

**GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK BALITA *STUNTING*
DI DESA PLERET BANTUL YOGYAKARTA
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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : *Stunting* adalah pertumbuhan yang terhambat (tumbuh pendek). *Stunting* terjadi akibat kegagalan pada saat proses tumbuh kembang seorang anak karena kondisi kesehatan dan asupan gizi yang tidak optimal. *Stunting* menurut WHO *Child Growth Standart* didasarkan pada indeks panjang badan dibanding umur (PB/U) atau tinggi badan dibanding umur (TB/U) dengan batas (z-score) kurang dari -2 SD. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan pada tanggal 15 Mei 2015 di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta terdapat prevalensi balita *stunting* paling tinggi pada tahun 2015 di Desa Pleret dengan jumlah balita yang ditimbang di Posyandu sebesar 930 balita. Berdasarkan indikator TB/U terdapat balita normal sebanyak 608, balita pendek sebanyak 173, balita sangat pendek sebanyak 130 dan balita tinggi sebanyak 19.

Tujuan : Mengetahui gambaran karakteristik balita *stunting* di Desa Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta tahun 2015 berdasarkan status gizi berat badan menurut umur (BB/U), jenis kelamin, dan umur balita.

Metode : Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah survey deskriptif. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 303 responden dengan menggunakan total sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengambil data di bagian status gizi Puskesmas Pleret bantul Yogyakarta dan menggunakan analisa univariat.

Hasil Penelitian : Karakteristik balita *stunting* berdasarkan status gizi berat badan menurut umur (BB/U) paling banyak terdapat pada balita dengan status gizi kurang yaitu 234 balita (77,2%), balita *stunting* berdasarkan jenis kelamin paling banyak terdapat pada balita *stunting* dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki yaitu 178 balita (58,7%), dan balita *stunting* berdasarkan umur paling banyak terdapat pada balita *stunting* kelompok batita (2-3 tahun) yaitu 132 (43,6%).

Kesimpulan : Balita *stunting* dalam penelitian ini sebagian besar memiliki status gizi kurang yaitu 234 balita (77,2%).

Kata Kunci : Balita, *Stunting*

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**THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN STUNTING'S OVERVIEW
IN THE VILLAGE OF PLERET BANTUL YOGYAKARTA
2015**

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ABSTRACT

Background : Stunting is stunted growth (growing short). Stunting occurs due to a failure during the growth process of a child because of health and nutrition conditions were not optimal. Stunting according to WHO Child Growth Standards are based on body length than age index (LB/A) or height compared to age (HB/A) with the boundary (z-score) of less than -2 SD. Based on preliminary studies were conducted on May 15, 2015 in Puskesmas Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta toddlers prevalence of stunting are highest in 2015 in the village of Pleret the number of infants who weighed in Posyandu are 930 toddlers. Based on indicators of TB / U are as many as 608 normal infants, toddlers as many as 173 are short, very short infants are 130 and toddlers as many high are 19.

Objectiv : To determine the characteristic description of stunting children in the village of Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta 2015 based on the nutritional status of weight for age (W/A), sex, and age of a toddler.

Methods : This type of research is descriptive survey. The samples that used in this study were 303 respondents using total sampling. Data collection is done by taking the data on the nutritional status and health center in Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta using univariate analysis.

Results : Characteristics of the nutritional status of children under five stunted by weight for age (W/A) are most numerous in the nutritional status of children under five with less than 234 infants (77.2%), infants stunted by gender are most numerous in stunting infants with type male is 178 infants (58.7%), and toddler stunting by age are most numerous in the group stunting infants toddlers (2-3 years) of 132 (43.6%).

Conclusions : The stunting toddlers in this research mostly have less nutritional status are 234 toddlers (77,2%).

Keywords : Toddlers, Stunting

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