



HUBUNGAN ANTARA SANITASI DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BAYI DI KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* masih menjadi masalah kesehatan pada anak-anak di Indonesia. *Stunting* dapat meningkatkan angka mortalitas, morbiditas dan mempengaruhi produktivitas pada saat dewasa. *Stunting* tidak hanya disebabkan oleh gizi buruk yang dialami ibu ataupun anak balita. Sanitasi rumah tangga dan sumber air minum diketahui merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab *stunting* yang diperantarai penyakit infeksi seperti diare.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan sanitasi rumah tangga dengan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi di Kulon Progo.

Metode: Penelitian *cross-sectional* dengan menggunakan data sekunder dengan sampel sebanyak 223 responden. Subjek penelitian diambil secara *purposive sampling*. Variabel yang digunakan adalah sanitasi, sumber air minum, kondisi lantai rumah, riwayat diare, dan kejadian *stunting*. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan uji alternatif *Fisher Exact Test*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden tidak memiliki fasilitas sanitasi yang layak (57,8%). Bayi yang menderita *stunting* sebanyak 4,5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara sanitasi ($p=0,614$), kondisi lantai rumah ($p=0,608$) dengan riwayat diare bayi. Tidak ada hubungan antara riwayat diare ($p=0,516$) ataupun sanitasi ($p=0,068$) dengan kejadian *stunting*.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara sanitasi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi di Kulon Progo.

Kata Kunci: Sanitasi, lantai rumah, riwayat diare, kejadian *stunting*, bayi

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Relations between Sanitation with Incidence of Stunting Among Infants in Kulon Progo

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting among children is still a health problem in Indonesia. Stunting can increase mortality, morbidity and affect productivity in adulthood. Stunting is not only caused by malnutrition by mothers or toddlers. Household sanitation and drinking water sources are known to be one of the factors causing stunting, mediated by infectious diseases such as diarrhea.

Objectives: To analyze the relations between sanitation with incidence of stunting among infants in Kulon Progo.

Methods: Cross sectional study using secondary data with sample of 223 respondents. Research subject were taken by purposive sampling. The variabel used were sanitation, drinking water sources, history of diarrhea, and incidence of stunting. The relation between variables was tested using Chi Square with the alternative Fisher Exact Test.

Results: Most respondents did not have a proper sanitation facilities (57.8%). There were 4.5% of stunted infants. Sanitation ($p=0.614$) and house floor condition ($p=0.608$) had no relation with history of diarrhea. Sanitation ($p=0.068$) and history of diarrhea ($p=0.516$) had no relation with incidence of stunting.

Conclusion: There was no relation between sanitation with incidence of stunting among infants in Kulon Progo.

Keywords: Sanitation, house floor, diarrhea, incidence of stunting, infant

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