

GAMBARAN PERKEMBANGAN BALITA *STUNTING* DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KALIBAWANG KULONPROGO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Balita pendek (*stunting*) merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada anak balita disebabkan oleh kekurangan gizi kronis. Balita dapat mengakibatkan keterlambatan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan. Masalah yang sering terjadi diantaranya, keterlambatan dalam komunikasi, motorik halus, motorik kasar, pemecahan masalah, dan kemampuan bersosialisasi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perkembangan balita *stunting* di wilayah kerja puskesmas kalibawang kulon progo Yogyakarta.

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan survey. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 73 balita *stunting* dengan menggunakan *cluster sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu Denver Development Screening Test (DDST). Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gambaran perkembangan pada balita *stunting* di Desa Banjararum sebagian besar normal yaitu motorik halus 82,2%, motorik kasar 95,9%, bahasa 71,2%, dan personal sosial 72,6%.

Kesimpulan: sebagian besar balita *stunting* perkembangannya normal dari aspek motorik halus, motorik kasar, bahasa, dan personal sosial di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalibawang Kulon Progo Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: balita, perkembangan, *stunting*.

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DESCRIPTION OF STUNTING TODDLERS IN THE KALIBAWANG KULONPROGO YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting toddlers is a condition of failure to thrive in toddlers caused by chronic malnutrition. Toddlers can cause growth and development delays. Problems that often occur among them, delays in communication, fine motor skills, rough motors, problem solving, and social skills.

Research Objectives: This study aims to determine the description of the development of stunting toddlers in the working area of Kalibawang Public Health Center, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta.

Research methods: This research is a descriptive study with a survey approach. The number of samples in this study were 73 stunting toddlers using cluster sampling. The instrument used was the Denver Development Screening Test (DDST). The univariate analysis used is the frequency distribution analysis.

Results: The results showed a picture of development in stunting toddlers in Banjararum Village, mostly normal, namely 82.2% fine motor, gross motor 95.9%, language 71.2%, and social personal 72.6%.

Conclusion: the majority of toddlers are stunting with normal development from the aspects of fine motor, gross motor, language, and social personality in the Work Area of the Kalibawang, Kulon Progo Public Health Center in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: toddlers, developing, stunting

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