

## **ABSTRAK**

### **Hubungan Status Gizi Calon Ibu Hamil dengan Kejadian Stunting pada Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan di Kecamatan Gedeg Kabupaten Mojokerto**

**Oleh :**

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Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh kembang pada anak yang disebabkan kurang gizi kronis dan menyebabkan anak menjadi pendek dibanding dengan anak seusianya, salah satu faktor penyebab stunting yaitu status gizi calon ibu hamil. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan status gizi calon ibu hamil dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Kecamatan Gedeg Kabupaten Mojokerto. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan mei dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Gedeg Kabupaten Mojokerto. Pengambilan data di bulan maret 2024 di dapatkan data dari puskesmas lespadangan 55 balita, puskesmas gedeg 59 balita. Populasi penelitian ini 114 balita menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan aplikasi e-pus klaster dan record buku KIA. Analisa data menggunakan analisa crosstab. Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebagian besar status gizi calon ibu hamil kurang dengan kejadian stunting sangat pendek yaitu 40 orang (71,4%), status gizi calon ibu hamil normal dengan kejadian stunting sangat pendek sebanyak 34 orang (81,0%), status gizi calon ibu hamil lebih dengan kejadian stunting sangat pendek sebanyak 13 orang (81,3%). Hasil analisa crosstab menunjukkan terdapat hubungan status gizi calon ibu hamil dengan kejadian stunting. Rendahnya status gizi calon ibu hamil dapat mengakibatkan cadangan nutrisi yang kurang dalam proses perkembangan janin. Hal ini dapat berdampak pada pertumbuhan dan perkembangan yang tidak optimal, terutama pada fase krusial seperti trimester pertama kehamilan. Status gizi calon ibu hamil normal pada tingkat pendidikan ibu rendah dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya stunting disebabkan kurangnya pola asuh ibu dalam PMT.

**Kata Kunci:** Status Gizi, Calon Ibu Hamil, Stunting

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Relationship Between the Nutritional Status of Prospective Pregnant Women and the Incidence of Stunting in Children Aged 24-59 Months in Gedeg Subdistrict, Mojokerto Regency**

**By :**

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Stunting is a condition of impaired growth and development in children caused by chronic malnutrition, resulting in shorter stature compared to their peers. One factor contributing to stunting is the nutritional status of pregnant women. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the nutritional status of pregnant women and the occurrence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in Gedeg District, Mojokerto Regency. This study is an analytical correlational research with a case-control approach, conducted in May in Gedeg District, Mojokerto Regency. Data collection took place in March 2024, with data obtained from Lespadangan Health Center (55 children) and Gedeg Health Center (59 children). The study population consisted of 114 children, using a total sampling technique. Measurement tools included the e-pus cluster application and the KIA record book. Data analysis was performed using crosstab analysis. The results showed that the majority of pregnant women with poor nutritional status had 40 cases (71.4%) of very short stunting, while those with normal nutritional status had 34 cases (81.0%) of very short stunting, and those with better nutritional status had 13 cases (81.3%) of very short stunting. Crosstab analysis revealed a relationship between the nutritional status of pregnant women and the incidence of stunting. Poor nutritional status in pregnant women can result in insufficient nutritional reserves during fetal development, leading to suboptimal growth and development, particularly during critical phases like the first trimester of pregnancy. Normal nutritional status in pregnant women, combined with low maternal education levels, can also contribute to stunting due to inadequate maternal caregiving practices in supplementary feeding programs.

**Keywords:** Nutritional Status, Prospective Pregnant Mothers, Stunting