

## ABSTRAK

Data dari WHO (2011) menunjukkan bahwa gizi buruk menyebabkan 80% kematian anak di Indonesia. Keadaan gizi buruk maupun gizi kurang mengakibatkan anak mengalami pertumbuhan dan perkembangan terlambat, meliputi perkembangan motorik kasar, motorik halus, bahasa, dan kepribadian. Saat ini, 43% anak di negara berkembang dikhawatirkan akan mengalami gangguan perkembangan dan hanya 30% anak pra sekolah dengan gangguan perkembangan yang teridentifikasi sebelumnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan status gizi dengan status perkembangan balita usia 12-36 bulan di wilayah Puskesmas Jetis Kota Yogyakarta.

Desain penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional* dengan menggunakan data primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan pengukuran. Populasi target adalah seluruh balita usia 12-36 bulan dengan jumlah sampel 84 yang diambil dengan *consecutive sampling*. Status gizi diperoleh dari pengukuran berat badan dan tinggi atau panjang badan yang diolah dengan WHO Anthro. Observasi perkembangan dilakukan dengan tes Denver II. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah *fisher exact test* ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara status gizi dengan status perkembangan balita usia 12-36 bulan dengan *p-value* 0,001. Prevalensi rasio sebesar 13,8 pada 95% CI 5,157 s/d 36,925.

Balita dengan gizi kurang berisiko 13,8 mengalami perkembangan *suspect* dibanding balita gizi baik.

Kata kunci : balita, gizi, perkembangan.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Data from WHO (2011) shows that malnutrition caused 80% child death in Indonesia. Malnutrition can caused delay in growth children, including the development of gross motor, fine motor, language skill, and personality. Nowadays, 43% children in developing countries are feared to have developmental disorder and only 30% pre-school children with developmental disorder that are identified earlier. This study aimed to determine the relation of nutritional status and developmental status of children aged 12-36 months in Puskesmas Jetis Kota Yogyakarta.*

*The design of this study was cross sectional, which uses the primary data that was conducted through interviews, observations, and measurement. The target population was children aged 12-36 months with 84 samples which are obtained by consecutive sampling. Nutritional status was obtained from measurements of weight and height or length that was processed by the WHO Anthro. Developmental observations using the Denver II test. The data analysis used is fisher's exact test ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ).*

*There was a relation between nutritional status and developmental status of children aged 12-36 months with p-value 0,001. The ratio prevalence is 13,8 at 95% CI 5,157 to 36,925.*

*Underweight children were more likely 13,8 risk to have suspect development status compared to those in well- nourished.*

*Keywords : toddler, nutrition, development.*