Evaluasi Hubungan Kadar Zink Saliva pada Anak dengan Status Stunting di Nangapanda = Evaluation of the Correlation of Zinc Saliva Levels in Children with Stunting Status in Nangapanda

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Sebanyak 149,2 juta anak di dunia mengalami kejadian stunting. Stunting adalah kondisi gagal tumbuh kembang anak yang diakibatkan oleh kurangnya gizi di seribu hari pertama anak. Berbagai penyebab mampu mempengaruhi kejadian stunting dan salah satunya adalah status gizi yang kurang. Zink yang termasuk dalam mikronutrien diyakini memiliki kaitan dengan kejadian stunting. Kadar zink yang rendah kerap kali dihubungkan dengan gagalnya pertumbuhan linear anak. Tujuan: Mengevaluasi perbedaan kadar zink pada saliva anak usia 6 – 8 tahun pada kelompok anak stunting dan non stunting dan mengevaluasi hubungan antara kadar zink pada saliva anak usia 6 – 8 tahun dan status stunting dan non stunting. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian laboratorik dengan menggunakan 86 sampel saliva anak usia 6 – 8 tahun yang mengalami stunting dan non stunting di NTT. Sampel saliva subjek diuji dengan QuantichromTM Zinc Assay Kit dan dibaca menggunakan microplate reader pada panjang gelombang 425 nm. Selanjutnya, data diolah menggunakan SPSS. Hasil: Kadar zink pada saliva anak stunting usia 6 – 8 tahun di NTT sebesar 0,096 ppm dan pada saliva anak non stunting sebesar 0,105 ppm. Selanjutnya, didapatkan nilai korelasi r sebesar 0,657 dan p< 0,05 antara kadar zink pada saliva anak usia 6 – 8 tahun di NTT dan status stunting. Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kadar zink pada saliva anak usia 6 – 8 tahun pada kelompok anak stunting dan non stunting. Selain itu, terdapat korelasi antara kadar zink dan status stunting dan non stunting pada saliva anak usia 6 – 8 tahun.
.....Background: As many as 149.2 million children worldwide experience stunting. Stunting is a condition of failure in child growth and development caused by a lack of nutrition in the child's first thousand days. Various causes can influence the incidence of stunting and one of them is poor nutritional status. Zinc, which is a micronutrient, is believed to have a connection with stunting. Low zinc levels are often associated with the failure of children's linear growth. Objectives: To evaluate differences in zinc levels in the saliva of children aged 6-8 years in the stunting and non-stunting groups and to evaluate the relationship between zinc levels in the saliva of children aged 6 – 8 years and stunting and non-stunting status. Methods: This study was a laboratory study using 86 saliva samples of children aged 6 – 8 years who were stunted and non-stunted in NTT. The subject's salivary samples were tested with the QuantichromTM Zinc Assay Kit and read using a microplate reader at a wavelength of 425 nm. Furthermore, the data is processed using SPSS. Results: The zinc level in the saliva of stunted children aged 6-8 years in NTT was 0.096 ppm and 0.105 ppm in the saliva of non-stunted children. Furthermore, a correlation value of 0.657 and p < 0.05 was obtained between zinc levels in the saliva of children aged 6-8 years in NTT and stunting status. Conclusion: There is a significant difference between zinc levels in the saliva of children aged 6-8 years in the stunting and non-stunting groups. In addition, there is a correlation between zinc levels and stunting and non-stunting status in the saliva of children aged 6-8 years