

FAKTOR DETERMINAN KETIDAKBERHASILAN PENINGKATAN *z*-SCORE BB/U BAYI UMUR 6-11 BULAN PADA KELUARGA MISKIN PENERIMA *BLENDED FOOD* (STUDI DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS TLOGOSARI KULON KECAMATAN PEDURUNGAN KOTA SEMARANG)

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Permasalahan gizi kurang diantaranya disebabkan oleh krisis ekonomi yang berdampak pada meningkatnya jumlah penduduk miskin di Indonesia berakibat menurunnya daya beli. Hal ini berakibat rendahnya kualitas dan kuantitas makanan yang dikonsumsi balita khususnya Makanan Pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) yang tidak cukup mengandung energi, protein dan zat gizi mikro. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah adalah pemberian makanan tambahan berupa *blended food*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui faktor determinan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U bayi umur 6-11 bulan pada keluarga miskin penerima *blended food*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah *explanatory* (penjelasan) dengan metode survei dengan pendekatan *case control*. Sampel terdiri dari kasus yaitu usia 6-11 bulan penerima *blended food* yang tidak terjadi peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U sebanyak 38 bayi dan kontrol adalah bayi penerima *blended food* mengalami peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U. Analisis data menggunakan regresi logistik ganda untuk mengetahui faktor determinan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U. Pengolahan data menggunakan program *SPSS for windows versi 11*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara status imunisasi dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0.002$), tidak ada hubungan antara status pemberian Vitamin A dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0,105$), ada hubungan antara pola asuh dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0,001$), ada hubungan antara keaktifan ibu ke posyandu dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0.018$), ada hubungan antara pendidikan ibu dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0.012$), ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0.000$), tidak ada hubungan antara praktek pemberian *blended food* dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0,150$) dan ada hubungan antara tingkat konsumsi energi dengan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U ($p=0,001$). Dari variabel bebas yang diteliti untuk status imunisasi, pola asuh dan tingkat konsumsi energi menjadi faktor determinan ketidakberhasilan peningkatan *Z*-score BB/U. Disarankan dalam pemberian makanan tambahan seperti *blended food* harus diperhatikan pola faktor-faktor tersebut diatas agar tujuan dari pemberian *blended food* dapat tercapai

Kata Kunci: *Z*-score BB/U, *blended food*, bayi umur 6-11 bulan

DETERMINANT FACTORS LEADING TO THE FAILURE OF Z-SCORE
INCREASE IN WEIGHT OF INFANTS AGED 6-11 MONTHS FROM THE
POOR FAMILIES RECEIVING BLENDED FOOD (IN THE WORKING AREA
AT TLOGOSARI KULON PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE, PEDURUNGAN
SUBDISTRICT, SEMARANG CITY)

Lack of nutrition problem is caused by economy crisis that gives effect to poverty in Indonesia. It leads to the low quality and quantity of food consumed by under five years old kids, especially food except that doesn't contain enough energy, protein and micro nutrition substance. In connection to this, effort done by the government is by giving food supplement like blended food. The objective of this research is to know the determinant factors leading to failure of z-score increase in weight of infant aged 6-11 months from the poorest families receiving blended food. Type of this research is explanatory with survey method and case control approach. Sample consists of case, they are 38 babies in the age of 6-11 months who receive blended food and doesn't show increasing z-score in weight of infant aged, and control, they are babies who receive blended food that shows increasing in z-score in weight of infant age. The data analysis used multiple regression to know the determinant factor with program SPSS for windows versi 11. The result of this research shows that : there is relation between immune status and failure increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0.002$), there is no relation between status of giving vitamin A to failure in increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0,001$), there is relation between education level and failure in increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0,012$), there is relation between mother effectiveness to go to Posyandu and failure in increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0,018$), there is relation between mother's knowledge and failure in increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0,000$), there is no relation between blended food and failure in increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0,150$), and there is relation consumed to the failure in increasing z-score weight of infant age ($p=0,001$). From the independent variable that has immune status , the way the mother and and consumed is statistically become the determinant factor failure increasing z-score weight of infant aged. It is suggested that giving supplement like blended food we must pay attention to factors so that the aim of giving blended food can be achieved.

Keyword: z-score weight of infant aged, blended food, babies 6-11 months