

**HUBUNGAN DERAJAT *STUNTING* DENGAN  
PERKEMBANGAN ANAK USIA 12-24 BULAN**  
Studi di Desa Muntur Kecamatan Losarang Kabupaten Indramayu

***THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN STUNTING SEVERITY AND  
CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT***

*Study among 12-24 Month Old Children in Muntur Village, Losarang,  
Indramayu*



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## ABSTRAK

### Hubungan Derajat *Stunting* dengan Perkembangan Anak Usia 12-24 Bulan

#### Studi di Desa Muntur Kecamatan Losarang Kabupaten Indramayu

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**Latar Belakang :** *Stunting* merupakan salah satu bentuk kekurangan gizi yang dapat meningkatkan risiko gangguan perkembangan yang berdampak pada kualitas sumber daya manusia disaat dewasa. Prevalensi *stunting* terbesar di desa Muntur terdapat pada kelompok usia 12-24 bulan.

**Tujuan :** Menganalisis hubungan derajat *stunting* dengan perkembangan anak usia 12-24 bulan di desa Muntur.

**Metode :** Digunakan studi *cross-sectional* terhadap 85 anak yang dipilih secara random sampling. Penilaian derajat *stunting* dinyatakan dengan *z-score* Tinggi Badan menurut Umur (TB/U) dan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan WHO. Asupan zat gizi (energi, protein dan seng) diukur melalui *food recall*. Stimulasi dan pengasuh anak diperoleh melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur. Perkembangan anak diukur dengan tes *Denver Developmental Test* II. Analisis data menggunakan *uji Chi square* dan regresi logistik.

**Hasil :** Prevalensi *stunting* usia 12-24 bulan di desa Muntur 49,7%. Subjek dengan derajat *stunting* ringan 62,4%, *stunting* sedang 20,0%, *stunting* berat 17,6%. Subjek dengan *stunting* ringan yang mengalami gangguan perkembangan motorik kasar (24,5%), motorik halus (18,9%), bahasa (11,3%) dan personal sosial (35,8%). Subjek dengan *stunting* sedang yang mengalami gangguan perkembangan motorik kasar (29,4%), motorik halus (76,5%), bahasa (52,9%) dan personal sosial (88,2%). Subjek dengan *stunting* berat yang mengalami gangguan perkembangan motorik kasar (33,3%), motorik halus (60,0%), bahasa (33,3%) dan personal sosial (80,0%). Terdapat hubungan derajat *stunting* dengan gangguan perkembangan motorik halus ( $p=0,000$ ), perkembangan bahasa ( $p=0,021$ ) dan perkembangan personal sosial ( $p=0,000$ ). Tidak terdapat hubungan derajat *stunting* dengan gangguan perkembangan motorik kasar.

**Simpulan :** Derajat *stunting* pada anak usia 12-24 bulan berhubungan dengan gangguan perkembangan motorik halus, bahasa dan personal sosial tetapi tidak berhubungan dengan gangguan perkembangan motorik kasar.

**Kata Kunci :** Derajat *stunting*, perkembangan anak, gangguan motorik kasar, motorik halus, bahasa, personal sosial.

## ABSTRACT

### **The Association between Stunting Severity and Children Development Study among 12-24 Months Old Children in Muntur Village, Losarang, Indramayu**

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**Introduction :** Stunting is one of nutrient deficiencies which increase the risk of developmental disorders, these developmental disorders may result in human resource quality decrease. The highest prevalence of stunting at Muntur village was occurred in 12-24 month old group.

**Purpose:** To analyze the association between stunting severity and children development among 12-24 month old children at Muntur village.

**Method :** A cross-sectional study was used on 85 children who were chosen by random sampling. Stunting severity was defined by height for age z-scores of WHO classification. Nutrient intakes (energy, protein and zinc) were measured by 3x 24 hours food recall. Data on stimulation and children carer were collected by interview using structured questionnaire. Children development were measured by nurses using *Denver Developmental Test II*. Data were analysed by *Chi square* tests and logistic regressions.

**Result :** Stunting prevalence on 12-24 month old by children at Muntur village was 49.7%. Subjects with mild stunting were 62.4%, moderate stunting 20.0% and severe stunting 17.6%. Subjects with mild stunting who suffered from gross motor 24.5%, fine motor skills 18.9%, language 11.3% and social personal developmental delay 35.8%. Subjects with moderate stunting who suffered from gross motor 29.4%, fine motor skills 76.5%, language 52.9% and social personal developmental delay 88.2%. Subjects with severe stunting who suffered from gross motor 33.3%, fine motor skills 60.0%, language 33.3% and social personal developmental delay 80.0%. There were associations between stunting severity and fine motor ( $p=0,000$ ), language ( $p=0,021$ ) and social personal developmental delay ( $p=0,000$ ). There was no association between stunting severity and gross motor developmental delay.

**Conclusion :** There were association between stunting severity and developmental delay of fine motoric, language and social personal, but there was no association with gross motor developmental delay.

**Keyword :** stunting severity, 12-24 month old children, developmental delay, gross motor, fine motoric, language, social personal .