

**KNOWLEDGE LEVEL KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIP OF MATERNAL
NUTRITION NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN WITH CHILDREN
AGES 13-36 MONTHS IN THE VILLAGE DISTRICT SUMBERDOOL
PANEKAN MAGETAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Riskesdas data 2010 shows about poor nutritional status according national until 4,9%. The health department data reports Magetan year 2009 is on target N / D is less than the 80% target, poor nutritional status of children as much as 5 infants (5.95%).

Objective: To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers with nutritional status of children aged 13-36 months.

Methods: Observational cross-sectional analysis. Sumberdodol a number of locations in the village of 63 respondents. Independent variables of knowledge level, the dependent variable nutritional status. Knowledge of data collecting instrument was a questionnaire, nutritional status and steelyard using WHO-NCHS standard tables. Analysis of data using Kendall Tau correlation statistical test.

Results: The level of knowledge most of the good mother that is 35 respondents (55.6%) and good nutritional status of children under five were 35 (55.6%). There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the nutritional status of children aged 13-36 months with p value = 0.00. The closeness of the relationship is strong with correlation coefficients of 0.716.

Conclusion: Based on the research results of high levels of knowledge and good nutritional status. There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and nutritional status.

Keywords : Knowledge, nutrition and nutritional status.

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**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG
GIZI BALITA DENGAN STATUS GIZI BALITA USIA 13-36 BULAN DI
DESA SUMBERDOOL KECAMATAN PANEKAN
KABUPAEN MAGETAN**

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INTISARI

Latar belakang : Data Riskesdas tahun 2010 menyatakan prevalensi balita gizi buruk secara nasional adalah 4,9%. Hasil laporan data dinas kesehatan Kabupaten Magetan tahun 2009 yaitu tentang target N/D yang kurang dari target 80 %, status gizi balita buruk sebanyak 5 balita (5,95 %).

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan status gizi balita usia 13-36 bulan.

Metode : Analisis observasional *cross sectional*. Lokasi di Desa Sumberdodol sejumlah 63 responden. Variabel bebas tingkat pengetahuan, variabel terikat status gizi. Instrumen pengumpulan data pengetahuan adalah kuesioner, status gizi menggunakan timbangan dacin dan tabel baku WHO-NCHS. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik korelasi *Kendall Tau*.

Hasil : Tingkat pengetahuan ibu sebagian besar baik yaitu 35 responden (55,6 %) dan status gizi balita baik sebanyak 35 balita (55,6 %). Ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan status gizi balita usia 13-36 bulan dengan *p value* = 0,00. Keeratan tingkat hubungan tersebut adalah kuat yaitu dengan koefisien korelasi 0,716.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan tinggi dan status gizi baik. Ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan status gizi.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, gizi balita dan status gizi.

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