

HUBUNGAN *STUNTING* DENGAN FUNGSI KOGNITIF PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR DESA GENIKAN, KECAMATAN NGABLAK, KABUPATEN MAGELANG, PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH

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INTISARI

Hasil integrasi Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Maret 2019 dan Studi Status Gizi Balita Indonesia (SSGBI) Tahun 2019 menunjukkan prevalensi *stunting* sebesar 27,67%. Kabupaten Magelang menjadi salah satu prevalensi *stunting* tertinggi sebesar 31,01% dan kecamatan Ngablak merupakan salah satu area tertinggi sebesar 39,78%. *Stunting* dapat mempengaruhi banyak efek samping pada tumbuh kembang anak, salah satunya adalah fungsi kognitif, sehingga dibutuhkan penelitian yang menganalisis hubungan *stunting* dengan fungsi kognitif pada anak sebagai tambahan dasar ilmu pengetahuan dan rekomendasi pada pengambil kebijakan di tingkat sekolah hingga pemerintah dalam menanggulangi dampak yang ditimbulkan *stunting* pada aspek kognitif. Studi ini menggunakan desain potong lintang, dengan kriteria inklusi; (1) Anak sekolah dasar berusia 6-12 tahun, pada kelas 1-6 Sekolah Dasar, (2) bersedia menjalani pemeriksaan tinggi badan, berat badan, dan mengisi kuisioner, dan (3) bersedia menjadi subjek penelitian dengan menandatangani *informed consent* setelah mendapatkan penjelasan dari tim penelitian. Kriteria eksklusi dalam penelitian ini adalah; (1) Anak sedang sakit akut atau kronis yang serius saat penelitian, dan (2) memiliki cacat bawaan. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah *stunting* dengan variabel terikat adalah gangguan kognitif. Didapatkan 110 subjek yang telah dikumpulkan, sebanyak 31,8% anak *stunting* dan 68,2% tidak *stunting*. Hasil analisis multivariat dan bivariat didapatkan *stunting* signifikan berhubungan dengan gangguan kognitif dengan nilai $p=0,008$, OR 6,81 (CI: 1,64-28,22) dengan domain yang signifikan terganggu dari hasil analisis bivariat *stunting* terhadap domain kognitif, antara lain; registrasi, atensi/kalkulasi, memori dan bahasa. Oleh karena itu, studi ini menunjukkan bahwa *stunting* berhubungan dengan gangguan kognitif pada anak sekolah dasar.

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Kata kunci: *stunting*, gangguan kognitif, anak sekolah dasar

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUNTING AND COGNITIVE
FUNCTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN OF GENIKAN
VILLAGE, NGABLAH SUB-DISTRICT, MAGELANG DISTRICT,
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

The results of the integration of the March 2019 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) and the 2019 Indonesian Toddler Nutrition Status Study (SSGBI) showed a stunting prevalence of 27.67%. Magelang district is one of the highest prevalence of stunting at 31.01% and Ngablak sub-district is one of the highest areas at 39.78%. Stunting can affect many side effects on child development, one of which is cognitive function, so research is needed that analyzes the relationship between stunting and cognitive function in children as an additional basis for science and recommendations to policy makers at the school level to the government in overcoming the impact of stunting on cognitive aspects. This study used a cross-sectional design, with inclusion criteria; (1) Primary school children aged 6-12 years, in grades 1-6 of elementary school, (2) willing to undergo height, weight, and fill out questionnaires, and (3) willing to become research subjects by signing informed consent after getting an explanation from the research team. The exclusion criteria in this study were; (1) The child was seriously acutely or chronically ill at the time of the study, and (2) had congenital defects. The independent variable in this study was stunting with the dependent variable being cognitive impairment. There were 110 subjects collected, 31.8% of children were stunted and 68.2% were not stunted. The results of multivariate and bivariate analysis showed that stunting was significantly associated with cognitive impairment with a value of $p=0.008$, OR 6.81 (CI: 1.64-28.22) with domains that were significantly impaired from the results of bivariate analysis of stunting on domains on the cognitive, including; registration, attention/calculation, memory and language. Therefore, this study shows that stunting is associated with cognitive impairment in primary school children

Keywords: stunting, cognitive impairment, primary school children

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