

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Anak usia 6–24 bulan tergolong dalam masa *golden age* ketika pertumbuhan berlangsung secara pesat. Pada usia ini anak rentan mengalami sakit akut karena daya tahan tubuh belum kuat. Kondisi sakit akut memengaruhi pertumbuhan jangka pendek, namun jika terjadi selama masa krusial tanpa pengasuhan yang tepat, menyebabkan gangguan pertumbuhan seperti *failure growth*. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pengasuhan *nurturing care* untuk mendukung pertumbuhan optimal anak.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran praktik *nurturing care* dan gambaran pertumbuhan anak sakit akut. Mengetahui hubungan praktik *nurturing care* dengan pertumbuhan anak sakit akut. Mengetahui hubungan praktik *nurturing care* dan pertumbuhan dengan variabel *confounding*.

Metode Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Responden berjumlah 58 ibu yang memiliki anak sakit akut usia 6-24 bulan dan melakukan pemeriksaan di Puskesmas Banguntapan II. Penelitian menggunakan kuesioner praktik *nurturing care* KAP modifikasi Amiatun (2022) dan kuesioner pertumbuhan *weight increment*. Analisis penelitian menggunakan *chi-square* untuk mengetahui hubungan *nurturing care* dengan pertumbuhan anak sakit akut.

Hasil: Lebih dari separuh ibu (51.7%) sudah menerapkan praktik *nurturing care* dengan baik. Lebih dari separuh anak (58.6%) yang mengalami sakit akut memiliki pertumbuhan normal. Hasil uji *chisquare* hubungan praktik *nurturing care* dengan pertumbuhan anak sakit akut menunjukkan nilai $p= 0.069 (>0.05)$. Hasil hubungan antara praktik *nurturing care* dengan variabel *confounding* pendidikan ibu $p=0.997$ dan penghasilan keluarga $p=0.637$. Hasil hubungan antara pertumbuhan dengan variabel *confounding* pendidikan ibu $p=0.137$ dan penghasilan keluarga $p=0.349$.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara praktik *nurturing care* dengan pertumbuhan anak sakit akut usia 6-24 bulan di Kabupaten Bantul. Tidak terdapat hubungan praktik *nurturing care* dan pertumbuhan dengan variabel *confounding*.

Kata kunci: praktik *nurturing care*, pertumbuhan, anak sakit akut

ABSTRACT

Background: Children aged 6 to 24 months are in the golden age, a critical period characterized by rapid growth and development. During this stage, children are particularly vulnerable to acute illnesses due to their immature immune systems. Acute illness can impair short-term growth; however, if it occurs during this crucial period without appropriate caregiving, it may lead to serious growth impairments such as growth failure. Therefore, nurturing care is essential to support optimal growth in young children.

Objective: This study aims to describe the practice of nurturing care and the growth of acutely ill children in Bantul District. It also seeks to examine the relationship between nurturing care practices and the growth of acutely ill children aged 6–24 months. Furthermore, the study analyzes the relationship between nurturing care practices and child growth while considering potential confounding variables.

Method: This study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive-analytic and cross-sectional design. The respondents were 58 mothers who had acutely ill children aged 6–24 months and visited Banguntapan II primary health center for medical examination. The study used a modified version of the nurturing care KAP questionnaire by Amiatun (2022) and a weight increment questionnaire to assess child growth. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test to examine the relationship between nurturing care practices and the growth of acutely ill children.

Result: More than half of the mothers (51.7%) had implemented good nurturing care practices for their acutely ill children. Additionally, more than half of the children (58.6%) who experienced acute illness had normal growth. The chi-square test examining the relationship between nurturing care practices and the growth of acutely ill children showed a p-value of 0.069 (>0.05), indicating no statistically significant association. The relationship between nurturing care practices and the confounding variables showed p-values of 0.997 for maternal education and 0.637 for family income. Meanwhile, the association between child growth and the confounding variables showed p-values of 0.137 for maternal education and 0.349 for family income.

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between nurturing care practices and the growth of acutely ill children aged 6–24 months in Bantul District. Additionally, no significant associations were found between nurturing care practices and child growth with the confounding variables.

Keyword: practice nurturing care, growth, acutely ill child