

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Diare merupakan penyebab utama kematian kedua pada anak di bawah lima tahun yang terjadi di seluruh dunia. Apabila tidak segera ditangani akan menyebabkan kehilangan cairan hingga menyebabkan kematian. *World Health Organization* (WHO) dan *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund* (UNICEF) memiliki program untuk mengurangi morbiditas dan mortalitas diare pada balita melalui “*The Integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea* (GAPPD)”. Salah satu strategi yang dapat digunakan untuk memberikan upaya perlindungan (*protect*) dari kejadian diare adalah dengan memberikan suplemen vitamin A.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan pemberian suplemen vitamin A dengan kejadian diare pada balita berdasarkan data *Indonesian Family Life Survey* (IFLS).

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode rancangan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari *Indonesian Family Life Survey* (IFLS) gelombang 5 tahun 2014. Jumlah sampel penelitian adalah 3136 balita yang berusia 12-59 bulan dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan kuesioner IFLS-5 buku V (*Child Information*) tahun 2014. Analisis data penelitian menggunakan *chi-square*.

Hasil: Angka kejadian diare pada balita di Indonesia berdasarkan data IFLS-5 mencapai 19,5%. Kejadian diare lebih banyak terjadi pada balita laki-laki. Cakupan pemberian suplemen vitamin A sebesar 64,3%. Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi-square* antara pemberian suplemen vitamin A dengan kejadian diare diperoleh *p-value* sebesar 0,439.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara pemberian suplemen vitamin A dengan kejadian diare pada balita di Indonesia berdasarkan data IFLS-5 tahun 2014.

Kata kunci: vitamin A, diare, balita.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Diarrhea is the second leading cause of death in children under five years that occur worldwide. If not treated immediately, it will cause fluid loss to cause death. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) have programs to reduce morbidity and mortality of diarrhea in children under five through "The Integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrheal (GAPPD)". One strategy that can be used to protect against diarrhea is to provide vitamin A supplements.*

Aim: *Knowing the relationship between vitamin A supplementation with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five based on data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS).*

Method: *This study is quantitative research with a cross-sectional study design. This study used secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2014. The sample of the study was 3136 toddlers aged 12-59 months using total sampling technique. The instrument used in this study based on the questionnaire IFLS-5 book V (Child Information) in 2014. Data were analysed using chi-square statistical analysis.*

Result: *The incidence of diarrhea in children under five in Indonesia based on IFLS-5 data reaches up to 19.5%. The incidence of diarrhea is more common in boys. The coverage of vitamin A supplementation was 64.3%. Based on the results of the chi-square test between vitamin A supplementation with the incidence of diarrhea, the p-value was 0.439.*

Conclusion: *There is no relationship between vitamin A supplementation with the incidence of diarrhea in children under five in Indonesia based on the data IFLS-5 in 2014.*

Keywords: *vitamin A, diarrhea, children under five*