuensi ANC dengan kejadian *stunting*. Hasil uji statistik *Chi square p value* $0,004 < 0,05$ dan OR 3,889 yang berarti ada hubungan kepatuhan minum tablet Fe dengan kejadian *stunting* di Puskesmas Lenteng.

Bidan memberikan asuhan kebidanan pada ibu hamil dan 1000 hari pertama kehidupan sebagai upaya pengendalian gizi anak agar tidak *stunting*. Selama hamil ibu diberikan suplementasi Fe untuk memperbaiki status gizi bebas anemia yang dapat mempengaruhi perkembangan janin.

Kata kunci : Riwayat ANC, Kepatuhan minum tablet Fe, Stunting

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANC HISTORY AND FE TABLET DRINKING COMPLIANCE IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE AT LENTENG HEALTH CENTER

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Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers which is characterized by a z-score < -2 . Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem caused by many risk factors including the frequency of ANC and adherence to taking Fe tablets. The aim is to determine the relationship between ANC history and adherence to taking Fe Tablets in Pregnant Women with Stunting Incidents at the Lenteng Health Center.

The research method is a quantitative case control approach, a population of 44 cases and 619 controls, a sample of 40 people in the case and control groups. The sampling technique is simple random sampling. Research instruments in the form of Questionnaires, MCH Handbooks, and Checklists. Data analysis using Chi square α 0.05 and OR.

The results showed that almost all ANC frequencies in the control group were ≥ 4 times 31 (77.5%) and most of the case groups were < 4 times 24 (60.0%). Most of the respondents in the control group adhered to taking Fe 28 tablets (70.0%) and most of the case groups did not adhere to taking Fe 25 tablets (62.5%). The results of the Chi square statistical test p value $0.001 < 0.05$ and OR 5.167 which means there is a relationship between the frequency of ANC and the incidence of stunting. The results of the Chi square statistical test p value $0.004 < 0.05$ and OR 3.889 which means there is a relationship between adherence to taking Fe tablets and the incidence of stunting at the Lenteng Health Center.

Midwives provide midwifery care for pregnant women and the first 1000 days of life as an effort to control child nutrition so they don't get stunted. During pregnancy, mothers are given Fe supplementation to improve nutritional status free of anemia which can affect fetal development.

Keywords : History of ANC, Compliance with taking Fe tablets, Stunting