

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Salah satu masalah gizi yang saat ini menjadi perhatian utama adalah tingginya angka kejadian anak balita pendek akibat malnutrisi kronis atau masalah kesehatan seperti infeksi kronis (*Stunting*). *Stunting* di Kabupaten Sragen memiliki angka stunting 24,3% (SSGI, 2020). Angka *stunting* tertinggi di Sragen berada di wilayah Kecamatan Gesi yang mencapai 27% dan Mondokan sebanyak 24,2%. Prevalensi kasus *stunting* ini berbanding lurus dengan kasus pernikahan usia dini yang tercatat di KUA Kabupaten Sragen. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai fenomena tersebut.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara pernikahan usia dini ibu dengan angka kejadian *stunted* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Mondokan, Kabupaten Sragen.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian menggunakan desain observasional analitik cross sectional terhadap 164 pasang ibu dan baduta. Instrumen penelitian meliputi timbangan digital, infantometer, dan formulir wawancara. Data dianalisis menggunakan Uji korelasi, Uji Chi-Square, dan regresi logistik.

**Hasil penelitian:** Analisis Uji Chi Square atau Fisher's Exact menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pernikahan usia dini ibu ( $p=0,702$ ) dengan kejadian *stunted* anak. Analisis uji korelasi menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan usia ibu saat menikah ( $p=0,029$ ) dengan nilai z-score PB/U anak. Analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan kelompok usia anak menjadi faktor risiko yang paling bermakna ( $p=0,000$ ; OR=5,350).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia ibu saat menikah dengan nilai z-score PB/U anak.

**Kata kunci:** Usia ibu saat menikah, *stunted*, usia anak, pendidikan dan pengetahuan ibu.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** One of the nutritional problems that is currently a major concern is the high incidence of short children under five due to chronic malnutrition or health problems such as chronic infections (Stunting). Stunting in Sragen Regency has a stunting rate of 24.3% (SSGI, 2020). The highest stunting rate in Sragen is in the Gesi sub-district area, which reaches 27% and Mondokan, 24.2%. The prevalence of stunting cases is directly proportional to the cases of early marriage recorded at the KUA of Sragen Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct further research on this phenomenon.

**Objective:** To determine whether there is a relationship between early marriage of mothers and the incidence of stunted children in the Working Area of Puskesmas Mondokan, Sragen Regency.

**Methods:** The study used a cross-sectional analytic observational design of 164 pairs of mothers and infants. Research instruments included digital scales, infantometers, and interview forms. Data were analyzed using correlation test, Chi-Square test, and logistic regression.

**Results:** Chi Square or Fisher's Exact test analysis showed no significant association between early marriage of mothers ( $p=0.702$ ) and the incidence of stunted children. Correlation test analysis showed there was a significant association between maternal age at marriage ( $p=0.029$ ) and child PB/U z-score. Logistic regression analysis showed that the age group of the child was the most significant risk factor ( $p=0.000$ ;  $OR=5.350$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is a significant association between maternal age at marriage and child PB/U z-score.

**Keywords:** Maternal age at marriage, stunted, child age, maternal education and knowledge.