

Hubungan Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) dengan Stunting pada Balita di Provinsi DKI Jakarta: Analisis Data Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2021 = Relationship between Low Birth Weight (LBW) and Stunting in Toddlers in DKI Jakarta Province: Data Analysis of the 2021 Indonesian Nutritional Study Status (SSGI)

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Abstrak

Berdasarkan data Riskesdas (2018), prevalensi balita stunting di Provinsi DKI Jakarta sebesar 17,7%. Sedangkan prevalensi Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah (BBLR) di Provinsi DKI Jakarta sebesar 6,08%. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara riwayat BBLR terhadap kejadian stunting pada balita di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diambil dari Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) tahun 2021 dengan jumlah sampel 3075 dan analisis data menggunakan Cox-regression. Dari hasil analisis didapatkan proporsi BBLR sebesar 6,6% dan proporsi balita stunting sebesar 17,6%. Hasil analisis multivariat hubungan BBLR dengan kejadian stunting setelah dikontrol oleh variabel potensial confounder yaitu PR 0,938 (95%CI: 0,655-1,345). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara BBLR dengan kejadian stunting di Provinsi DKI Jakarta berdasarkan data SSGI tahun 2021 setelah dikontrol oleh variabel usia, jenis kelamin, panjang badan lahir, konsumsi protein hewani, keragaman pangan, keikutsertaan KB, kelas ibu hamil dan kelas ibu balita.

.....Based on Riskesdas data (2018), the prevalence of stunting under five in DKI Jakarta Province is 17.7%. While the prevalence of Low Birth Weight Babies (LBW) in DKI Jakarta Province is 6.08%. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between LBW history and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in DKI Jakarta Province. This study used secondary data taken from the 2021 Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) with a sample size of 3075 and data analysis using Cox-regression. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the proportion of LBW was 6.6% and the proportion of stunted toddlers was 17.6%. The results of multivariate analysis of the relationship between low birth weight and stunting after being controlled by the potential confounder variable, namely PR 0.938 (95% CI: 0.655-1.345). The conclusion of this study is that there is no significant relationship between LBW and the incidence of stunting in DKI Jakarta Province based on the 2021 SSGI data after controlling for the variables age, sex, birth length, consumption of protein, food diversity, family planning participation, class of pregnant women and mother toddler class.