

**PROGRAM STUDI S-1 KEPERAWATAN  
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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN STUNTING DI  
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SINDANGKASIH KABUPATEN CIAMIS 2024**

### **ABSTRAK**

Stunting adalah kondisi gagal tumbuh bayi disebabkan kekurangan gizi sejak dalam kandungan dan awal kelahiran, stunting bisa baru terlihat saat bayi berusia 24 minggu. Prevalensi stunting di Jawa Barat masih tinggi, 26,21% pada tahun 2020, tahun 2021 sebanyak 24,5% turun tahun 2022 menjadi 20,2%.

Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan stunting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sindangkasih Kabupaten Ciamis. Metode penelitian kuantitatif desain deskriptif korelasi, populasi yaitu semua ibu balita yang mengalami stunting sebanyak 242 ibu balita dengan balita yang mengalami stunting. Besar sampel sebanyak 70 ditetapkan dengan rumus slovin. Teknik pengambilan sampel purposive sampling. Variabel independen yaitu status gizi ibu hamil, asi eksklusif, BBLR, MP-ASI, dan pola asuh. Variabel dependen yaitu kejadian stunting.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara status gizi ibu hamil dengan stunting  $p\text{-value}$  0,004 ( $<0,05$ ), terdapat hubungan antara Asi eksklusif dengan stunting  $p\text{-value}$  0,019 ( $<0,05$ ), terdapat hubungan antara BBLR dengan stunting  $p\text{-value}$  0,018 ( $<0,05$ ), terdapat hubungan antara MP-ASI dengan stunting  $p\text{-value}$  0,006 ( $<0,05$ ), serta pola asuh didapatkan nilai  $p\text{-value}$  0,004 ( $<0,05$ ) menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pola asuh orang tua dengan stunting.

Hasil Penelitian ini puskesmas melakukan sosialisasi dengan memberikan wawasan kepada orang tua balita mengenai pencegahan stunting agar kejadian stunting dapat diturunkan.

***Kata Kunci : Stunting, faktor-faktor, balita***

**STUDY PROGRAM OF NURSING  
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**FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING IN THE WORK AREA OF  
SINDANGKASIH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, CIAMIS REGENCY  
2024**

### **ABSTRACT**

*Stunting is a condition of infant growth failure due to malnutrition from the womb and early birth, stunting can only be seen when the baby is 24 weeks old. The prevalence of stunting in West Java is still high, 26.21% in 2020, in 2021 as much as 24.5% down in 2022 to 20.2%.*

*The purpose of the study was to determine the factors associated with stunting in the Sindangkasih Health Center Working Area, Ciamis Regency. Quantitative research method descriptive correlation design, the population is all mothers of toddlers who are stunted as many as 242 mothers of toddlers with toddlers who are stunted. The sample size of 70 was determined by the slovin formula. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. Independent variables are nutritional status of pregnant women, exclusive breastfeeding, LBW, complementary feeding, and parenting. The dependent variable was the incidence of circumcision.*

*The results showed that there was a relationship between the nutritional status of pregnant women with stunting p-value 0.004 ( $<0.05$ ), there was a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding with stunting p-value 0.019 ( $<0.05$ ), there was a relationship between LBW with stunting p-value 0, 018 ( $<0.05$ ), there is a relationship between MP-ASI and stunting p-value 0.006 ( $<0.05$ ), and parenting patterns obtained a p-value of 0.004 ( $<0.05$ ) indicating that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and stunting.*

*The results of this study are that the puskesmas conducts socialization by providing insight to parents of toddlers regarding stunting prevention so that the incidence of stunting can be reduced.*

**Keywords: Stunting, factors, toddlers**