

**GAMBARAN STATUS GIZI PADA BALITA DI POSYANDU GLADIOL II
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS NGAGLIK IISLEMAN
YOGYAKARTA**

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang : Status gizi menjadi indikator ketiga dalam pembentukan derajat kesehatan anak Dwenda R, dkk (2015) Pemantauan Status Gizi kabupaten Sleman menunjukkan hasil 60 kasus atau sekitar 3,55% balita dengan status gizi buruk dengan jumlah keseluruhan balita sebanyak 18.919 balita. Wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ngaglik II yaitu Posyandu Gladiol II terdapat 40 balita dan 2 diantaranya mengalami gizi buruk (Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Sleman, 2017). Beberapa faktor seperti kurangnya pendapatan ekonomi keluarga, rendahnya pendidikan orangtua sehingga asupan gizi pada balita terganggu (WHO, 2011).

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran status gizi balita di Posyandu Gladiol II wilayah kerja Pukesmas Ngaglik II Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode observasional atau survey. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh balita yang terdaftar pada Posyandu Gladiol II wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ngaglik II Sleman, Yogyakarta. Jumlah populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 40 balita. Metode sampel adalah *total sampling*.

Hasil : Hasil uji analisis, sebagian besar responden merupakan balita dengan status gizi baik (80%) berdasarkan BB/U, status gizi lebih (5%), status gizi kurang (10%) dan status gizi buruk (5%). Untuk status gizi berdasarkan TB/U normal (85%), pendek (15%), dan status gizi berdasarkan IMT normal (31%), kurus (9%).

Kesimpulan : Status gizi balita baik berdasarkan BB/U dan TB/U tetapi status gizi balita berdasarkan IMT sebagian besar kurus.

Kata kunci : Status Gizi, Balita.

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DESCRIPTION OF NUTRITION STATUS A TODDLER IN GLADIOL II
MOTHER AND CHILD CENTER WORKING AREA OF NGAGLIK II HEALTH
CENTER SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACT

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Background: Nutrition status is the third indicator in the formation of child health status (Dwienda R, et al 2015) Monitoring the Nutrition Status of Sleman district shows the results of 60 cases or around 3.55% of toddlers with poor nutritional status with a total of 18,919 toddlers. The work area of the Ngaglik II Health Center II is Gladiol II Mother and Child Center, there are 40 toddlers and 2 of them experience malnutrition (Health Profile of Sleman Regency, 2017). Several factors such as the lack of income of the family economy, the low education of parents so that the nutritional intake of toddler is disrupted (WHO, 2011).

Objective: To describe the nutrition status of toddler at Gladiol II Mother and Child Center, the work area of the Ngaglik II Health Center,Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Research Method: Research quantitative descriptive method with observational method or survey. The population in this study were all toddler who were registered at the Gladiol II Mother and Child Center, the working area of the Ngaglik II Health Center Sleman, Yogyakarta. The population in this study was 40 toddlers. The sample method is total sampling.

Results: The results of the analysis test, the majority of respondents were children with good nutritional status (80%) based on BB/U, over nutritional status (5%), poor nutritional status (10%) and bad nutritional status (5%). For nutritional status based on TB/U normal (85%), short (15%), and nutritional status based on normal BMI (31%), thin (9%).

Conclusion: The nutritional status of children under five is based on BB/U and TB/U but the nutritional status of children based on BMI is mostly thin.

Keywords: Nutrition Status, Toddler.

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