

# Hubungan pengetahuan pemberian asi eksklusif dan makanan tambahan dengan status gizi anak usia 0-36 bulan di Kabupaten Jayawijaya Provinsi Papua tahun 2014 = Knowledge in providing exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding with nutritional status of 0-36 months children in District Jayawijaya Province Papua in 2014

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## Abstrak

Provinsi Papua merupakan salah satu provinsi di Indonesia yang masuk dalam kategori provinsi dengan status gizi anak yang buruk. Meskipun demikian, dari studi sebelumnya didapatkan bahwa pemberian ASI eksklusif di Kabupaten Jayawijaya Provinsi Papua termasuk yang terbaik. Karena adanya perbedaan tersebut, peneliti mencari tahu apakah ada hubungan antara pengetahuan pemberian ASI eksklusif dan makanan tambahan bayi dengan status gizi anak usia 0-36 bulan di Kabupaten Jayawijaya Provinsi Papua. Penelitian ini merupakan studi cross-sectional. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui wawancara 104 orang ibu dengan anak usia 0-36 bulan di berbagai kecamatan di Kabupaten Jayawijaya Provinsi Papua. Dari penelitian ini didapatkan hasil bahwa tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan pemberian ASI eksklusif dengan status gizi anak usia 0-36 bulan ( $p > 0,05$ ) dan hubungan pengetahuan pemberian makanan tambahan dengan status gizi anak usia 0-36 bulan ( $p > 0,05$ ). Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan pemberian ASI eksklusif dan makanan tambahan bayi dengan status gizi anak usia 0-36 bulan di Kabupaten Jayawijaya Provinsi Papua tahun 2014. Diperlukan studi lebih lanjut untuk mengetahui adanya faktor-faktor lain yang kemungkinan berhubungan dengan status gizi anak usia 0-36 bulan di sana.

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Papua is one of the provinces in Indonesia that included in category of provinces with poor nutritional status of children. Nonetheless, from a previous study found that 3 of 5 children received exclusive breastfeeding in Jayawijaya, Papua Province while studies state that exclusive breastfeeding have many advantages for child growth and development. Because of those previous studies, we found out whether there is a relation between knowledge in providing exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding with nutritional status of children aged 0-36 months in Jayawijaya Papua Province. This study is a cross-sectional study. Data were collected through interviews with 104 mothers of children aged 0-36 months and anthropometric measurements for children in various districts in Jayawijaya, Papua Province. We classified the nutritional status as based on the z-score categories (weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age). The results shows that the prevalence of of stunting and severely stunting (49,03%), according to height-for-age, is higher than national prevalence (40%). According to weight-for-height category, the prevalence of underweight children (12,50%) is hight than the national prevalence (11,9%). From the Chi square analysis, there was no relation between knowledge in providing exclusive breastfeeding and nutritional status of children aged 0-36 months ( $p > 0.05$ ) and no relation between knowledge in providing complementary feeding and nutritional status of children aged 0-36 months ( $p > 0.05$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no relation between knowledge in providing exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding with nutritional status of children aged 0-36 months in Jayawijaya, Papua Province in 2014.