

Hubungan antara durasi pemberian ASI dan faktor lainnya dengan status gizi pada anak umur 12-24 bulan di Kelurahan Cigugur Tengah, Kecamatan Cimahi Tengah, Kota Cimahi tahun 2009 = Association of breastfeeding duration and other factors to children nutritional status of age 12-24 months in Cigugur Tengah Village, Cimahi Tengah Subdistrict, Cimahi Municipality year 2009

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Abstrak

Tesis ini menganalisis hubungan antara durasi pemberian ASI dan variabel lainnya terhadap status gizi anak umur 12-24 bulan di Kelurahan Cigugur Tengah, Kecamatan Cimahi Tengah, Kota Cimahi. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode proporsional random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan Seca® digital weight scale, wooden length board, formulir food recall 24 jam, dan kuesioner pengetahuan ibu. Rata-rata durasi pemberian ASI didapati 15 bulan. Prevalensi gizi kurang tergolong rendah (< 10%), tetapi prevalensi anak pendek (20.7%) dan kurus (10.6%) cukup tinggi. Anak pendek kemungkinan mengindikasikan kekurangan gizi kronis. Durasi pemberian ASI berkorelasi signifikan dengan status gizi anak (indeks PB/U dan BB/PB). Nilai korelasi (r) paling tinggi pada indeks PB/U (r= 0.403). Analisis tabulasi silang menguatkan adanya hubungan positif antara durasi pemberian ASI dan ASI eksklusif dengan pertumbuhan linier pada anak. Model regresi menjelaskan sekitar 23.1% variabilitas variabel dependen status gizi anak terhadap ketujuh variabel independen. Model regresi cocok dengan data yang ada (nilai p = 0.000). Status Gizi Anak (PB/U) = 0.706 + 0.790 durasi ASI + 0.685 ASI eksklusif - 0.086 diare - 0.209 ibu bekerja - 0.186 pengetahuan ibu - 0.260 asupan energi - 0.083 asupan protein.

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This thesis analyzed the association between breastfeeding duration and other variables to children nutritional status of age 12-24 months in Cigugur Tengah Village, Cimahi Tengah District, Cimahi Municipality. This study used cross sectional design. Sampling method was proportional random. Data collected using Seca® digital weight scale, wooden length board, 24-hours food recall form, and mother knowledge questionnaire. Breastfeeding duration average was found 15 months. The prevalence of malnutrition was classified low (< 10%), but the prevalence of stunted (20.7%) and wasted (10.6%) were moderately high. Stunted children might indicate chronic malnutrition. Breastfeeding duration was found significantly correlated to children nutritional status (height-for-age index, and weight-for-height index). The highest correlation value was found on the index of height-for-age (r = 0.403). Cross-tab analysis strengthened positive association between breastfeeding duration and exclusive breastfeeding to children linear growth. Regression model explained about 23.1% variability of children nutritional status dependent variable for seven independent variables. Regression model fitted on the available data (p value = 0.000). Children nutritional status (height-for-age index) = 0.706 + 0.790 breastfeeding duration + 0.685 exclusive breastfeeding - 0.086 diarrhea - 0.209 working mother - 0.186 mother's knowledge - 0.260 energy intake - 0.083 protein intake.