

Hubungan Efikasi Diri Orang Tua Dan Faktor Perawatan Dan Pelayanan Kesehatan Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan Di Kota Tangerang = Relationship between parental self-efficacy and care and health service factors with the incidence of stunting in children aged 24 to 59 months in Tangerang City

Fahrizal, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920528106&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Stunting merupakan gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan yang dialami seorang anak. Pengasuhan yang memadai sangat penting untuk memastikan perkembangan fisik dan mental anak yang optimal. Peran dan fungsi kedua orang tua perlu ditingkatkan dalam pencegahan terjadinya stunting. Penelitian ini pendekatan cross sectional bertujuan melihat hubungan antara efikasi diri orang tua dan faktor perawatan pelayanan kesehatan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kota Tangerang. Sampel berjumlah 403 ibu balita yang dipilih melalui multistage/cluster sampling di 13 kecamatan di Kota Tangerang. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Hasil univariat variabel dilihat menggunakan distribusi frekuensi sedangkan analisis bivariat yaitu uji T independent, Mann Whitney dan Chi Square menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pendapatan orang tua ($p=0,004$), efikasi diri orang tua ($p=0,025$), pemeriksaan antenatal (0,001), status imunisasi balita (0,001), faktor perawatan dan pelayanan kesehatan ($p=0,018$) dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kota Tangerang. Hasil analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistic berganda ditemukan bahwa variabel yang paling berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting yaitu pendapatan orang tua ($p=0,009$ OR: 5,042; 95%CI 1,486–17,110). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut perlunya keterlibatan aktif dari perawat komunitas dalam mencegah terjadinya masalah stunting dengan meningkatkan promosi kesehatan melalui pencegahan primer, sekunder dan tersier.

.....Stunting is a growth and development disorder experienced by a child. Adequate parenting is essential to ensure optimal physical and mental development of children. The role and function of both parents need to be improved in preventing stunting. This cross-sectional study aims to see the relationship between parental self-efficacy and care and health service factors with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Tangerang City. The sample amounted to 403 mothers of toddlers who were selected through multistage/cluster sampling in 13 sub-districts in Tangerang City. The instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Univariate results of variables were seen using frequency distribution while bivariate analysis, namely independent T test, Mann Whitney and Chi Square, showed that there was a significant relationship between parental income ($p=0.004$), parental self-efficacy ($p=0.025$), antenatal examination (0.001), immunization status of toddlers (0.001), care factors and health services ($p=0.018$) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Tangerang City. The results of multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression found that the variable most associated with the incidence of stunting was parental income ($p=0.009$ OR: 5.042; 95%CI 1.486-17.110). Based on these results, there is a need for active involvement from community nurses in preventing stunting problems by increasing health promotion through primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.