

## Hubungan antara praktik pemberian makan ibu dan kejadian stunting pada anak di Depok = The relationship between maternal feeding practice and the incidence of stunting in children in Depok

Prihatini Dini Novitasari, author

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### Abstrak

Kejadian stunting pada anak masih menjadi masalah krusial yang terus diupayakan untuk diatasi dan hal ini disebabkan karena multifaktorial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara praktik pemberian makan ibu dan kejadian stunting pada anak di Depok. Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik korelatif cross sectional dan menggunakan tabel z-score tinggi badan menurut usia (TB/U) dari WHO serta kuesioner feeding practice and structured questionnaire (FPSQ-28). Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 262 responden yang dipilih dengan teknik cluster random sampling di 11 Puskesmas Kecamatan di Depok. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara praktik pemberian makan ibu dan kejadian stunting pada anak di Depok. Selain itu, praktik pemberian makan yang dilakukan oleh ibu masih cenderung kurang responsif dan hanya subskala reward for eating yang menunjukkan perilaku responsif ibu selama memberikan makan. Selanjutnya, hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi perawat dan tenaga kesehatan untuk terus meningkatkan program pendidikan dan promosi kesehatan terkait stunting dan praktik pemberian makan yang responsif.

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The incidence of stunting in children is still a crucial problem that continues to be attempted to be overcome and is caused by multifactorial. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal feeding practice and the incidence of stunting in children in Depok. The design of this study is correlative analytical cross-sectional and uses height-for-age z-score tables from WHO and feeding practice and structured questionnaire (FPSQ-28). This study was conducted on 262 respondents whom chosen with cluster random sampling technique in 11 District Health Centers in Depok. The result showed that there was no significant relationship between maternal feeding practice and the incidence of stunting in children in Depok. In addition, maternal feeding practice which is done is non-responsive feeding practice and the only reward for eating subscale shows responsive maternal feeding practice. Furthermore, the result of the study is expected to be useful for nurses and health workers to continue to improve health education and promotion programs related to stunting and responsive feeding practice.