

INTISARI

**GAMBARAN MASALAH GIZI BALITA DITINJAU DARI
KARAKTERISTIK FAKTOR PENYEBABNYA
DI RUMAH PEMULIHAN GIZI
KOTA YOGYAKARTA**

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Latar Belakang: Kematian balita secara nasional yang disebabkan karena gizi buruk sebesar 19,6%, yang berarti masalah gizi buruk dan gizi kurang di Indonesia masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat mendekati prevalensi tinggi. Prevalensi balita gizi buruk di 4 kabupaten sudah <1%, sedangkan di Kota Yogyakarta masih 1,35%, diharapkan seluruh Kabupaten/Kota di DIY <1%. Di Yogyakarta telah dibangun Rumah Pemulihan Gizi (RPG) yaitu suatu lembaga dibawah asuhan PKK Kota Yogyakarta yang memiliki kepedulian terhadap upaya penurunan jumlah kasus balita gizi buruk di Kota Yogyakarta. Hasil Studi pendahuluan tanggal 11 Mei 2016 di RPG diperoleh data jumlah balita yang dirawat di RPG yaitu tahun 2010 : 42 balita, 2011 : 19 balita, 2012 : 13 balita, 2013 : 50 balita, dan 2014 : 66 balita. Tahun 2015 dan sedang mendapatkan perawatan 69 balita.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran masalah gizi balita ditinjau dari karakteristik faktor penyebabnya di Rumah Pemulihan Gizi kota Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian adalah deskriptif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan data primer dengan teknik sampling aksidental. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 59 responden. Penelitian ini menggunakan angket sebagai alat ukur dan analisis data menggunakan univariat.

Hasil: Penyebab masalah gizi balita ditinjau dari karakteristik faktor penyebabnya di Rumah Pemulihan Gizi Kota Yogyakarta adalah ekonomi rendah (64,4%), tingkat pendidikan (54,2%), penyakit penyerta (50,8%), pola asuh (8,5%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas penyebab masalah gizi balita di Rumah Pemulihan Gizi Kota Yogyakarta memiliki karakteristik tingkat ekonomi yang rendah yaitu (64,4%).

Kata Kunci: Masalah Gizi, Balita

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ABSTRACT

THE DESCRIPTION OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN'S NUTRITIONAL DISORDER FROM THE CHARACTERISTIC OF CAUSAL FACTORS IN NUTRITIONAL REHABILITATION HOUSE OF YOGYAKARTA CITY

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Background : Fetal mortality in national scale due to malnutrition is as many as 19,6% as a reflection that the problem of severe malnutrition and nutritional deficiency in Indonesia remain social health problems with almost high prevalence. The prevalence of under five children's malnutrition in 4 regions is already <1%, while in Yogyakarta city is still 1,35%. It is hoped that all regions / city in Special Province of Yogyakarta is <1%. A nutritional rehabilitation center (NRC) has already been established in Yogyakarta as an institution under the management of Family Welfare Education (PKK) program of Yogyakarta city which has a vision to eliminate the rate of malnutrition cases among under five children in Yogyakarta. The result of preliminary study on 11th May 2016 in an NRC figured out number of under five children who were under NRC's treatment in 2010 : 42 children, 2011 : 19 children, 2012 : 13 children, 2013 : 50 children, and 2014 : 66 children. In 2015 : 69 under five children were under treatment.

Objective : To investigate The Description of Under Five Children's Nutritional Disorder from The Characteristic of Causal Factors in Nutritional Rehabilitation Center of Yogyakarta City.

Method : This study was a descriptive study. Data was compiled from primary data through accidental sampling technique. The number of samples in this study was 59 respondents. This study applied questionnaires as assessment instrument and data analysis was univariate analysis.

Result : The causes of under five children's nutritional disorder from the aspect of characteristic of causal factor in Nutritional Rehabilitation Center of Yogyakarta city were low economic income (64,4%), educational background (54,2%), secondary disease (50,8%), parental care pattern (8,5%).

Conclusion : The major cause of under five children's nutritional disorder in Nutritional Rehabilitation Center of Yogyakarta city was characterized as low economic income (64,4%).

Keywords : Nutritional Disorder, Under Five Children.

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