

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pengetahuan dan sikap seorang ibu dapat memengaruhi perilaku ibu dalam merawat anak stunting di daerah terpencil dari setiap negara berkembang, salah satunya Indonesia. Namun, perilaku ibu dalam perawatan anak stunting pada kelompok usia 24-35 bulan belum diterapkan di daerah terpencil.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dengan perilaku ibu dalam perawatan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan dan hubungan antara distribusi frekuensi variabel demografi dengan variabel terikat.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang. Menggunakan analisis *Pearson Product Moment* dan *Rank Spearman* untuk menilai hubungan antara 2 variabel bebas dan 1 variabel terikat. Sampel penelitian adalah ibu dengan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan di Puskesmas Wae Mbeleng, Manggarai, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April 2025 setelah izin etik diterbitkan. Pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner data demografi, identitas responden, pernyataan persetujuan responden, kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku ibu dalam perawatan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku ibu dalam perawatan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan dengan nilai signifikansi $p= 0,268 > 0,05$, namun ada hubungan yang positif antara sikap ibu dengan perilaku ibu dalam perawatan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan dengan nilai signifikansi $p= 0,000 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Sikap ibu yang positif tentang perilaku perawatan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan tidak selalu didasari dengan pengetahuan yang baik tentang perilaku perawatan anak stunting usia 24-35 bulan. Hal ini disebabkan karena faktor lain seperti budaya dan kemiskinan.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Perawatan Stunting

ABSTRACT

Background: *A mother's knowledge and attitudes can influence her behavior in caring for stunted children in remote areas of every developing country, including Indonesia. However, maternal behavior in caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months has not been implemented in remote areas.*

Objective: *To determine the relationship between maternal knowledge and attitudes and maternal behavior in caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months and the relationship between the frequency distribution of demographic variables and the dependent variable.*

Methods: *This study used a cross-sectional study design. Pearson Product Moment and Spearman Rank analysis were used to assess the relationship between two independent variables and one dependent variable. The study sample was mothers with stunted children aged 24-35 months at the Wae Mbeleng Community Health Center, Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara. The study was conducted in April 2025 after ethical clearance was issued. Data were collected through a questionnaire on demographic data, respondent identity, respondent consent statements, and a questionnaire on mothers' knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months.*

Results: *The results showed no significant relationship between maternal knowledge and behavior in caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months with a significance value of $p = 0.268 > 0.05$. However, there was a positive relationship between maternal attitudes and maternal behavior in caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months with a significance value of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$.*

Conclusion: *Positive maternal attitudes about caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months are not always based on good knowledge about caring for stunted children aged 24-35 months. This is due to other factors such as culture and poverty.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior in Stunting Care*