

INTISARI

Latar belakang: *Stunting* pada usia sekolah dapat menyebabkan rendahnya kemampuan kognitif, fungsi fisik yang tidak optimal, dan produktivitas masa depan yang rendah.

Tujuan: Untuk mengidentifikasi apakah berat badan lahir rendah merupakan faktor risiko *stunting* pada anak usia sekolah di provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode: Kami melakukan *case-control study*, melibatkan siswa sekolah dasar berusia 6-7 tahun yang dipilih secara *cluster random sampling* dari lima kabupaten di provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Stunting* dinilai berdasarkan parameter antropometri, dan didefinisikan sebagai nilai *Z score* untuk tinggi badan menurut usia <-2 standar deviasi berdasarkan kriteria WHO 2005. Data klinis dan demografi diperoleh menggunakan kuesioner yang diisi oleh orang tua. Sebanyak 231 anak *stunting* diidentifikasi dan dianggap sebagai kelompok kasus. Kelompok kontrol (462 anak-anak tidak *stunting*) dipilih secara acak tanpa dilakukan *matching*.

Hasil: *Stunting* diidentifikasi pada 11,8% populasi penelitian. Anak-anak dengan riwayat berat badan lahir rendah (<2500 g), jenis kelamin laki-laki, usia kehamilan kurang bulan, pola pemberian MPASI dini dan tinggal di daerah pedesaan lebih besar kemungkinan untuk mengalami *stunting* pada usia sekolah, dengan *adjusted OR* 3,38 (95% CI: 2,03 -5,63), 1,62 (95% CI: 1,16-2,27), 4,23 (95% CI: 2,18-8,24), 1,65 (95% CI: 1,11-2,45) dan 1,68 (95% CI: 1,01-2,62), masing-masing. *Stunting* pada usia sekolah tidak perhubungan dengan durasi pemberian ASI eksklusif (OR: -) dan tingkat pendidikan orang tua (OR: 1,40; 95% CI: 0,99-1,99).

Kesimpulan: Anak-anak yang lahir dengan riwayat berat badan lahir rendah cenderung mengalami *stunting* pada masa sekolah.

Kata kunci: berat badan lahir rendah, *stunting*, anak usia sekolah, faktor risiko

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting at school-age period may lead to low cognitive capability, improper physical function, and low productivity in the future.

Objective: To identify whether low birth weight is a risk factor of stunting among school-aged children

Methods: We conducted a case control study, involving elementary school students aged 6-7 years who were selected by cluster random sampling from five districts in Yogyakarta province. Stunting was assessed based on anthropometric parameters, and was defined as a z-score of height for age < -2 standard deviation based on the WHO 2005 criteria. Clinical and demographic data were obtained using a questionnaire that was completed by the parents. A total of 231 stunted children were identified and considered as a case group. The control group (462 non-stunted children) were randomly selected without matching.

Result: Stunting was identified in 11,8% of the study population. Children with a history of low birth weight (< 2500 g), gender boys, premature, early complementary feeding time, living in rural areas were more likely to be stunted at school age period, with adjusted OR of 3.38 (95% CI: 2.03-5.63), 1.62 (95% CI: 1.16-2.27), 4.23 (95% CI: 2.18-8.24), 1.65 (95% CI: 1.11-2.45) and 1.68 (95% CI: 1.01-2.62), respectively. Stunting at school-age period was not associated with duration of exclusive breastfeeding (OR: -) and parent's education (OR: 1.40; 95% CI: 0.99-1.99).

Conclusion: Children who were born with history of low birth weight were more likely to be stunted during school-age period.

Keywords: low birth weight, stunting, school-age children, risk factor