Hubungan indikator Program Indonesia Sehat dengan Pendekatan Keluarga (PIS-PK) dengan prevalensi stunting di Kabupaten/kota di Indonesia tahun 2017 = The relation of indocators of healthy Indonesia program with family approach (PIS-PK) with prevalence of stunting in districts/cities in Indonesia 2017

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Abstrak

Faktor penyebab stunting menurut WHO 2013 secara komprehensif diuraikan menjadi faktor langsung dan tidak langsung. Prevalensi Balita stunting di Indonesia tergolong cukup tinggi dan distribusinyapun tidak merata, antara desa kota maupun antar provinsi. Tujuan penelitian ini ingin melihat bagaimana gambaran prevalensi stunting, capaian indikator PISPK, serta bagaimana hubungan 12 indikator PISPK dengan prevalensi stunting di kabupaten/kota di Indonesia tahun 2017. Desain penelitian ini adalah studi crossectional dengan sampel sebanyak 452 kabupaten/kota di Indonesia, menggunakan data sekunder prevalensi stunting dan 12 indikator program PIS-PK. Analisis statistik yang di lakukan yaitu univariat,Uji korelasi Spearmen dan Pearson serta analisis multivariat dengan menggunakan uji regresi linear ganda.Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan.
Hasil uji bivariat di peroleh variabel dengan prevalensi stunting yang berhubungan secara signifikan adalah persentase keluarga mempunyai akses atau menggunakan jamban sehat - , persentase keluarga sudah menjadi anggota Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional JKN - , persentase bayi mendapatkan imunisasi dasar lengkap - , persentase ibu melakukan persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan - , persentase penderita tuberkulosis paru mendapatkan pengobatan sesuai standart , persentase penderita hipertensi melakukan pengobatan secara teratur.
Hasil uji multivariat di dapatkan persentase keluarga mempunyai akses atau menggunakan jamban sehat merupakan faktor dominan yang berhubungan dengan prevalensi stunting.Dari hasil penelitian ini diharapkan pemerintah dan semua pihak dapat meningkatkan program-program yang sudah berjalan selama ini dalam meningkatkan akses jamban sehat oleh keluarga di Indonesia, serta program lainnya yang berhubungan dengan prevalensi stunting, seperti peningkatan fungsi Posyandu.
.....Stunting factors according to WHO 2013 are comprehensively described to be direct and indirect factors. The prevalence of under five stunting in Indonesia is quite high and the distribution is uneven, between urban and inter provincial villages. The purpose of this study is to see how the prevalence of stunting, PISPK indicator achievement, and how 12 PISPK indicator relationship with stunting prevalence in districts cities in Indonesia in 2017. The design of this study is cross sectional study with 452 districts cities in Indonesia, using data secondary prevalence of stunting from the results of Nutrition Status Monitoring PSG and 12 indicators of PIS PK program. Statistical analysis done was univariate, Spearmen and Pearson correlation test and multivariate analysis using multiple linear regression test.
The results of this study show that bivariate test results obtained by variables with prevalence of stunting are significantly related is the percentage of families have access or use healthy latrine, the percentage of families have become members of the National Health Insurance JKN, the percentage of infants get basic immunization complete, the percentage of mothers performing delivery at health facilities, the percentage of

patients with pulmonary tuberculosis get treatment according to standard, the percentage of hypertensive patients perform regular treatment.

Multivariate test results in obtaining a percentage of families having access to or using healthy latrine were the dominant factors associated with stunting prevalence. From the results of this study, it is expected that the government and all parties can improve the programs that have been running so far in improving access to healthy latrines by families in Indonesia, as well as other programs related to the prevalence of stunting, such as improving the function of Posyandu.