

ABSTRAK

Berat badan dan panjang badan lahir merupakan gambaran kualitas kehamilan yang akan berpengaruh pada pertumbuhan selanjutnya dan keduanya merupakan faktor risiko kejadian *stunting*. *Stunting* merupakan gangguan pertumbuhan fisik ditandai dengan tubuh pendek hingga melewati -2 SD. *Stunting* dapat menyebabkan gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan kognitif, hingga kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan berat badan dan panjang badan lahir dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 7-24 bulan.

Metode penelitian menggunakan desain *case control*. Populasi terjangkau adalah seluruh balita usia 7-24 bulan yang mengikuti Posyandu bulan Agustus 2018 di Kelurahan Kricak. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah 30 balita *stunting* dan 30 balita tidak *stunting*. Data diperoleh dengan pengukuran langsung tinggi badan balita dan dari buku KIA untuk mengetahui riwayat berat badan dan panjang badan lahir. Analisis data menggunakan *Chi Square Test* dan *Fisher Exact Test* untuk analisis hubungan dua variabel nominal dan Uji Regresi Logistik Ganda untuk analisis pengaruh variabel-variabel tersebut terhadap suatu obyek secara simultan dengan $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 96,7% balita memiliki riwayat berat lahir normal dan sebanyak 73,3% balita memiliki riwayat panjang lahir normal. Hasil uji statistik berat badan lahir dengan *stunting* didapatkan $p = 0,571$ ($p > 0,05$), uji statistik panjang badan lahir dengan *stunting* didapatkan $p = 0,013$ ($p < 0,05$) dan OR 5,047 (CI 95% 1,400-18,193). Hal ini berarti tidak terdapat hubungan antara berat badan lahir dengan *stunting*, namun terdapat hubungan antara panjang badan lahir dengan *stunting*.

Panjang badan lahir merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab terjadinya *stunting*.

Kata Kunci: Berat badan lahir, panjang badan lahir, *stunting*.

ABSTRACT

Birth weight and birth length represent the quality of pregnancy which will give impact in the growth process and both are the risk factors for the incidence of stunting. Stunting is a physical growth disorder characterized by a short body length that passes through -2 SD. Stunting can caused impairment in cognitive growth, development, or even mortality. This study aimed to determine the relationship between birth weight and birth length with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 7-24 months.

This study used a case control study design with the population was all toddlers aged 7-24 months who attend Posyandu on August 2018 in Kricak Village. The sampling was taken by consecutive's sampling with numbers of sample were 30 stunting's toddlers and 30 non-stunting's toddlers. Data is obtained by direct toddlers's height measurement and from the KIA book to know the data of birth weight and birth length. The data was analyzed using Chi Square Test and Fisher Exact Test to analyze the relationship between two nominal variables and Multiple Logistic Regression Test to analyze the effect of these variables on an object simultaneously with $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results showed that 96.7% of toddlers had normal birth weight and as many as 73.3% toddlers had normal birth length. The results of statistical tests of birth weight with stunting obtained $p = 0.571$ ($p > 0.05$) and the birth length with stunting obtained $p = 0.013$ ($p < 0.05$) and OR 5.047 (95% CI 1.400-18.193). This means there was no relationship between birth weight and stunting, but there was a relationship between birth length and stunting.

The birth length was one of the factors for the incidence of stunting.

Keywords: Birth weight, birth length, stunting.