ABSTRACT

The problems of stunting is a chronic problem that lasts longer and requires precise intervention. Stunting usually found in infants aged 24-59 months. Risk factors stunting are infectious diseases, nutritional deficiencies and socioeconomic problems. This study aimed to analyze the risk factors for the incidence of stunting.

Observational study with case control design in children 3-5 years. Sampling was done by simple random sampling in 43 respondents in each group. Stunting is categorized based on the value of the z-score of height for age less than -2 standard deviations. Data was collected by interview using structured questionnaire on variable children characteristics, family characteristics, complementary feeding and supplementation with iron tablet. Secondary data also applied to obtain data on attendance rate integrated health post (posyandu), weight gain, history of immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, maternal height, maternal weight gain and LBW status. Bivariate analysis using chi-square and multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression were done to analyze the data.

Results of bivariate analysis showed attendance rate integrated health post, low weight gain, iron tablet supplementation and incidence of low birth weight were risk factors of stunting. Multivariate analysis shewed that attendance rate in integrated health post was the most influencing risk factor of stunting (P = 0.007; OR = 3.63).

The conclusion from this study is the attendance rate in integrated health post that low is a significant risk factor for the incidence of stunting among children age 3-5 years. Children who are less active it comes to integrated health post are at risk 3.63 time greater risk of stunting.

Keywords: Stunting, Children, Risk factors