

INTISARI

KESESUAIAN PRAKTIK PEMBERIAN MPASI TERHADAP KECUKUPAN ASUPAN ENERGI DAN STATUS GIZI BADUTA PADA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI WILAYAH KERJA HDSS SLEMAN

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Latar Belakang: Permasalahan status gizi baduta (usia 6-24 bulan) di Kabupaten Sleman, berdasarkan hasil Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) tahun 2022, masih belum memenuhi target pemerintah. Status gizi pada baduta dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya asupan energi. Pemberian MPASI bertujuan melengkapi zat gizi pada ASI dan memenuhi kebutuhan energi anak. Disisi lain, pandemi Covid-19 membawa dampak besar bagi masyarakat, termasuk pemberian MPASI.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan praktik pemberian MPASI terhadap kecukupan energi dan status gizi Baduta pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di wilayah kerja HDSS Sleman

Metode: Sampel dari penelitian ini berjumlah 192 baduta yang berdomisili di Kabupaten Sleman dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Desain penelitian ini adalah *cross-sectional*, dengan uji bivariat yang digunakan adalah uji *chi square*.

Hasil: (1) Hubungan antara karakteristik pemberian MPASI terhadap kecukupan asupan energi baduta menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,332$ (2) Hubungan karakteristik pemberian MPASI terhadap BB/TB menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,812$, BB/U menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,018$, TB/U menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,762$, (3) Hubungan antara kecukupan asupan energi terhadap BB/TB menunjukkan nilai $p = 1,000$, BB/U menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,597$, TB/U menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,381$.

Kesimpulan: (1) Tidak terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik pemberian MPASI terhadap kecukupan asupan energi baduta (2) Karakteristik pemberian MPASI berhubungan status gizi BB/U baduta namun tidak signifikan pada status gizi BB/TB dan TB/U (3) Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kecukupan asupan energi dan status gizi baduta.

Kata Kunci: MPASI, asupan energi, status gizi, baduta, HDSS Sleman

ABSTRACT

THE CONFORMITY OF COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICES TOWARDS ENERGY INTAKE ADEQUACY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF 6-24 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE HDSS SLEMAN WORK AREA

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Background: The nutritional status among 6-24 months old children (Baduta) in the Sleman Regency, based on the results of the Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI) in 2022, does not meet the government's target. Several factors, including energy intake, influence the nutritional status of Baduta. Complementary feeding (MPASI) aims to supplement the nutrients in breast milk and meet the energy needs of children. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the community, including feeding practices.

Aim: To understand the relationship between complementary feeding practices, energy adequacy, and nutritional status among Baduta during the Covid-19 pandemic in the HDSS Sleman Work Area.

Method: To understand the relationship between complementary feeding practices, energy adequacy, and nutritional status among Baduta during the Covid-19 pandemic in the HDSS Sleman Work Area.

Result: (1) The relationship between the characteristics of complementary feeding practices and energy intake adequacy shows a value of $p=0.332$. (2) The relationship between the characteristics of complementary feeding practices and the nutritional status of Baduta (W/H) $p=0.812$, (W/A) $p=0.018$, (H/A) $p=0.762$. (3) The relationship between energy intake adequacy and the nutritional status of Baduta (W/H) $p=1,000$, (W/A) $p=0.597$, (H/A) $p=0.381$.

Summary: (1) There is no significant relationship between the characteristics of complementary feeding practices and energy intake adequacy in Baduta. (2) The relationship between the characteristics of complementary feeding practices and the nutritional status is significant for weight-for-age (W/A) but not significant for weight-for-height (W/H) and height-for-age (H/A) (3) There is no significant relationship between energy intake adequacy and the nutritional status of Baduta.

Keywords: complementary feeding, energy intake, nutritional status, baduta, HDSS Sleman