

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN MAKANAN TAMBAHAN PEMULIHAN (PMT-P) TERHADAP PERUBAHAN STATUS GIZI BALITA KEP UMUR 12 SAMPAI 36 BULAN DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS SAMBI II KABUPATEN BOYOLALI

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Golongan balita adalah paling rawan dan menderita bila terjadi krisis ekonomi terutama ancaman status gizinya sehingga dikhawatirkan muncul *missing link / lost generation*. Apabila bila ditunjang dengan kasus balita kurang energi dan protein (KEP). Sebagai antisipasi dampak ancaman status gizi dan kesehatan pada kelompok balita KEP, pemerintah Kabupaten Boyolali melalui program APBD II mempunyai program yang salah satu kegiatannya adalah PMT- P dengan sasaran anak balita (12-36 bulan) dengan memberikan suplemen gizi 360-430 kalori dan 9-11 gram protein dengan biaya Rp 1.500,- per orang perhari. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perubahan status gizi anak umur 12-36 bulan sebelum dan sesudah PMT- P.

Penelitian ini termasuk *Pra eksperimental* dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *Pre and Post Test One Group Only*. Populasi sekaligus sampel adalah semua anak yang berumur 12-36 bulan dengan kasus KEP yang berjumlah 52 anak. Hasil pengolahan dan analisis data dibantu dengan komputer soft ware SPSS Versi 10.0. Uji statistik dilakukan untuk menguji pengaruh PMT- P terhadap perbedaan status gizi anak sebelum dan sesudah dengan *t-test for paired sample*.

Dari penelitian ini didapat kesimpulan bahwa status gizi anak sebelum dan sesudah berdasarkan indeks BB/U ada peningkatan rata-rata nilai z skor sebesar 0.18, demikian juga pada indeks BB/PB ada peningkatan sebesar 0.47. Namun nilai rata-rata z skor pada PB/U mengalami penurunan sebesar 0.52. Agar ada kesinambungan dalam pemberian PMP- P program APBD II.

**Kata Kunci:** PMT- P Program APBD II, Status gizi, anak umur 12-36 bulan

THE EFFECT OF RECOVERY ADDITIONAL FOOD GIVING (PMT-  
P) AGAINST THE CHANGES OF BALITA'S NUTRIENT OF KEP AGED 12  
TO 36 MONTHS AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA OF SAMBI  
II, BOYOLALI REGENCY

*The group of balita is the group that most seriously affected and suffered when the economic crisis happens, particularly his/her nutrient status threat, so that there will appear a missing link/lost generation. Moreover, if this is supported by the case of Balita who less of Energy and Protein (KEP). As the anticipation against the effect of nutrient status and health threat in the balita group of KEP, the Government of Boyolali Regency through the APBD II Program has a program which one of those is PMT- P with the target of balita/children under five (12-36 months) by giving nutrient supplement in the amount of 360 - 430 calories and 9 - 11 grams of protein which cost Rp 1.500,00 per person per day. The aim of this research is to know the change of nutrient status of children age 12-36 months before and after PMT- P.*

*This research is included in Pra Experimental by using the research design of Pre and Post test One Group Only. The population and also the sample is all children aged 12-36 months with the case of KEP in the amount of 52 children. The result of data processing and analysis was assisted by software computer SPSS 10.0 version. Statistical test was conducted to examine the effect of PMT- P against the difference of children's nutrient status before and after with t-test for paired sample.*

*From this research, it can be concluded that the children's nutrient status before and after based on the index of BB/u increases with the average of children's nutrient z score in the amount of 0,18, and also there is an increasing in index of BB/PB in the amount 0,47. However, there is a reducing of z score average value in PB/U in the amount of 0,52 in order to make a continuity in giving PMP- P of APBD II Program.*

**Keyword:** PMT- P of APBD II Program, nutrient status, children aged 12-36 months