

ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada balita akibat kekurangan gizi kronis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor determinan (pola asuh, sanitasi lingkungan, dan riwayat penyakit infeksi) terhadap kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kecamatan Sukarame, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif observasional analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik Proportional Random Sampling dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 32 ibu dan balita. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner, lembar observasi, dan pengukuran antropometri. Analisis data menggunakan uji Bivariat (*Chi-Square*) dan Multivariat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi stunting di wilayah penelitian mencapai 43,8%. Hasil uji *Chi-Square* membuktikan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan secara parsial antara pola asuh ($p=0,009$; $OR=5,60$), sanitasi lingkungan ($p=0,014$; $OR=4,80$), dan riwayat penyakit infeksi ($p=0,003$; $OR=7,20$) terhadap kejadian stunting. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan ketiga faktor secara simultan berpengaruh terhadap stunting, dengan riwayat penyakit infeksi sebagai determinan yang paling dominan (*Adjusted OR*=6,85).

Kesimpulannya, riwayat penyakit infeksi berulang, pola asuh yang kurang baik, dan sanitasi lingkungan memenuhi syarat secara signifikan meningkatkan risiko stunting. Disarankan adanya intervensi spesifik terkait edukasi praktik pengasuhan, perbaikan sanitasi, serta surveilans infeksi berulang di tingkat komunitas.

Kata Kunci: Balita, Pola Asuh, Riwayat Penyakit Infeksi, Sanitasi Lingkungan, Stunting.

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition. This study aims to analyze the determinant factors (parenting style, environmental sanitation, and history of infectious diseases) on the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Sukarame Sub-district, Tasikmalaya Regency. This study used an analytic observational quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The sample was selected using the Proportional Random Sampling technique, totaling 32 mothers and toddlers. Data were collected through questionnaires, observation checklists, and anthropometric measurements. Data analysis used Chi-Square and Multiple Logistic Regression tests.

The results showed that the prevalence of stunting in the study area reached 43.8%. The Chi-Square test proved a significant partial influence between parenting style ($p=0.009$; $OR=5.60$), environmental sanitation ($p=0.014$; $OR=4.80$), and a history of infectious diseases ($p=0.003$; $OR=7.20$) on the incidence of stunting. Multivariate analysis indicated that all three factors simultaneously affect stunting, with a history of infectious diseases being the most dominant determinant (Adjusted $OR=6.85$).

In conclusion, recurrent infectious diseases, poor parenting style, and inadequate environmental sanitation significantly increase the risk of stunting. It is recommended to implement specific interventions related to parenting education, sanitation improvement, and surveillance of recurrent infections at the community level.

Keywords: Environmental Sanitation, History of Infectious Diseases, Parenting Style, Stunting, Toddler.