

INTISARI

Latar belakang :Masalah stunting menjadi masalah yang banyak dialami oleh negara berkembang.Studi-studi menunjukkan bahwa anak pendek sangat berhubungan dengan prestasi pendidikan yang buruk, lama pendidikan yang menurun dan pendapatan yang rendah saat dewasa. Data Riskesdas Tahun 2013 menunjukkan prevalensi stunting di Indonesia sebesar 37,2%. Pemeriksaan kehamilan merupakan salah satu program intervensi penting dalam intervensi gizi spesifik untuk pencegahan stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan kualitas pemeriksaan kehamilan dan frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan terhadap kejadian stunting di Indonesia, yang diambil dari data IFLS 5 tahun 2014.

Metode :Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian analitik observasional dengan menggunakan data sekunder hasil survey dari *Indonesian Family Life Survey* (IFLS) 5 tahun 2014 dengan rancangan penelitian kohort historis. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh anak usia 6 – 23 bulan yang berdomisili di 13 provinsi yang menjadi subjek IFLS 5 tahun 2014. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji *Chi Square* dan uji Regresi Logistik.

Hasil :Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kualitas pemeriksaan kehamilan terhadap kejadian stunting dengan nilai $p=0,52$ (RR = 1,09; CI 95 = 0,83 – 1,41) namun frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian stunting dengan nilai $p=0,01$ (RR = 1,52 ; CI 95 = 1,11 – 2,08). Hasil analisis multivariat frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan memiliki pengaruh terhadap kejadian stunting dengan mempertimbangkan variabel pengukuran tekanan darah, pekerjaan ibu dan pemberian TTD dengan nilai $p<0,01$ (OR = 2,015; 95% CI = 1,180 - 3,440).

Kesimpulan :Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kualitas pemeriksaan kehamilan dengan kejadian *stunting*. Namun disisilain frekuensi pemeriksaan kehamilan terbukti secara signifikan berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting.

Kata kunci : Stunting, Pemeriksaan Kehamilan, IFLS 2014

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a problem that often occurred in developing countries. Studies showed that short children are strongly associated with poor educational performance, decreased education duration and low income as adults. Riskesdas data in 2013 showed that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 37.2%. Antenatal care is one of the important intervention programs in specific nutritional interventions to prevent stunting. This study aims to analyze the relationship between quality of antenatal care and frequency of antenatal care for stunting in Indonesia, which was taken from the 2014 IFLS 5 data.

Method: This study was an observational analytic study using secondary data of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 5 with a historical cohort study design. The population in this study were all children aged 6 - 23 months who were domiciled in 13 provinces which were the subject of IFLS 5 data. The analysis was carried out using the Chi Square test and Logistic Regression test.

Results: The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between the quality of antenatal care for the incidence of stunting with the p value = 0,52 (RR = 1,09; CI 95 = 0,83 – 1,41) but the frequency of antenatal care had a significant relationship with incidence of stunting with a p value = 0,01 (RR = 1,52 ; CI 95 = 1,11 – 2,08). The results of multivariate analysis of the frequency of antenatal care had an influence on the incidence of stunting by considering the variables of blood pressure measurement, maternal work and TTD administration with p value <0.01 (OR = 2,015; 95% CI = 1,180 - 3,440).

Conclusion: This study found that there was no significant relationship between the quality of antenatal care and the incidence of stunting. But on the other hand the frequency of antenatal care has been shown to be significantly associated with the incidence of stunting.

Keywords: *Stunting, antenatal care, 2014 IFLS*