

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Tingginya masalah gizi yang dialami anak usia 6-23 bulan menunjukkan pentingnya pengasuhan yang tepat bagi anak yang memiliki masalah gizi untuk memantau perkembangan anak. Permasalahan gizi anak usia 6-23 bulan memberikan dampak terhadap aspek perkembangan anak. *Nurturing care* pada anak dengan masalah gizi menjadi penting dikarenakan kesulitan makan bisa menjadi faktor utama tercukupinya kebutuhan gizi anak yang berakhir semakin buruk masalah gizi anak.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan *nurturing care* ibu, gambaran perkembangan anak yang memiliki masalah gizi, hubungan variabel perancu dengan pengetahuan ibu dan perkembangan anak, hubungan variabel luar dengan perkembangan anak, dan hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang *nurturing care* dengan perkembangan berdasarkan KPSP pada anak yang memiliki masalah gizi.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret 2024 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibawang dengan melibatkan 50 responden ibu beserta anaknya melalui metode *consecutive sampling*. Instrumen pengetahuan *nurturing care* ibu digunakan untuk mengukur pengetahuan ibu dan instrumen KPSP untuk mengukur perkembangan anak 6-23 bulan. Data dianalisis dengan uji t tidak berpasangan.

Hasil: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perkembangan dengan variabel perancu. Tidak terdapat hubungan variabel luar dan perkembangan. Pengetahuan *nurturing care* ibu berkorelasi dengan perkembangan ($p=0,010$) anak 6-23 bulan yang memiliki masalah gizi.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan *nurturing care* ibu dengan perkembangan anak 6-23 bulan yang memiliki masalah gizi.

Kata Kunci: anak usia 6-23 bulan, ibu, masalah gizi, perkembangan, pengetahuan *nurturing care*

ABSTRACT

Background: The high level of nutritional problems experienced by children aged 6-23 months shows the importance of proper care for children who have nutritional problems to monitor the child's development. Nutritional problems in children aged 6-23 months have an impact on aspects of child development. Nurturing care for children with nutritional problems is important because difficulty eating can be a major factor in meeting a child's nutritional needs which ends up making the child's nutritional problems worse.

Objective: Understand the description of maternal knowledge of nurturing care, the description of the development of children who have nutritional problems, the relationship between confounding variables with maternal knowledge and child development, the relationship between external variables and child development, and the relationship between maternal knowledge about nurturing care and development based on KPSP in children who have nutritional problems.

Methods: Analytical descriptive research with a quantitative approach and cross-sectional research design. The research was conducted in March 2024 in the working area of the Kalibawang Community Health Center, involving 50 mother and child respondents using the consecutive sampling method. The maternal nurturing care knowledge instrument was used to measure maternal knowledge and the KPSP instrument to measure child development 6-23 months. Data were analyzed using the unpaired t test correlation test.

Results: There is no relationship between knowledge and development and confounding variables. There is no relationship between external variables and development. Mother's nurturing care knowledge is correlated with the development ($p=0.010$) of children 6-23 months who have nutritional problems

Conclusion: There is a relationship between maternal knowledge of nurturing care and the development of children 6-23 months who have nutritional problems.

Keywords: children aged 6-23 months, mothers, nutritional problems, development, knowledge of nurturing care