

## ABSTRAK

Diare merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian dan kesakitan tertinggi pada anak di Indonesia, pada bayi (31,4%) dan pada balita (25,2%). Ketidaktepatan pemberian MP ASI merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya diare pada anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian MP ASI dengan kejadian diare pada anak umur 6-24 bulan.

Metode penelitian menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi terjangkau adalah seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak umur 6-24 bulan terhitung dari bulan Februari-Maret 2019 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sleman. Sampel berjumlah 68 responden dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *accidental sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan data primer dari kuesioner yang telah diuji valid dan reliabel, analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* ( $\alpha=0,05$ ).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 42,6% anak mengalami diare. Data ketepatan pemberian MP ASI berdasar jenis, frekuensi, porsi dan cara pemberian diketahui 61,8% jenis tidak tepat, 64,7% frekuensi tidak tepat, 58,8% porsi tidak tepat dan 79,4% cara pemberian tidak tepat. Analisis *chi square* dapat diketahui tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis MP ASI ( $p\text{-value}=0,767$ ), frekuensi pemberian MP ASI ( $p\text{-value}=0,892$ ), porsi pemberian MP ASI ( $p\text{-value}=0,781$ ) dan cara pemberian MP ASI ( $p\text{-value}=0,775$ ) dengan kejadian diare.

Ketepatan pemberian MP ASI perlu menjadi perhatian khusus sebagai salah satu pencegahan diare pada anak.

Kata Kunci: Makanan pendamping ASI, diare, anak.

### **ABSTRACT**

*Diarrhea is one of the highest causes of death and illness for children in Indonesia, infants (31,4%) and toddlers (25,2%). Inaccurate provision of complementary feeding is one of the causes of diarrhea for children. This research aims to know the relationship of complementary feeding with the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months.*

*This research method was using cross sectional design. The accessible population were all mothers who had children aged 6-24 months starting from February to March 2019 at the working area of Sleman Public Health Center. The sample were 68 respondents using accidental sampling technique. Retrieval of data was using primary data from questionnaires that have been tested valid and reliable, data analysis was using chi-square test ( $\alpha=0,05$ ).*

*This research showed 42,6% of children experienced diarrhea. Data on the accuracy of complementary feeding based on type, frequency, portion and method of complementary feeding revealed 61,8% types were incorrect, 64,7% frequency was incorrect, 58,8% portions were incorrect and 79,4% method of complementary feeding incorrect. From chi square analysis can be known to have not a significant relationship between type of complementary feeding ( $p$ -value=0,767), frequency of complementary feeding ( $p$ -value=0,892), portion of complementary feeding ( $p$ -value=0,781) and method of complementary feeding with the incidence of diarrhea ( $p$ -value=0,775).*

*The accuracy of complementary feeding needs special attention as one of the prevention of diarrhea in children.*

*Keywords: complementary foods, diarrhea, children.*