

Faktor yang berhubungan dengan perbaikan status gizi balita yang mendapatkan PMT di Kota Tanjungpinang tahun 2017 = Factors associated with the improvement of nutritional status of children under five who gain supplementary feeding program in Tanjungpinang City 2017

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Status gizi balita tetap kurus walaupun sudah mendapatkan PMT. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Pemberian Makanan Tambahan dan faktor apa saja yang berperan terhadap perbaikan status gizi balita penerima program PMT di Kota Tanjungpinang. Jenis penelitian adalah case control dengan teknik probability sampling. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 44 responden yang terbagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu 26 kasus dan 18 kontrol. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pendidikan ibu $p=0,010$, $OR=6,66$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 1,74-25,43$, dan pendapatan keluarga $p=0,026$, $OR=5,23$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 1,40-19,51$. Variabel yang tidak berhubungan PMT dapat dihabiskan balita $p=1,000$, $OR=1,19$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,24-5,76$, yang menghabiskan PMT $p=0,20$, $OR=2,56$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,66-9,96$, penyakit infeksi $p=0,577$, $OR=0,58$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 1,40-19,51$, pengeluaran pangan keluarga $p=0,240$, $OR=0,33$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,07-1,65$, perilaku pemberian makan $p=1,00$, $OR=0,83$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,23-2,89$, ASI eksklusif $p=0,417$, $OR=2,00$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,59-6,77$, waktu akses ke pelayanan kesehatan $p=0,314$, $OR=0,47$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,11-1,89$, moda transportasi ke pelayanan kesehatan $p=0,697$, $OR=0,63$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,13-2,96$ dan kelengkapan imunisasi $p=0,009$, $OR=1,47$ dengan $CI\ 95 = 0,42-5,12$ dengan status gizi balita yang mendapatkan PMT di Kota Tanjungpinang tahun 2017.

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ABSTRACT

Nutritional status of infants are remain thin even though they have got Supplementary Feeding Program. This study aims to determine the Supplementary Feeding Program and factors that play a role to improve the nutritional status of children under five years who receiving Supplementary Feeding Program in Tanjungpinang. A case control method, with a probability sampling technique, was carried out in this study. As many as 44 respondents were divided into 2 groups 26 cases group and 18 control group. The data were analyzed by using Chi square test. The study revealed two findings. First, there were significant correlation of Mother education level $p=0,010$, $OR=6,66$ with $CI\ 95 = 1,74-25,43$, and family income $p=0,026$, $OR=5,23$ with $CI\ 95 = 1,40-19,51$. Second, there were no correlation of supplementary feeding can be spent $p=1,000$, $OR=1,19$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,24-5,76$, who spent the supplementary feeding $p=0,20$, $OR=2,56$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,66-9,96$, infectious disease $p=0,577$, $OR=0,58$ with $CI\ 95 = 1,40-19,51$, family food expenditure $p=0,240$, $OR=0,33$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,07-1,65$, feeding behavior $p=1,00$, $OR=0,83$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,23-2,89$, exclusive breast feeding $p=0,417$, $OR=2,00$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,59-6,77$, time of access to health services $p=0,314$, $OR=0,47$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,11-1,89$, means of transportation to health services $p=0,697$, $OR=0,63$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,13-2,96$ and complete immunization $p=0,009$, $OR=1,47$ with $CI\ 95 = 0,42-5,12$ with nutritional status of children under five who

gainsupplementary feeding program in Tanjungpinang City 2017.