

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi balita pendek menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat jika prevalensinya 20% atau lebih. Presentase balita pendek di Indonesia masih tinggi dan merupakan masalah kesehatan yang harus segera ditangani. Indonesia memiliki kejadian *stunting* mencapai angka 29,6%. *Stunting* diawali dengan gagal tumbuh baik yang terjadi selama kehamilan maupun setelah lahir dua sampai tiga tahun pertama kehidupan. Gagal tumbuh tersebut berakibat terjadinya penurunan proporsi pada pertumbuhan tulang maupun jaringan lunak. Sejak dalam kandungan sampai usia 2 tahun adalah masa periode kritis *stunting*, bila tidak dimanfaatkan dengan baik maka akan berdampak permanen terhadap perkembangan. sehingga kunjungan ANC yang dilakukan secara teratur dapat mendeteksi dini risiko kehamilan yang ada pada seorang ibu. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah Menggambarkan hubungan Kualitas ANC terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita Usia 24-59 bulan di Indonesia melalui studi *literatur review*. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan literature review. Pertanyaan penelitian disusun dengan ketentuan PICO yaitu *Population:* Ibu dan balita usia 24-59 bulan di Indonesia, *Intervention:* *Antenatal care* yang berkualitas, *Comparison:* *Antenatal care* yang tidak berkualitas, *outcomes:* *Stunting* dan tidak *stunting*. Sebanyak 749 literatur didapatkan dari database ScienDirect, Google Scholar. Skrining literatur dilakukan dengan melihat kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang sudah ditetapkan sehingga didapatkan 7 literatur review . **Hasil:** Kualitas *antenatal care* yang berhubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian *stunting* antara lain frekuensi kunjungan *antenatal care* dan standar pelayanan *antenatal care*, tetapi kualitas *antenatal care* yang tidak berhubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian *stunting* yaitu tempat kunjungan *antenatal care*. **Kesimpulan:** Kualitas *antenatal care* memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Indonesia

Kata kunci : *Kualitas ANC, Stunting, studi literatur*

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of stunting is a public health problem if the prevalence is 20% or more. The percentage of short children under five in Indonesia is still high and is a health problem that must be addressed immediately. Indonesia has a stunting incidence of 29.6%. Stunting begins with failure to thrive both during pregnancy and after birth in the first two to three years of life. This failure to thrive results in a decrease in the proportion of bone and soft tissue growth. Since in the womb until the age of 2 years is a critical period of stunting, if not used properly it will have a permanent impact on development. So that regular ANC visits can detect early pregnancy risks that exist in a mother. The purpose of this study was to describe the relationship between ANC quality and the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in Indonesia through a literature review study. **Method:** This research is a literature review. The research questions were formulated with PICO provisions, namely Population: Mothers and toddlers aged 24-59 months in Indonesia, Intervention: quality antenatal care, comparison: unqualified antenatal care, outcomes: stunting and not stunting. A total of 749 literatures were obtained from ScientDirect database, Google Scholar. The literature screening was carried out by looking at the inclusion and exclusion criteria that had been set so that 7 literature reviews were obtained. **Result:** The quality of antenatal care that has a significant relationship with the incidence of stunting includes the frequency of antenatal care visits and the standard of antenatal care services, but the quality of antenatal care that is not significantly related to the incidence of stunting is the place of antenatal care visits. **Conclusion:** The quality of antenatal care has a significant relationship with the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in Indonesia

Keywords : *ANC quality, Stunting, literature study*