

Gambaran Status Pertumbuhan Anak Usia 6 - 23 Bulan pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Pusat = Overview of the Growth Status of Children aged 6 - 23 Months during the Covid-19 Pandemic in North Jakarta and Central Jakarta

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Abstrak

Pemantauan pertumbuhan pada bayi usia di bawah dua tahun (baduta) tidak dapat terlaksana secara maksimal ketika adanya pandemi Covid-19. Hal ini mengakibatkan permasalahan gizi di Indonesia menjadi semakin mengkhawatirkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran status pertumbuhan anak usia 6 – 23 bulan di Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Pusat pada masa pandemi Covid-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pengambilan data langsung pada 237 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling* dan *multiple stage cluster random sampling*. Kuesioner penelitian mencakup data karakteristik anak dan demografi ibu. Analisis data menggunakan uji univariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 81,4% baduta memiliki berat badan normal, 89% baduta memiliki panjang badan normal, dan 75,9% baduta memiliki gizi baik. Teridentifikasi pula kejadian *growth faltering* sebesar 48,1%. Melalui temuan ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa secara umum baduta memiliki status gizi normal, namun hampir sebagian mengalami *growth faltering*. Penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi dasar untuk melakukan intervensi segera agar baduta *growth faltering* dapat mengejar periode *catch-up*.

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Growth monitoring in children under-two-years old is not carried out optimally during the existence of Covid-19 pandemic. This causes nutritional problems in Indonesia are increasingly worrisome. This study aims to describe the growth status of children aged 6 – 23 months in North Jakarta and Central Jakarta during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a descriptive method with direct data collection on 237 respondents who were selected using consecutive sampling and multiple stage cluster random sampling techniques. The research questionnaire includes data on child characteristics and maternal demographics. Data analysis uses univariate tests. The results showed that 81,4% of children under-two-years have normal weight, 89% of children under-two-years have normal body length, and 75,9% of children under-two-years have good nutrition. It was also identified that the incidence of growth faltering was 48,1%. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that in general children under-two-years have normal nutritional status, but almost half of them experienced growth faltering. This research is expected to be the basis for immediate intervention so that growth faltering of children under-two-years can enters the catch-up period.