

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Stunting adalah masalah kondisi kesehatan anak yang mengalami gangguan status gizi kronik sehingga dapat mengganggu tumbuh kembang anak yang berusia dibawah dua tahun. Anak usia 6-24 bulan merupakan priode kritis karena proses pertumbuhan dan perkembangan pada usia tersebut begitu pesat. Peran ibu dalam pencegahan stunting sangat dibutuhkan karena orang yang selalu dekat dengan anak adalah ibu.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan persepsi ibu tentang pencegahan stunting pada anak usia 6-24 bulan

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan *Cross-sectional* dengan metode pemilihan sampel *purposive sampling* pada ibu yang memiliki anak usia 6-24 bulan. Data diambil pada tanggal 24 maret – 27 maret di Posyandu Kelurahan Candibinangun. Alat ukur yang digunakan untuk yaitu lembar kuesioner pengetahuan dan persepsi. Hubungan pengetahuan dengan persepsi diketahui melalui analisis uji *Spearman Rank*.

**Hasil:** Sebanyak 70 ibu yang memiliki anak usia 6-24 bulan yang terlibat dalam penelitian. Hasil uji analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan persepsi hambatan (p-value: 0,006). Tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan persepsi kerentanan (p-value: 0,307), persepsi keseriusan (p-value: 0,558), persepsi manfaat (p-value: 0,103), dan efikasi diri (p-value: 0,105).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan persepsi hambatan ibu dalam pencegahan stunting pada anak usia 6-24 bulan. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keseriusan, persepsi manfaat, dan efikasi diri.

**Kata Kunci:** Pencegahan Stunting, Pengetahuan Ibu, Persepsi Ibu

### ***ABSTRACT***

**Introduction:** Stunting is a health concern that affects children under the age of two who have chronic nutritional status abnormalities that can interfere with their growth and development. Children aged 6-24 months are in a critical period since the growth and development process at the age is quite significant. The role of mother in preventing stunting is highly required since the person who is always close to the child is the mother.

**Objective:** To determine the relationship between knowledge and the perception of mothers about the prevention of stunting in children aged 6-24 months.

**Method:** Mothers with children aged 6-24 months were studied in a cross-sectional study with a purposive sampling method. Data was taken on 24-27 March at Community Health Unit (Posyandu) of Candibinangun Sub-District. The measuring tool in use was a questionnaire sheet about knowledge and perception. The relationship between knowledge and perception was discovered through the Sperman Rank test analysis.

**Results:** The study included 70 mother's with children ranging in age from 6 to 24 months. The result of analysis test indicates that there is a relationship between knowledge and perceived barriers (p-value: 0,006). There is no relationship between knowledge and perceived susceptibility (p-value: 0,307), perceived severity (p-value: 0,558), perceived benefits (p-value: 0,103), and self-efficacy (p-value: 0,105).

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between knowledge and perceived barriers of mothers in preventing stunting in children aged 6-24 months. There is no relationship between knowledge and perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** Stunting Prevention, Mother's Knowledge, Mother's Perception