

## EVALUASI PEMANFAATAN PROGRAM PEMBERIAN FORMULA 100 TERHADAP STATUS GIZI BALITA GIZI BURUK PASCA PERAWATAN DI KABUPATEN MUNA TAHUN 2016

Riska Mayangsari<sup>1</sup>, Madarina Julia<sup>2</sup>, Susetyowati<sup>3</sup>

### INTISARI

**Latar Belakang** : Persentase balita kurus di Kabupaten Muna sebesar 11,8% dan balita sangat kurus sebanyak 6,3%. Sesuai rekomendasi *World Health Organization* (WHO), perbaikan status gizi balita gizi buruk dilakukan dengan memperbaiki asupan zat gizi dengan memberikan formula terapi berupa pemberian F-100, dimana F-100 merupakan makanan yang berbahan dasar susu yang diberikan pada fase transisi dan fase rehabilitasi.

**Tujuan** : Mengetahui daya terima F-100 oleh balita gizi buruk dan mengetahui hubungan daya terima F-100 balita gizi buruk dengan perubahan status gizi.

**Metode** : Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional yang menggunakan rancangan Kohort Prospektif. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh balita umur 12-24 bulan yang mengalami gizi buruk berjumlah 73 balita yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Sampel penelitian mendapatkan F-100 selama 5 minggu. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah univariat dan bivariat.

**Hasil** : Sebagian besar subjek (63,08%) termasuk dalam kategori daya terima baik dengan menghabiskan F-100 yang diberikan dan sisanya (36,92%) termasuk dalam kategori daya terima kurang dengan tidak menghabiskan F-100 yang diberikan. Hasil uji *Chi Square* menunjukkan ada hubungan antara daya terima F-100 dengan perubahan status gizi ( $p=0,02$ ) (RR=2,7; 95% CI=1,07-7,21).

**Kesimpulan** : Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara daya terima F-100 dengan perubahan status gizi balita ( $p<0,05$ )

**Kata Kunci** : Evaluasi, Status Gizi, F-100

---

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Program Studi S2 Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>2</sup>Staf Bagian Poli Anak RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Departemen Gizi dan Kesehatan Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Gadjah mada

## The Evaluation of Formula 100 Utilization Program towards The Nutritional Status of Malnourished Child after Treatment at Muna District in 2016

Riska Mayangsari<sup>1</sup>, Madarina Julia<sup>2</sup>, Susetyowati<sup>3</sup>

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The total percentage of underweight child in Muna District is 11,8% and the percentage of too skinny child is 6,3%. Asrecommended from *World Health Organization* (WHO),improvement in nutritional status of malnourished child is conductedby improving food supplementation.Giving therapeutic formula F-11, where F-100 is the food made from dairy products which given in the phase of transition and rehabilitation.

**Objective:**To figure out the admission of F-100 by malnourished child and to find out the correlation between F-100 admission from malnourished child and the changing of nutritional status.

**Method:** This research is an observational study using the design of prospective cohort study. The sample were the whole children aged 12-24 months who suffered malnutrition with the total number up to 73 children who have fulfilled the criteria of inclusion and exclusion. The study sample successfully obtained F100 for 5 weeks. The data analysis used is univariate and bivariate.

**Result:** Most of the subjects are included in the category of well admission (63,08%) by spending given F-100 and the rests are included in the category of less admission (36,92%) by not spending the given F-100. The result of *Chi Square Test* shows that there is correlation between the admission of F-100 and the changing of nutritional status ( $p=0,02$ ) ( $RR=2,7$  , 95%  $CI=1,07-7,2$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is significant correlation between the admission of F-100 and the changing of child's nutritional status ( $p<0,05$ )

**Keywords:** Evaluation, Status, Nutrition, F-100

---

<sup>1</sup>Student of School of Public Health Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University.

<sup>2</sup>Staff of Child care centerin dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

<sup>3</sup>Nutrition and Health Department, Medical Faculty, Gadjah Mada University.