

## **ABSTRAK**

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**Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kinerja Petugas Gizi dalam Penanganan Gizi Buruk di Puskesmas Wilayah Kabupaten Buton Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara Tahun 2012**

**xiv + 113 halaman + 28 tabel + 2 gambar + 10 lampiran**

Pelaksanaan kegiatan penanganan gizi buruk di Kabupaten Buton masih kurang optimal, ditandai masih tingginya prevalensi gizi buruk sebanyak 142 kasus (0,38%), berdasarkan hasil studi pendahuluan menunjukkan bahwa belum semua petugas gizi melaksanakan kegiatan penanganan gizi buruk sesuai dengan prosedur. Penelitian dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi kinerja Petugas Gizi dalam pelaksanaan penanganan gizi buruk di wilayah Kabupaten Buton.

Penelitian ini adalah studi kuantitatif dengan desain *observasional* dengan pendekatan waktu *crosssectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara angket dengan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur. Populasi adalah semua petugas gizi di Puskesmas kabupaten Buton. Jumlah responden 35 petugas Gizi yang dipilih secara *purposive random sampling*. Analisis univariat dilakukan dengan menggunakan distribusi frekuensi, analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji *Chi square* dan analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lebih dari separuh responden berumur >37 (62,9%), 48,6% mempunyai tingkat pendidikan DI dengan 60% mempunyai masa kerja > 10 tahun. Tingkat pengetahuan responden lebih dari separuh kurang baik (62,9%). Petugas gizi yang mempunyai motivasi kurang baik 51,4%, yang mempunyai persepsi beban kerja berat 57,1%, sarana dan prasarana yang sudah memadai 68,6%, persepsi terhadap supervisi kurang baik 60%. Kinerja petugas gizi yang kurang baik 51,4%. Ada hubungan pengetahuan ( $p=0,001$ ), motivasi ( $p=0,001$ ), persepsi beban kerja ( $p=0,001$ ), sarana dan prasarana ( $p=0,015$ ), persepsi tentang supervisi ( $p=0,004$ ) dengan kinerja petugas gizi dalam pelaksanaan penanganan gizi buruk di Kabupaten Buton. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa motivasi merupakan variabel yang mempunyai pengaruh terhadap kinerja dalam penanganan gizi buruk ( $\text{Exp}(B) = 27,820$ ).

Disarankan adanya pemberian penghargaan bagi petugas yang berprestasi, kegiatan penyegaran seminar atau *workshop* tentang penanganan gizi buruk, pemberian insentif, rekomendasi kepada Petugas Gizi untuk melanjutkan pendidikan.

Kata kunci : Kinerja, Penanganan Gizi Buruk, Motivasi Petugas Gizi di Kabupaten Buton

Kepustakaan : 46 (2000-2011)

**ABSTRACT**

**Yulhareni Rante Labi Lande'**

**Factors Affecting the Performance of the Nutritionist on Protein Energy Alleviation Program at Primary Healthcare Center in Buton District Southeast Sulawesi, 2012**

**xiv + 113 pages + 28 tables + 2 figures + 10 enclosures**

Implementation of severe malnutrition management activities in Buton district was not optimal. It was indicated by high prevalence of severe malnutrition; with 142 cases of severe malnutrition (0.38%). Result of a preliminary study showed that not all nutritional workers implemented severe malnutrition management activities according to the procedure. The study objective was to identify factors affecting work performance of nutritional workers in the implementation of severe malnutrition management activities in Buton district.

This was a quantitative study using observational design and cross sectional approach. Data were collected via survey using structured questionnaire. Study population was all nutritional workers in the primary healthcare centers in Buton district. The number of respondents was 35 nutritional workers who were selected using purposive random sampling technique. Frequency distribution was presented in the univariate analysis; Chi-square test was applied in the bivariate analysis; logistic regression was applied in the multivariate analysis.

Results of the study showed that more than a half of respondents were  $\geq$  37 years old (62.9%); 48.7% of respondent's level of education was D1; 60% of respondent's work period was  $\geq$  10 years. More than a half of respondents (62.9%) had insufficient knowledge level. Nutritional workers with low motivation were 51.4%; with heavy workload perception were 57.1%; with adequate facilities were 68.6%; with insufficient perception on supervision were 60%. Work performance of nutritional workers was still insufficient (51.4%). There was associations between knowledge ( $p= 0.001$ ), motivation ( $p= 0.001$ ), perception on workload ( $p= 0.001$ ), facilities ( $p= 0.015$ ), perception on supervision ( $p= 0.004$ ) and work performance of nutritional workers in the implementation of severe malnutrition management in Buton district. Result of multivariate analysis showed that motivation was a variable that had influence to the work performance of nutritional workers in the management of severe malnutrition (Exp B = 27.820)

Suggested recommendations were to give rewards for workers who have good achievement; to provide refreshing seminars or workshops on the management of severe malnutrition; to give incentive. Recommendation for nutritional workers was to increase their level of education.

Key words : work performance, management of severe malnutrition,  
nutritional workers motivational, Buton district

Bibliography : 46 (200-2011)