

Perbedaan proporsi status gizi baduta berdasarkan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga pada wilayah terdampak bencana alam di Kota Palu, Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah tahun 2019 = Difference in proportion of nutritional status of under two years old children based on household food security in affected areas of natural disasters in Palu City, Central Sulawesi Province, 2019

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Abstrak

Kurang gizi adalah masalah kesehatan masyarakat pada baduta di Sulawesi Tengah. Kejadian kurang gizi dapat memberikan dampak morbiditas, mortalitas, dan disabilitas. Kurang gizi dapat terjadi karena berbagai faktor seperti kurangnya asupan makanan, buruknya sanitasi lingkungan, dan rumah tangga tidak tahan pangan. Asupan makanan dapat menurun drastis pada kejadian seperti bencana alam dan konflik sosial dan mampu mempengaruhi status gizi anak. Untuk melihat perbedaan proporsi kejadian underweight berdasarkan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga, dilakukan penelitian cross-sectional pada anak 6-23 bulan di wilayah terdampak bencana alam berupa gempa bumi, tsunami, dan likuifaksi di Kota Palu. Hasil analisis dengan uji chi-square menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna status gizi baduta berdasarkan jenis kelamin anak (p value = 0.019; OR=3.750) dan berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan ibu (p value = 0.033; OR=2.804). Usia anak, besar rumah tangga, pekerjaan ibu, pendapatan per kapita rumah tangga, persentase pengeluaran pangan, jenis tempat tinggal, dan praktik pemberian makan pada anak merupakan faktor risiko yang penting pada kejadian underweight dalam penelitian ini, serta dapat digunakan untuk mengevaluasi program gizi dan kesehatan di Kota Palu.

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Malnutrition is a public health problem in children under two years old in Central Sulawesi. Malnutrition can cause morbidity, mortality and disability. It can occur due to various factors such as lack of food intake, poor environmental sanitation, and household level food insecurity. Food intake can drop dramatically in events such as natural disasters and social conflicts and can affect children's nutritional status. To see the difference in the proportion of underweight events based on household food security, a cross-sectional study was conducted on 6-23 months children in the affected area affected of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and liquefaction in Palu. The results of chi-square test showed that there were significant differences in nutritional status based on the sex of the child (p value = 0.019; OR = 3.750) and based on the education level of the mother (p value = 0.033; OR = 2.804). Childrens age, household size, mothers occupation, household per capita income, percentage of food expenditure, type of residence, and children feeding practice are important risk factors for underweight events in this study therefore it can be used to evaluate health and nutrition programs in Palu.