

ANALISIS DAMPAK PANDEMI COVID-19 TERHADAP PREVALENSI BALITA GIZI BURUK

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Sebagai respon terhadap fenomena pandemi *Covid-19*, pemerintah harus melakukan realokasi dan refocusing program dan kegiatan dalam menangani pandemi *Covid-19*. Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah untuk meminimalisir penyebaran *Covid-19* adalah pembatasan kegiatan masyarakat dan mengurangi kegiatan yang menyebabkan kerumunan. Peneliti memiliki hipotesis bahwa ada perbedaan prevalensi balita gizi buruk dikarenakan upaya pembatasan kegiatan masyarakat dan perubahan pelaksanaan program, dalam hal ini Program PMT lewat posyandu yang tidak berjalan efektif karena pembatasan kegiatan yang dapat menimbulkan kerumunan dan kekhawatiran masyarakat tertular *Covid-19*. Peneliti memilih Provinsi DIY dikarenakan Provinsi DIY adalah salah satu provinsi di Indonesia yang memiliki prevalensi gizi buruk balita paling rendah di tahun 2018.

Tujuan: Mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan pada prevalensi *stunting* dan gizi buruk pada balita sebelum dan saat pandemi *Covid-19* di DIY dan mengetahui hubungan program PMT dengan prevalensi gizi buruk pada balita di DIY

Metode: Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis data sekunder. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan alat analisis: deskriptif, uji *paired sample t test*, serta korelasi. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis data prevalensi *stunting* dan gizi buruk pada balita di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi DIY saat pandemi *COVID-19*. Uji *paired sample t test* digunakan untuk menganalisis ada tidaknya perbedaan pada prevalensi *stunting* dan gizi buruk pada balita sebelum dan saat pandemi *COVID-19* di DIY. Uji Korelasi digunakan untuk menganalisis ada tidaknya hubungan program PMT pada prevalensi gizi buruk pada balita di Provinsi DIY.

Hasil: Dari analisis uji *paired sample t test* prevalensi gizi buruk ($p=0,160$) dan prevalensi *stunting* ($p=0,158$) tidak terdapat perbedaan baik sebelum dan saat pandemi. Hasil uji ini didukung dengan data di lapangan yang menunjukkan bahwa program kerja Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DIY sebelum dan saat pandemi *Covid-19* tidak ada perubahan. Uji korelasi *pearson* antara program PMT dengan prevalensi gizi buruk menunjukkan adanya hubungan ($p=0,052$). Hal ini diperkuat dengan data prevalensi gizi buruk balita di DIY yang cenderung mengalami penurunan sebagai dampak dari tetap berjalannya program posyandu yang ada di setiap wilayah di provinsi DIY saat pandemi.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan dari prevalensi *stunting* dan gizi buruk pada balita di Provinsi DIY sebelum dan saat pandemi *Covid-19*. Terdapat hubungan antara PMT dengan prevalensi gizi buruk di Provinsi DIY

Kata kunci: Gizi buruk, *stunting*, PMT, *Covid-19*

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE PREVALENCE of MALNOURISHED TODDLERS IN DIY PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Backgrounds: In response to the *Covid-19* pandemic phenomenon, the government must reallocate and refocus programs and activities in dealing with the *Covid-19* pandemic. One of the efforts made by the government to minimize the spread of *Covid-19* is to limit community activities and reduce activities that cause crowds. Researchers have a hypothesis that there is a difference in the prevalence of malnourished children under five due to efforts to limit community activities and changes in program implementation, in this case the PMT program through the posyandu which is not running effectively due to restrictions on activities that can cause crowds and community concerns about contracting *Covid-19*. Researchers chose DIY Province because DIY Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has the lowest prevalence of malnutrition under five in 2018.

Aims: Knowing whether there is a difference in the prevalence of *stunting* and malnutrition in children under five before and during the *Covid-19* pandemic in DIY province and knowing the relationship between the PMT program and the prevalence of malnutrition in children under five in DIY province

Methods: The method used is secondary data analysis. The research was conducted using analytical tools: descriptive, paired sample t test, and correlation. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze data on the prevalence of *stunting* and malnutrition in children under five in the Regency/City of DIY Province during the *COVID-19* pandemic. The paired sample t test was used to analyze whether there was a difference in the prevalence of *stunting* and malnutrition in children under five before and during the *COVID-19* pandemic in the DIY Province. The correlation test was used to analyze whether there was a relationship between the PMT program and the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five in the DIY Province.

Results: From the analysis of the paired sample t test the prevalence of malnutrition ($p = 0.160$) and the prevalence of *stunting* ($p = 0.158$) there was no difference both before and during the pandemic. The results of this test are supported by data in the field which shows that the work program of the DIY Provincial Health Office before and during the *Covid-19* pandemic did not change. Pearson correlation test between PMT program and the prevalence of malnutrition showed a correlation ($p = 0.052$). This is reinforced by data on the prevalence of malnourished toddlers in DIY, which tends to decrease as a result of the continuous operation of the posyandu program in every region in the DIY province during the pandemic.

Conclusions: There is no significant difference in the prevalence of *stunting* and malnutrition among children under five in the DIY Province before and during the *Covid-19* pandemic. There is a relationship between PMT and the prevalence of malnutrition in the DIY Province

Key words: Malnutrition, *stunting*, supplementary feeding program, *Covid-19*

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