

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCES IN SERUM ZINC CONTENT, CONTENT CRP CONSUMPTION
AND PROTEIN LEVELS IN CHILDREN AND ANEMIA NOT AGES 24-60
MONTHS CITY SURABAYA

This type of observational analytic study with a comparative study, using cross-sectional design of data collection is done at the same time within a certain time. The purpose of this study to determine differences in serum zinc levels, levels of C-RP and the level of protein intake in toddlers aged 24-60 months who are not anemic and anemic. The study population was infants aged 0-60 months who came to weigh in as many as 738 posyandu toddler, then screening is conducted to obtain the age of 24-60 months as many as 429 children under five, and in sub-populations can be as many as 115 infants examination Hemoglobin (Hb), so obtained anemic toddlers were 19 infants and toddlers are not as much as 96 anemic toddlers. Samples of 30 infants were randomly (simple random sampling) with techniques lottery / raffled to get each group of 15 samples and 15 samples of infant anemia is anemia toddlers. Analysis handle links by using two sample t test free (*Independent Samples Test*) to scale the data interval / ratio, *Chi-Square Test* for nominal scale data, and *Mann-Whitney test* for ordinal scale data, and *Pearson's test correlates* to the scale ratio and nominal data .

Based on serum zinc levels were statistically analyzed toddlers when *Chi-Square test* showed no significant difference in serum zinc levels between the two groups of infants with anemia and anemia is not p-value = 0.591 and using two sample t tests free (*Independent Samples Test*) showed no difference significant levels of serum zinc between the two groups of infants with anemia and anemia is not p-value = 0.034, whereas CRP levels were statistically analyzed toddlers when *Chi-Square test* showed no significant differences in CRP levels between the two groups of infants with anemia and anemia is not p-value = 0.591 and using two sample t tests free (*Independent Samples Test*) showed no significant difference in CRP levels between the two groups of infants with anemia and anemia is not p-value = 0.128.

Of relationship with serum zinc levels hemoglobi (Hb) when analyzed statistically significant Pearson correlation test showed H_0 is rejected or no relationship between serum zinc levels with higher levels of hemoglobin (Hb) in infants with anemia and anemia is not p-value = 0.052 and correlation coefficient values Pearson showed a weak positive relationship and categorized by 0.358, the relationship of CRP levels with hemoglobin (Hb) when analyzed statistically significant Pearson correlation test showed H_0 is rejected or there is a relationship between elevated C-RP with higher levels of hemoglobin (Hb) in infants not anemic and anemic with a value of $p = 0.013$ and Pearson correlation coefficient values indicate a weak positive relationship and categorized by

0.447, and the relationship of protein intake with hemoglobin (Hb) was analyzed statistically significant Pearson correlation test showed H_0 is rejected or no relationship between the level of protein consumption with hemoglobin levels (Hb) with a p-value = 0.260 and Pearson correlation coefficient values indicating a positive relationship and categorized by 0,212.

Conclusion: no significant differences in serum zinc levels in infants anemia and anemia and there was no significant relationship to serum zinc levels, CRP levels and protein intake in infants not anemic and anemic.

Key words: CRP, zinc, protein levels of consumption

