

Pengaruh pemberian makanan tambahan pemulihan jaring perlindungan sosial bidang kesehatan terhadap perubahan status gizi anak 12-23 bulan di puskesmas Samalanga Aceh Utara, Desember 1998-April 1999

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Dengan gizi yang memadai akan terwujud sumber daya manusia yang sehat, cerdas, aktif dan produktif. Krisis ekonomi yang terjadi sejak pertengahan Juli 1997 diperkirakan akan menimbulkan dampak buruk terhadap perubahan status gizi masyarakat terutama keluarga miskin dan salah satu kelompok rentannya adalah anak usia 12-23 bulan menjadi kurang energi protein. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut pemerintah melaksanakan Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan Pemulihan (PMT-P) melalui Program Jaring Perlindungan Sosial Bidang Kesehatan (JPS-BK) yang salah satu kelompok sasaran anak usia 12 - 23 bulan.

Penelitian ini untuk mempelajari perubahan status gizi anak usia 12-23 bulan yang mendapat PMT-P JPS-BK dalam rangka mengatasi dampak krisis ekonomi pada keluarga miskin yang sampai saat ini belum ada data evaluasi tentang pengaruh status gizi anak dari program tersebut. Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kecamatan Samalanga Kabupaten Aceh Utara menggunakan data primer yaitu penimbangan berat badan dan umur anak.

Disain penelitian yang digunakan adalah quasi-eksperimental, status gizi dilihat sebelum intervensi, selama intervensi dan satu bulan setelah intervensi. Selain faktor pemberian PMT-P juga diteliti faktor lain yaitu faktor umur dan pendidikan ibu serta jenis kelamin anak. Sebagai unit analisis adalah sebanyak 227 orang anak yang dipantau selama lima kali penimbangan rutin.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa di Puskesmas Kecamatan Samalanga setelah dilakukan intervensi PMT-P JPS-BK terjadi penurunan KEP dari 114 menjadi 84 (penurunan 26,3%) setelah tiga bulan intervensi, perubahan tersebut secara statistik bermakna. Faktor jenis kelamin anak mempengaruhi perubahan status gizi.

Penelitian ini menyarankan program PMT-P untuk anak usia 12-23 bulan pada keluarga miskin dalam keadaan krisis ekonomi dapat dilanjutkan dengan inepertimbangan hasil penelitian tersebut dengan meningkatkan jumlah waktu intervensi (12 bulan).

<hr><i>ABSTRACT</i>

The human resources will be healthy, brilliant, active and productive, if they get enough/good nutrition. The economic crisis started since the middle of July 1997 has been bringing bad impact on the community nutrition status, especially the poor families. One of the high risk groups is the children 12-23 months of age. They are suffering from the calory protein malnutrition. To solve the problem, the government carried out the supplementary food service though the Health Sector Social Safety Net Program with its target was the children 12-23 months of age.

The study is aimed at looking through the change of nutrition status of the children 12-23 months of age occurred after getting supplementary food service from the Social Protection Sector Development Programme on health. The objective of the program is to solve the problem as the impact of the economic crisis especially on the poor families. Unfortunately, now the data on the nutrition status as the impact of the program are not available. The study was done by using the weight for age of children primary data in the impact area of Puskesmas of Samalanga sub-district, North Aceh.

The approach applied in this study is an experimental-quasi. The study was done by monitoring the nutrition status of the children 12-23 months of age. The monitoring was done before, during and after one month weighing activities. In addition to the supplementary food giving factor, the factor of age and education of the mothers and as well as the sex of the children were also studied in this resource. Included into this study analysis was 227 children which were monitored during the regular weighing activities for five times.

The study concluded the calory-protein malnutrition children decreased from 114 to 84 (decreased 26,3%) after three months the supplementary food of the Social Protection Sector Development Programme on health implemented at the Puskesmas of Samalanga subdistried, the change is statistically significant. The sex of the children influenced the change of the nutrition status.

Based on the study, it is suggested that the supplementary food intervention program for the children 12-23 months of age of the poor families has to be continued during the economic crisis since the study indicated that the program cauded increase times of intervention (12 months).</i>