

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Stunting di wilayah timur Indonesia masih cukup tinggi dimana empat dari lima provinsi dengan stunting tertinggi terletak di NTT, Sulawesi Barat, Papua, dan NTB. Terjadinya angka stunting yang tinggi di wilayah timur Indonesia disebabkan adanya disparitas penggunaan pelayanan kesehatan maternal antara wilayah barat dan timur Indonesia. Di sisi lain, kehamilan remaja masih menjadi isu yang harus diperhatikan di Indonesia, terutama di kawasan timur karena mampu mempengaruhi terhadap kondisi perinatal seperti kejadian stunting sebagai manifestasi kondisi gagalnya pertumbuhan anak secara kronis.

Metode: Desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional* menggunakan data SSGI 2022. Subjek merupakan anak berusia 6-23 bulan yang berdomisili di wilayah timur Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Kepulauan Maluku dan Papua). Uji bivariabel menggunakan regresi logistic sederhana dimana besar hubungan menggunakan nilai *odds ratio*. Analisis multivariabel menggunakan *Structural Equation Models* (SEM).

Hasil: Jumlah sampel yang digunakan adalah 27.569 sampel. Probabilitas stunting pada anak pertama menjadi 1,16 (COR, CI95% 1,15-1,17) kali dan 1,18 (COR, CI95% 1,13-1,24) kali pada ibu dengan kehamilan remaja dan kehamilan tua. Probabilitas stunting pada anak pertama sebesar 1,22 (COR, CI95% 1,21-1,23) kali pada ibu hamil yang tidak mendapatkan pelayanan kesehatan maternal yang berkualitas. Hasil analisis multivariabel dengan SEM menunjukkan bahwa usia ibu dan pelayanan kesehatan maternal tidak berpengaruh, baik secara langsung dan tidak langsung terhadap kejadian stunting anak pertama ($p\text{-value} > 0,05$). Variabel laten yang secara signifikan berpengaruh langsung terhadap kejadian stunting di wilayah timur Indonesia adalah riwayat kesehatan anak ($p\text{-value} < 0,001$), dengan dimensi yang dominan berpengaruh adalah berat dan panjang badan lahir.

Kesimpulan: Usia ibu pada kehamilan pertama dan pelayanan kesehatan maternal tidak signifikan mempengaruhi secara langsung dan tidak langsung kejadian stunting di wilayah timur Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Indonesia timur, kehamilan remaja, pelayanan kesehatan maternal, SEM, stunting

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting remains a significant issue in eastern Indonesia where four out of the five provinces with the highest rates are located in East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, Papua, and West Nusa Tenggara. The high stunting rates in eastern Indonesia are attributed to disparities in the utilization of maternal health services between western and eastern Indonesia. Additionally, teenage pregnancy remains a critical concern in Indonesia, particularly in the eastern regions due to its impact of perinatal conditions, such as stunting, which manifests as chronic child growth failure.

Methods: This study used a quantitative cross-sectional design from data of SSGI 2022. The subjects were children aged 6-23 months in eastern Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, the Maluku Islands, and Papua). A bivariable analysis was conducted using simple logistic regression, with the magnitude of the relationship represented by odds ratios. Multivariable analysis utilized Structural Equation Models (SEM).

Results: The number of samples used is 27,569 children. The probability of stunting in the first toddler was 1.16 (COR, CI95% 1.15-1.17) times and 1.18 (COR, CI95% 1.13-1.24) times in mothers with adolescent and older pregnancy, respectively. The probability of stunting in the first toddler also increased by 1.22 (COR, CI95% 1.21-1.23) times in mothers who receive poor quality of maternal health services during pregnancy. The results of multivariable analysis showed that mothers' age at first pregnancy and maternal health services had no effect, either directly or indirectly, on the incidence of stunting in the first toddler (p -value > 0.05). The latent variable that significantly influenced stunting in eastern Indonesia (p -value < 0.001) was child health history, with birth weight and birth length as the dominant risk factors.

Conclusion: Maternal age at first pregnancy and maternal health services did not significantly influence directly and indirectly the incidence of stunting in eastern Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: eastern Indonesia, maternal healthcare service, SEM, stunting, teenage pregnancy